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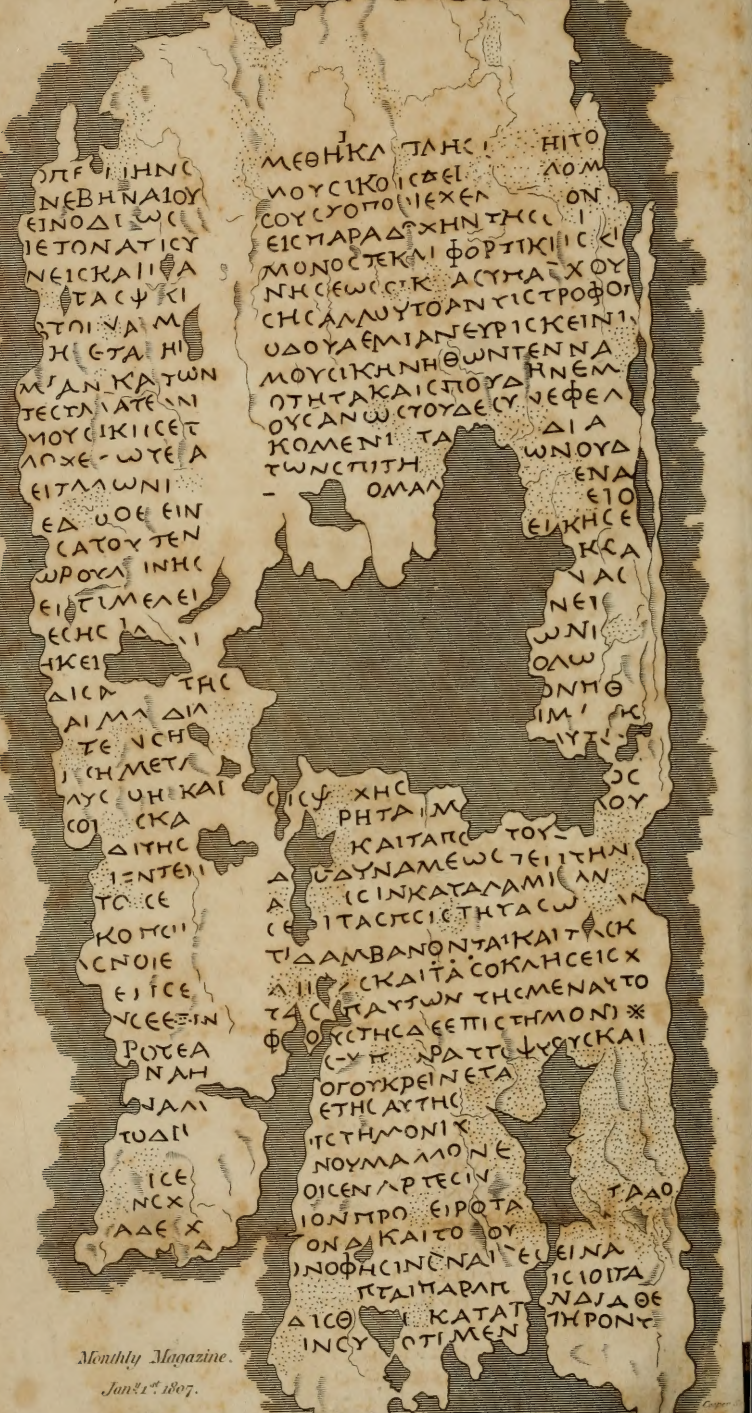

Monthly Magazine.
Jan.y 1st. 1807.

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THE

MONTHLY

MAGAZINE;

OR,

BRITISH REGISTER;

Including

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM CORRESPONDENTS, ON ALL SUBJECTS OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

ORIGINAL LETTERS, ANECDOTES, &c.

POETRY.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSIC.

REVIEW OF THE FINE ARTS.

REVIEW OF ENGLISH, AND FRENCH LITERATURE,

ACCOUNT OF ALL NEW PATENTS.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND IMPORTATIONS.

REGISTER OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES CLASSED AND ARRANGED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL ORDER OF THE COUNTIES.

MARRIAGES, DEATHS, BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS, &c.

REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE, &c.

REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, &c.

REPORT OF THE WEATHER.

VOL. XXII.

BRITISH MUSEUM GENERAL - 3 JUL 1981 LIBRARY

PART II. FOR 1806.

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THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 146.] AUGUST 1, 1806. [1 of Vol. 22.

The usual Supplementary Number *was published on the 25th of July, containing* Retrospects *of* English, French, *and* German Literature, Indexes, *&c.*

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE LONG-TAILED SHARK, OR THRESHER.

(Squalus Vulpes of Linnæus.)

IN the evening of the 16th of June, 1805, the mackrel-fishers near Christchurch were surprised, on hawling one of their nets, to find in it an animal so large and powerful, that, till it was completely landed, they could not believe it to be any other than a porpesse. It however proved to be a long-tailed shark, which measured in extreme length eleven feet and a half, and in its greatest girth, which was just before the dorsal fin, three feet and a half. It weighed very nearly two hundred pounds.

The muzzle was short, and somewhat pointed; and the mouth, which was by no means large, was situated quite under the head. The teeth were so small, that the largest of the whole scarcely exceeded a quarter of an inch in length. They were triangular, and ranged in three rows in front of the upper, and in four rows in front of the lower jaw. At the sides of the mouth, both above and below, there were only two rows. The lower teeth were much sharper than the others, and their points had an inclination towards the throat. The tongue was remarkably hard. The nostrils were somewhat in the shape of an Italic *S*: they were about half an inch asunder, situated in front of the mouth, and about two inches from the eyes. The eyes were within four inches of the extremity of the muzzle. On each side of the body, and situated near the base of the pectoral fins, were the five branchiæ or breathing apertures. The fins were hard, cartilaginous, and smooth. The first dorsal fin was nearly equi-distant betwixt the nose and the origin of the tail. It was an amazingly firm and strong fin, of a triangular shape, and nearly equilateral: it stood perfectly upright, and could not be closed upon the back like the dorsal fins of most other fish. The second dorsal fin was situated near the origin of the tail: it was very small, and sharp-pointed, but not spinous. The anal fin was situated immediately under this, and was about the same size. The ventral fins were almost united at their base, and they extended backward in a direction parallel to each other. The tail was extremely remarkable: its upper lobe had much the shape of a sabre, and was six or seven times the length of the lower lobe. The former, in the individual that I am describing, was not more than two inches in depth, and one-third of an inch at the extremity. Its lower edge was thin, and every part of it had a surprising degree of strength, firmness, and elasticity. To the touch it was nearly as hard as the stoutest leather, but it was much more elastic. The skin of the body was very smooth when the hand was passed along it in a direction from the head to the tail; but when it was rubbed the contrary way, a slight degree of roughness was to be felt. The lateral line was straight, and extended from the head to within a little distance of the end of the tail.

All the upper parts of the body were of a cinereous blue colour, which, when the animal was first taken out of the water, had some resemblance to the bloom on a fresh-gathered plum. The under parts were white, but spotted here and there with patches of ash-colour.

On pressing the body with the fingers, the flesh felt soft and elastic, almost as if there had been blubber immediately beneath the skin.

The above animal was one of three which had followed the same shoal of mackrel. It had been entangled in one of the mackrel-nets a few evenings before it was caught, but it broke its way through and escaped. When it was the second time entangled, it did not struggle much till the net grounded; but it then beat about the water and sand in the most violent manner imaginable. As

ſoon as the men were able to approach near enough, they ſtunned it by beating it about the head with pieces of wood; but, in ſpite of all their efforts, I ſaw it alive on the following morning, and the marks of their blows were not then viſible.

There has not, in the memory of man, been ſeen on this coaſt any ſhark of the preſent ſpecies ſo large as this.

Some years ago a few individuals were caught, but none of them were bigger than a tolerable-ſized ſalmon. They generally follow the ſhoals of mackrel and herrings, on which they chiefly feed, and amongſt which they ſometimes commit ſuch havoc, as entirely to drive them away from the ſhores they had approached. The fiſhermen conſequently hold them in great deteſtation.

The mouth and the teeth of the long-tailed ſhark are ſo ſmall, that I know not how to credit the general notion that it will frequently attack, overcome, and devour, that ſtrong and active animal the grampus. Several ſeamen, however, at different times, have aſſerted to me that they have ſeen the two animals engaged in combat. If this is fact, there can be little doubt that the grampus has been the offender, and that the ſhark has merely acted on the defenſive. It has certainly ſufficient power to defend itſelf againſt the onſet of a grampus, ſince a ſtroke of its tail muſt be very violent, and this is the weapon that it always employs againſt its foes. I have heard ſailors declare, that a blow from this weapon may ſometimes be heard in a ſtill and calm night to the diſtance of nearly a league.

It has been generally ſaid that the long-tailed ſhark is very unpleaſant to approach on account of the fetid odour which iſſues from its body. In the individual above-mentioned there was not, however, any unpleaſant ſmell whatever. Even when the body was opened the ſmell was not more offenſive than what might be ſuppoſed to iſſue from the opening of any large animal. The fleſh was firm and white, and, as I was informed, by no means bad eating.

The heart was triangular, and ſmall. The liver conſiſted of two unequal lobes, of which the longeſt was about two feet and a half in length: it appeared to contain a very conſiderable quantity of oil. The œſophagus was wide, and the ſtomach ſmall, but peculiarly muſcular. On the interior coat of the ſtomach there were numerous ſmall and whitiſh globules. The inteſtines were ſhort. The gall-bladder was large, and ſituated at the diviſion of the lobes of the liver. The diaphragm was triangular, and the kidnies were blackiſh. The five branchiæ on each ſide of the body were long, and attached to ſeven ſtrong cartilages, which were very viſible through the ſkin.

The following were the exact dimenſions of this animal.

	ft.	inch.
From the extremity of the muzzle to the end of the tail,	11	6
Greateſt girth, which was in front of the firſt dorſal fin,	3	6
From the extremity of the muzzle to the baſe of the firſt dorſal fin,	2	6
From the extremity of the muzzle to the baſe of the ſecond dorſal fin,	4	8
From the extremity of the muzzle to the upper part of the origin of the tail,	5	9
From the extremity of the muzzle to the baſe of the pectoral fins,	1	5
From the extremity of the muzzle to the baſe of the ventral fins,	3	7
From the extremity of the muzzle to the origin of the tail beneath,	5	6
Length of the baſe of the firſt dorſal fin,	0	9
Height of this fin,	1	0
Length of the pectoral fins,	1	7
Length of the ventral fins,	0	6
Girth of the body near the tail,	1	8½
Length of the tail,	5	10
From the point of the lower lobe perpendicularly to the upper part of the tail,	1	2

WM. BINGLEY.

Chriſtchurch, Hants, May 1, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PLAN *of a* MUSEUM *for an* INSTITUTION *intended to diffuſe a* TASTE *for* SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY.

IT is ſuppoſed to be the intent of this Inſtitution to lay before the public, at certain periods of the year, the rudiments of every branch of human knowledge; to invite to the purſuit of ſcience, by pointing out whatever is moſt intereſting, uſeful, or delightful; to clear the way of ſcience, by marking the diſtinction between doubtful terms and clear ideas, between experience and hypotheſis, between fact and inference.

Sciences relating to mind, morals, or political concerns, do not require the exhibition of phyſical objects or of experiments; but the truths of phyſiology cannot

not be adequately explained or demonſtrated without ſuch exhibitions.

No deſcription is adequate to convey complete ideas of many of the inſtruments, proceſſes, and productions of art. A repoſitory of ſuch machinery and products for exhibition is therefore requiſite in this Inſtitution.

A muſeum, every article of which is placed according to the moſt approved method of ſcientific arrangement, will conſtantly lecture to the eye, will make indelible impreſſions on the memory, will afford the readieſt aid to the unlearned, will ſuggeſt new aſſociations to the moſt experienced.

Such a collection need not contain every minute variety; it may ſuffice to the purpoſes of initiation, to the excitement of inquiry, to exhibit the moſt remarkable objects of art, and ſpecimens illuſtrative of the claſſes, orders, genera, and of the moſt ſingular ſpecies of natural objects.

The connecting points of different claſſes of natural objects ſhould be diſtinctly exhibited; and remarkable anomalies ſhould be found near thoſe objects to which they bear the cloſeſt relation.

I ſhall ſuppoſe a ſeparate portion of the muſeum to be wholly conſecrated to arts and experimental ſciences.

Models illuſtrating the firſt principles of mechanics might be ſucceeded by others repreſenting the moſt important machines in which theſe principles are applied. Next to machines which augment and multiply *powers*, might be exhibited ſpecimens of architecture, civil, military, and maritime, and agricultural machinery. With inſtruments which multiply and accelerate *motion*, certain products of manufactures. Machines for purpoſes of menſuration may be thoſe uſed in geometrical operation, nautical obſervation, microſcopical notation, &c.

Near to each claſs of objects ſhould be placed one or two tablets deſcribing the arrangement of the objects, and referring to books at hand concifely explaining the peculiar properties of each. *e. g.*

TABLE I. MECHANICS.

1. Atwood's machine, exhibits the time in which bodies fall through different portions of ſpace. The pendulum marks the time, the graduated ſcale the diſtance.
2. Leavers of different kinds.
3. Pullies.
4. Inclined plane.
5. Screws, &c. Geometrical machinery.

The ordinary machinery uſed in lectures on principles of mechanics.

TABLE II. MACHINES FOR INCREASING POWER.

1. Crane. Screw-jack, &c.
2. Do.
3. Steam-engine.

TABLE III. MACHINES FOR MULTIPLYING AND REGULATING MOTION.

1. Mill-work.
2. Watch-work. Pendulums.
3. Spinning-jennies.
4. Arkwright's machinery.

See Adams's or Jones's Catalogues.

ARCHITECTURE, CIVIL.

TABLE I.

1. Conſtruction of roofs.
2. Arches.
3. Scaffolding.

Ornamental parts may be referred to a ſaloon of taſte, exhibiting models, inſtruments, and ſpecimens of architecture, ſculpture, and painting.

ARCHITECTURE, MILITARY.

TABLE II.

1. Model of fortifications.
2. Ditto in parts. A baſtion, a ravelin, &c.
3. Military inſtruments, &c.

ARCHITECTURE, NAVAL.

TABLE III.

1. Model of a ſhip. Sections.
2. 3. Different parts. Maſts, rigging, &c.

HYDROSTATICS.

1. Hydrometer, to explain the ſpecific gravity of different fluids.
2. Syphons.
3. Diving-bell. Pumps. Engines, &c.

PNEUMATICS.

1. Air-pump.
2. Steam-engine.
3. Barometers, &c.
4. Air-gun.

Here may follow illuſtrations by machinery of

ACOUSTICS.

1. Speaking-trumpet.
2. Inviſible girl.
3. Monochord, &c.

Apparatus illuſtrative of

OPTICS

might adjoin that principally belonging to

ASTRONOMY,

in an upper apartment fitted up as an obſervatory.

MAGNETISM.

The ſmall portion of apparatus neceſſary for this ſubject, together with the much more extenſive machinery required for the illuſtration of the phenomena of

ELECTRICITY AND GALVANISM

may probably be in the neighbourhood of pneumatics.

CHEMISTRY,

with all the arts to which it lends its aid, will have place wherever it ſhall be found convenient to conſtruct a laboratory, with adjoining apartments for exhibiting machinery employed in ſeveral arts.

An arranged collection of the artificial productions of chemiſtry for the various purpoſes of medicine and the arts might have its appropriate place.

A SALOON OF TASTE

might be furniſhed with models of the moſt remarkable ancient buildings, or parts of ſuch buildings, illuſtrative of different modes and orders of architecture.

1. Models of ancient Egyptian, from the Thebaid.

2. Of Etruſcan, or Doric, from Pæſtum.

3. Of the Palmyrene.

4. Of the Grecian orders, from the fineſt remains in Greece or Italy.

5. Of the Latin orders. Tuſcan, of which there are no antique remains, and Compoſite, from the Baths of Dioclefian.

6. Saxon, Norman, and Gothic.

Tablets might refer to the models, and ſtate the proportions. Caſts of a few of the fineſt ſtatues of antiquity, with ſimilar tablets of reference, and pictures of ſeveral ſchools, might be here exhibited, with a few ſpecimens of the moſt remarkable gems and vaſes.

Every thing ſhould be arranged with a view to inſtruction, and calculated to excite rather than to ſatiate curioſity. The apparatus contained in ſuch preſſes and apartments would of courſe be applicable to the uſe of lecturers in the ſeveral branches of ſcience.

A conſiderable portion of ſuch a muſeum muſt be dedicated to the dapartment of natural hiſtory. An important place ſhould be allotted to a judicious ſelection of the moſt intereſting objects of

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Theſe might be ſeparately exhibited, or placed in preſſes in rooms dedicated to each branch of zoology.

ZOOLOGY.

CLASS I. MAMMALIA,

Includes all animals that ſuckle their young. The heart has two ventricles and two auricles; the blood is red and warm; the animals are viviparous.

DIVISION I. DIGITATED OR CLAWED.

Order 1. Primates. Fore-teeth 4; canine ſingle. Genera, man, ape, macauco, bat.

Order 2. Bruta. Fore-teeth or inciſors none. Genera, elephant, walrus, ſloth, ant-eater, manis, armadillo.

Order 3. Feræ. Fore-teeth 2, 6, 10; conical; one canine on each ſide. Genera, ſeal, dog (including the wolf and fox), cat (including the lion and tiger), civet, weaſel, bear, opoſſum, mole, ſhrew, hedgehog.

Order 4. Glires. Fore-teeth 2; canine none. Genera, porcupine, hare, beaver, rat, ſquirrel.

DIVISION II. HOOFED.

Order 5. Pecora. Fore-teeth none above. Genera, camel, muſk, deer, goat, ſheep, ox.

Order 6. Belluæ. Fore-teeth above and below. Genera, horſe, hippopotamus, hog, rhinoceros.

DIVISION III. WITHOUT HOOFS OR CLAWS.

Order 7. Cete. Genera, narwal, whale, cachalot, dolphin.

CLASS II. AVES.

Latham's Arrangement. Oviparous. Heart and blood as in the former claſs.

DIVISION I. LAND-BIRDS.

Order 1. Accipitres. Rapacious.
2. Picæ. Pies.
3. Paſſeres. Sparrow-tribes.
4. Columbæ. Pigeon do.
5. Gallinæ. Cock do.
6. Struthiones. Oſtrich do.

DIVISION II. WATER-FOWL.

7. Grallæ. Waders. Cloven-footed.
8. Anſeres Grallæ. Pinnated feet.
9. Anſeres. Web-footed.

In all 96 genera.

CLASS III. AMPHIBIA.

Heart with one ventricle and one auricle. The blood cold and red. They reſpire at will with the lungs. No molares or grinders.

Order 1. Chiefly inhabit the land, but occaſionally the water.

2. Chiefly the water, but occaſionally the land.

Otters, beavers, rats, and phocæ, are claſſed with mammalia.

Frogs, crocodiles, lizards, eels, ſerpents, and ſea-tortoiſes, belong to this claſs. See Shaw's Zoology for their arrangement.

PISCES.

Order 1. Nantes. Gills and lungs. Rays of the fins cartilaginous.

2. Apodes. No ventral fins.

3. Jugulares. Ventral fins placed before the pectoral ones.

4. Thoracici. Ventral fins under the thorax.

5. Abdominales. Ventral fins in the abdomen behind the thorax.

Sixty-one genera. Heart one ventricle and one auricle: blood cold and red. They breathe by gills.

CLASS

CLASS V. INSECTÆ.

One ventricle without an auricle; with antennæ.

Order 1. Coleoptera. Sheath wings like chafers: the upper wing covers are called elytra. Theſe in moſt cover the abdomen, as in the chafer; but in ſome are partial, as in the earwig.

2. Hemiptera. Elytra half membranaceous, half cruſtaceous, incumbent on each other. Graſshoppers are of this order.

3. Lepidoptera. Four membranous wings, ſcaly or powdered. Butterflies.

4. Neuroptera. Membranous wings, reticulated with nerves; without ſting. Dragon-flies, &c.

5. Hymenoptera. Four tranſparent membranaceous wings; with ſtings. Bees, &c.

6. Diptera. With only two wings; but with halteres or poiſers inſtead of under wings. Flies, gnats, &c.

7. Aptera. Without ſtings. Spiders, ſcorpions, fleas, lobſters, &c.

CLASS VI. VERMES.

One ventricle without an auricle; a cold colourleſs ſanies for blood.

Order 1. Inteſtina.

2. Molluſca.

3. Teſtacea.

4. Lithophyta.

5. Zoophyta.

80 Genera, 1166 Species.

CONCHOLOGY.

The ſhells of the third order of worms are ſo various and ſo beautiful as to require a diſtinct exhibition.

Synoptical Table of Teſtaceous Shells.

ORDER I. MULTIVALVES.

Chiton. Valves longitudinal.

Lepas. Valves unequal, fixed by a ſtem.

Pholas. Bivalve, with acceſſory valves behind.

ORDER II. BIVALVES.

Mya. Pearl myas. Hinges with a thick empty tooth.

Solen. Hinges with diſtant lateral teeth.

Tellina. Ditto with lateral teeth, on one ſide empty.

Cardium. Ditto with lateral diſtant and penetrating teeth. Cockle.

Mactra. Ditto with a middle complicated tooth.

Donax. Ditto with a lateral tooth diſtant and void.

Venus. Ditto with teeth approximated.

Sphondylus. Ditto two teeth ſeparated by a ſmall hole.

Chama. Gaping cockle. Ditto have oblique obtuſe teeth.

Arca. Ditto with numerous penetrating teeth.

Oſtrea. Ditto without teeth, an ovated depreſſure.

Anomia. Ditto without teeth, a linear depreſſure on the rim.

Mytilus. Muſſel. Ditto without teeth, with diſtinct indenture.

Pinna. Ditto without teeth, one of the rims enlarged.

ORDER III. UNIVALVES.

With a regular ſpire.

Argonauta. Shell with only one cell, with a regular ſpire.

Nautilus. With many cells, and a hole of communication.

Conus. With aperture longitudinal, linear, void of teeth.

Cypræa. Aperture ditto, linear, teeth on both ſides.

Bulla. Aperture ſtriated, oblique.

Voluta. Aperture longitudinal, pillar plaited.

Buccinum. Small channel on right ſide of the aperture.

Strombus. Channel on left ſide of ditto.

Murex. Aperture with ſtrait channel.

Trochus. Shell with aperture ſtraitened, nearly four-cornered.

Turbo. With aperture contracted and orbicular.

Helix. Aperture ſtraitened, lunar.

Nerita. Ditto ſtraitened, ſemi-orbicular, only two ſpires.

Haliotis. Ear-ſhell. Aperture wide, ſhell perforated.

U. Shells without regular ſpire.

Patella. Limpet. Conical, ſpread out, lying down.

Dentalium. Shell awl-ſhaped, open at both ends.

Serpula. Serpentine and tubulous.

Teredo. Calamitas navium. Shell boring into wood, bending and penetrating.

Sabella. Shell made up of ſand-grains.

36 Genera. See Barbut's Genera Vermium.

The Corals concluding (in the 5th order,) the claſs of Vermes, ſo nearly approach both to vegetables and foſſils, that from thoſe to theſe the tranſition is eaſy.

1. Foſſils.

PETRIFACTIONS.

1. Parts of animals, arranged according to their claſſes and orders, in flint lime, clay, &c.

2. Ditto of vegetables.

3. Coal.

MINERALOGY,

MINERALOGY.

EARTHS AND FIXED ALKALIES.

1. Silica. Quartz. Felſpar. Hornſtone. Carnelian. Chalcedony. Flint.
2. Alumine. Corundum. Ruby. Emerald. Topaz. Schiſtus. Smectis. Lithomarga. Bole. Lepidolite.
3. Lime. Limeſtone. Dolomite. Marlite. Fluates. Phoſphorites.
4. Magnelia. Steatites. Serpentines. Jade. Arbeſtus. Chryſolite, &c.
5. Zircon. Hyacinth. Jargon.
6. Glucine. Beryl. Emerald.
7. Aguſtine. A gem like Beryl.
8. Yttria. Gadolinite.
9. Barytes.
10. Strontia.
11. Soda. Natron.

DIAMOND.

Petrol. Aſpaltum. Amber. Mellilithus.

SULPHUR.

Metals.
Oxides.
Sulphurets.
Phoſphorets.
Carburets.

Platina. Gold. Silver. Quickſilver. Copper. Iron. Lead. Tin. Zinc. Antimony. Biſmuth. Cobalt. Nickel. Manganeſe. Uranium. Tellurium. Titanium. Chrome. Arſenic. Molybdenum. Tungſtein. Columbium. Palladium. Rhodium.

BOTANY.

An apartment might be elegantly dedicated to this ſcience, furniſhed with coloured prints or paintings of the 24 claſſes, illuſtrated by a well-ſelected ſpecimen of each, and likewiſe of their ſeveral orders.

Claſs 1. Monandria. 2 orders, Monogynia and Digynia. 1 Canna. 2. Blitum.

Claſs 10. Decandria. 5 orders.

Claſs 11. Dodecandria. Sempervivum (if any) of twelve ſtamens.

Claſs 12. Icoſandria. 20 ſtamina or more from the calyx or corolla.

Claſs 13. Polyandria. From 20 to 100 ſtamina riſing from the receptacle, &c.

Arranged ſpecimens of fruit-ſeeds and ſeed-veſſels, roots and bulbs, might be exhibited; with a collection of the beſt botanical publications, Herbaria, &c.

AGRICULTURE

has been omitted in enumerating the arts requiring mechanical aid. Its machinery may be claſſed with that for increaſing power.

A muſeum thus arranged, and limited to objects of utility for information rather than of coſtly rarity, might be eaſily collected at a moderate expence, could not fail to ſtimulate inquiry, facilitate ſtudy, and mix delight with ſerious contemplation.

ZETETES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Ovid's noble and magnificent deſcription of the fate of Phaëton there appears to be a great difficulty, or rather a manifeſt abſurdity, which, if any of your learned Correſpondents will favour me by removing, I ſhall eſteem myſelf laſtingly obliged.

At the 237th verſe the poet begins to enumerate the ſeveral ſtreams dried up by the erroneous courſe of the Sun's chariot; thus:

Tum facta eſt Libye raptis humoribus æſtu
Arida; tum Nymphæ paſſis fontesque lacusque
Deflevêre comis: queritur Bœotia Dircen,
Argos Amymonen, Ephyre Pyrenidas undas:
Nec ſortita loco diſtantes flumina ripas
Tuta manent: mediis Tanaïs fumavit in undis,
Penëusque ſenex, Teuthrantëusque Caïcus,
Et celer Iſmenos, cum Phocaïco Erymantho,
Arſurusque iterum Xanthus, flavusque Lycormas,
Quique recurvatis ludit Mæandros in undis,
Mygdoniusque Melas, & Tænarius Eurotas:
Arſit et Euphrates Babylonius, arſit Orontes,
Thermodoonque citus, Gangesque & Phaſis & Iſter.
Æſtuat Alpheos, ripæ Spercheïdes ardent,
Quodque ſuo Tagus amne vehit fluit ignibus aurum,
Et quæ Mæonias celebrârunt carmine ripas
Fluminææ volucres medio caluêre Cayſtro.
Nilus in extremum fugit perterritus orbem,
Occuluitque caput, quod adhuc latet, oſtia ſeptem
Pulverulenta vacant, ſeptem ſine flumine valles:
Sors eadem Iſmarios Hebrum cum Strymone ſiccat,
Heſperiosque amnes, Rhenum, Rhodanumque *Padumque*,
Cuique fuit rerum promiſſa potentia Tybrin.

Padus is declared by Ainſworth to be "the chief river of Italy, riſing out of the Alps, and by ſeven mouths diſemboguing itſelf into the Adriatic Sea. It is called by Ovid *Eridanus*, into which Phaëton fell after he was ſtruck with thunder."

The paſſage alluded to is the following: v. 319:

At Phaëton, rutilos flammâ populante capillos,
Volvitur in præceps, longoque per aëra tractu
Fertur; ut interdum de cœlo ſtella ſereno
Quæ ſi non cecidit, potuit cecidiſſe videri.
Quem procul à patriâ diverſo maximus orbe
Excipit *Eridanus*, fumantiaque abluit ora.

Now my queſtion is this: if *Padus* and *Eridanus* were both the ſame river, (the

(the Po,) how can it be reconciled to reason that Phaëton could have fallen into it, when we find that the *Padus* had been previously dried up, in the 258th verse:

Hesperiosque amnes Rhenum, Rhodanumque, *Padumque.*

If it be objected that he might have fallen into an exsiccated cavity, as into a pit, this cannot be made to agree with the latter part of the verse, "*fumantiaque abluit ora*;" for how could his face be washed when there was no liquid remaining for the purpose? I must acknowledge that I am quite at a loss to make the story consistent, which (in this part of it,) may remind us of the nonsense which used to be told to children, of "an old woman that was drowned in a dry ditch in Ratcliffe Highway."

I am, Sir, &c.,

SAMUEL WESLEY.

9, *Arlington-street, Camden Town.*
June 19, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS *on the* PRESENT STATE *of* SWITZERLAND, *addressed by a* TRAVELLER *in that* COUNTRY *to his* FRIEND *in* LONDON.

Zurich, August 1805.

YOU need never be at a loss for a walk in and about Zurich. If you will follow the crowd, you may frequent the new parade, the Lindenhof, the promenade along the clear Limmat running from the lake through the town, or the Schutzenplatz; but for the true enjoyment of nature you must leave the town, and take a nearer view of its famous lake, the banks of which are more cultivated and populous, and combine more beauty, variety, and simplicity, than almost any other in Switzerland. Its greatest length is about thirty miles, its breadth three, and its depth in many places one hundred fathoms.

An aquatic excursion on the Lake is the favourite diversion of the inhabitants, as well as travellers. On fine summer-days, and in the season of autumn, it is thronged with gondolas and barks occupied by chearful and numerous parties. But alas! how lately was it a scene of war instead of diversion, when its waters, like those of most lakes in Switzerland, bore armed sloops instead of pleasure-boats, and were reddened either by the blood of the slain, or the reflection of the flames from the burning villages. On this lake the intrepid Williams, commanded the armed flotilla of the allies.

It is however no less pleasing and interesting to traverse the borders of the lake either on horseback or on foot. To have the full enjoyment of such an excursion, I selected a fine serene day, and setting off in the afternoon, went by Wellahofen, Kilchberg, and Ruschlicken, as far as Thalwyl and Oberrieden. The church of the latter place, in particular, commands a most extentive prospect of the whole lake, with its banks, hills, mountains, and craggy rocks, which, viewed either by the glimmer of the evening, or morning light, is enchanting beyond description.

The next morning, continuing my route through a succession of fine scenery, I reached Richterwiel in three hours, where a second spacious and grand basin expands to view.

Richterwiel has no longer the attraction of the philanthropic physician Dr. Hotze. He survived his friend Lavater but a short time, and died abroad. His brother, the General, fell, lamented both by friend and enemy, honourably for his country, two years after, on the passage of the French over the Linth.

From Richterwiel to Rapperswiel, is two hours ride, which I took at my leisure after dinner. I was drawn aside to visit the inhabited island of Ufnau, which deserves the notice of the traveller, not only for the beauty of its prospects, but for its ancient chapels, one of which contains the now fallen tomb of Ulrich von Hutten, a truly singular man, who was a poet, warrior, courtier, and hermit, in succession. On his tomb is the following inscription, "*Hic eques auratus jacet, oratorque disertus, Huttenus vates, carmine et ense potens.*"

The way from Rapperswiel through Stafenmeiller and Kilsnach, brought me back to Zurich in five hours and a half very commodiously.

It was in the places just mentioned that Lavater, in pure love for his country, attempted by the power of his eloquence to stem the tide of anarchy which threatened the dissolution of all order and government. From the luxuriant banks of the Zurich lake, from Stäfen and Horgen in particular, the spirit of disaffection and rebellion spread their baneful influence over once-happy Helvetia. In the years 1785 and 1786 I saw these peasants of the lake tranquil and chearful, living in abundance, and even in such elegance as we can seldom expect to see in ordinary villages. How then does it grieve me, twenty years after, to behold this

land

land of prosperity and natural beauty profaned and desolated by party-rage. The perverse conduct of these, as well as the Basle peasantry, (who are both occupied in manufactures,) in the hour of their country's danger, strikingly exemplifies the remarks of a late Swiss traveller on the two classes of labourers.

"The manufacturer (says he,) is discontented: the example of town-extravagance before his eyes creating in him superfluous necessities: he is intemperate, because he often gains with little trouble: he is licentious and extravagant, he is turbulent and mischievous, because his mechanical labour leaves his mind unoccupied. The mountaineer or husbandman, on the contrary, is honest and sincere: no seduction awakens his desires: he is temperate, his gains being small, and his income so gradual as to prevent a momentary abundance: he is contented, inasmuch as he knows only the wants of nature, which are more easily gratified than artificial ones."

Another more extensive excursion than the former, which I made to Baden and the country adjacent, afforded me many other observations.

The little town of Baden is accessible on all sides by main roads crossing each other. One of these, a broad paved way, lined with churches, dwelling-houses, barns, &c., leads down to a narrow plain somewhat raised above the bed of the boisterous Limmat, that winds by a tumultuous course out of the valley. From this spot bubble up the hot springs that rise from underneath the stream, and which are known all over Europe for the abundance of their waters They are the same as those mentioned by Tacitus, and were resorted to by the sick of all descriptions. This cavern of the earth, which had from time immemorial harboured no small portion of human misery, became by this means a centrical point for all the pleasure and magnificence that Helvetia could produce; so that, in 1417, we find Poggi rapturously describing, in his well-known epistle to his friend Leonardo Aretin, the delights of his residence at Baden. A change of taste, an increase of luxury, and a love of variety, have drawn multitudes from these to other rival baths; so that accommodations which a hundred years ago would have suited the nobility, are now despised even by the class of citizens, and the sulphurous springs appear to have lost their efficacy.

The country of Baden, its fields, rocks, hills, springs, and river in this part, abound in antiquities of every kind, particularly in the natural or artificial dice formerly in such general use.

From Baden I extended my route to the secularized abbey of Konigsfelden, and farther on to Schinznach and Hapsburgh. Konigsfelden was not the field of a triumphant king, (as its derivation leads some to suppose,) but that of the murdered Albert of Austria, the second Emperor of this house, who was killed by his nephew Duke John on his passage over the Aar. Abandoned by every body except a young peasant-girl who nursed him in his last moments, he expired in her arms May 1, 1308. Elizabeth his widow, and Agnes his daughter, after having satiated their revenge by the sacrifice of many noblemen in the adjacent country, founded, as is well known, this magnificent convent. The high altar was fixed on the spot where Albert departed this life, and monuments and inscriptions have eternized these two princesses, who in their rage confounded the innocent with the guilty.

At present Konigsfelden is in a perfect state of decay, possessing no other memorials of its former grandeur but the old arms and windows, which represent the history of its royal builders. The adjoining village of Windisch, which was the far-famed Vindonissa in the time of the Romans, is a still greater monument of the transitory grandeur of this world. Many coins and other vestiges have been dug out of it; and a Roman aqueduct is still remaining, through which Konigsfelden is supplied with water. This place inclosed the whole country as far as the castle of Altenburg.

Brugg, a fine little town in the way to Schinznach, is entitled to notice, as the birth-place of the celebrated Zimmermann, a man who in his latter days was blackened by his enemies, but died in the undiminished esteem of all who knew him. You will join with me as I stand over his grave, and wish peace to his ashes.

Aarau, the principal place in the new canton of Argau, and a very short distance from Brugg, has acquired celebrity in the present day from the events which it has witnessed. Here the last Swiss diet was held, and, when dissolved through the intrigues of Mengaud, it was concluded by the noble speech of the Zurich burghermaster Wyss, whose patriotism in the end involved him in many difficulties, and finally occasioned his imprisonment. Here also the Directory of the Helvetic

Helvetic Republic, one and indivisible, fixed its sittings; and the number of executions which took place during their government, either with or without their consent, excited such a bitterness among the country-people against Aarau, that, upon the general insurrection of the people in 1803, the leaders of the armed peasantry had the greatest difficulty to restrain their followers from the indulgence of their resentment against it.

Schinznach, a village lying near the banks of the Aar, is famous for the baths called after its name. These waters were discovered in the year 1658, were lost by the overflowing of the river, and found again in 1690, and defended by dams against the stream. They are now much used for bathing and drinking. A vast concourse of people from all quarters are attracted thither either for the purpose of pleasure or health. In no place, perhaps, double the size, is there so great a variety of carriages to be seen as in this: particularly on Sundays, after divine-service has been performed in the long-room, all is here gaiety, vivacity, and bustle, according to the usual style of keeping the sabbath on the Continent.

These baths deserve the name of Hapsburg rather than Schinznach, which is much more distant from them, and not on the same side of the river. From the venerable ruins of the Hapsburg castle, the birth-place of so many German princes, you perceive a groupe of houses forming the bath in a pleasant retired spot. The agreeable mixture of field and wood, hill and dale, dwelling-houses and cross-roads, present the view of a Dedalian garden, that tempts the wanderer to traverse its bounds. Near Hapsburg there is a beacon still standing, which may be kindled upon important occasions, such as existed in the late revolution; in which case straw is used by night, and wood by day.

On my return from Baden to Zurich I placed myself in a boat, that carried me, without any exertions of the waterman, seven English miles in an hour. This quick passage was rendered doubly agreeable to me by a constant change of scene, from open country and distant villages, to cultivated banks covered with well-built seats, convents, and farm-houses, or huge clifts, thick woods, and verdant hills.

This whole tract between the Limmat and Reuss, and along the Aar and the Rhine, suffered incalculably in the last war, from the constant passing and residence of foreign troops, the frequent battles and contested passages of the rivers. Both the roads leading from Baden to Zurich were scenes of bloodshed and slaughter between the Russians and French, in the year 1800, on Massena's crossing the Limmat. The Russians stood in the foot-path on one side the river, and the French in the high-road of the other side. The latter succeeded in crossing near Dietikon. Between Weiningen and a little acclivity is a place where two thousand Russian grenadiers opposed themselves to a numerous body of the enemy, who brought them to the ground by a distant fire of cartridge, but were not able to move them from the point they occupied. Numberless dwellings, and even whole villages, were reduced to ashes, and the inhabitants subject not only to the hardship of having soldiers quartered on them, but of enduring their oppressions and ill-treatment, the whole country being devastated and drained by both parties, particularly the villages on the Limmat and Glatt, and betwixt the Thur and Toss, where every thing was laid waste by fire and sword. In addition to these evils they were deprived of their ordinary means of living. Thus, for example, the passage of the Rhine was cut off from Coblentz; the Zurzachers were prevented from having their fairs; and Baden lost its visitors at the waters. At Kaiserstul they could neither get in the harvest or till the fields on the other side the Rhine. This latter place lost half its population, while at the same time a mortal disease raged amongst its cattle. The inhabitants are, however, now beginning to recover themselves. R.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS *from* M. TILESIUS, *one of the* LITERATI *attached to the* RUSSIAN VOYAGE *of* DISCOVERY.

Island of St. Catherine, Brasil, Jan. 18, 1804.

FEARFUL that, under the present circumstances, many of my letters may possibly be lost, I am anxious to write to one or another of my friends whenever a vessel sails for Rio Janeiro. The frequent rains and other accidents destroy a great number of the objects of natural history which I have collected. It is only a few days since I was obliged to throw overboard a thousand vegetables which I had procured with great pains and difficulty; but all these disappointments have not extinguished my hopes of bringing you a very curious little herbal.

These parts afford nothing for the mineralogist. In my excursions into the interior of the country, to the distance of nearly sixty miles from San Miguel, I have discovered nothing but argillaceous slate and very hard granite, of which I shall bring you some specimens. If nature be not rich in minerals, she is so much the more abundant in vegetables and animals, especially insects and serpents. On this last class of animals, in particular, I have had occasion to make some very curious observations, accompanied with drawings and prepared specimens. I am incessantly engaged in the two last-mentioned objects. Dr. Langsdorf is indefatigable in the pursuit of insects; and he will bring back with him some interesting collections for entomology. Captain Krusenstern does all that lies in his power to encourage and facilitate our labours. He is truly a man of science, who possesses extensive attainments, geographical, literary, astronomical, and mathematical, and is at the same time a very modest man. It was not till we reached Teneriffe that our Ambassador made public the Emperor's orders, by which he is appointed commander-in-chief of the vessels. Till that time it was imagined that the chief command was entrusted to Captain Krusenstern, who was the real projector of the whole undertaking. The day before yesterday I drew from nature a young living American crocodile: I afterwards killed it in spirits, and stripped it of its skin. Last week I caught a *coluber atrox*, which I likewise skinned. We frequently kill birds, and we purchase others, which we stuff. This occupation, I must confess, I dislike; and since we have been here I have stuffed only two colubris, though there are great numbers in this country. Our collection contains among other things a *Ramphastos Aracari, L.*, which the Portugueze call *Tocano*, and which is distinguished for the beauty of its colours; the *Parra Brasil, L.*; and a great number of parrots. Among the quadrupeds of our collection are the *Cercopithecus cynamulgus, Macaco, Sisnia Beelzebub*, &c. Another time I will give you a complete catalogue.

Port of St. Peter and St. Paul in Kamschatka, Aug. 29, 1804.

SINCE our six weeks stay at the island of St. Catherine in Brasil, I have had no opportunity of writing to you. We have been on shore at Nukahiwah, one of the Marquesas, and at Owhyhee, one of the Sandwich islands, famous for the death of Captain Cook. I there found some interesting animals, and hope I have succeeded in my endeavours to draw up accurate descriptions of them, accompanied with paintings and designs of the animals. I have in particular bestowed great pains on the study of the inhabitants of those islands. I possess three fine skulls, which I shall send you on our arrival at Copenhagen in our way to Petersburg. To these I shall add several other curious objects. All the connoisseurs who have seen my drawings of the national physiognomies of the Savages, their habitations, their dresses, costumes, and utensils, agree that they are exceedingly correct. If I am so fortunate as to return to Europe in good health, I purpose to model in wax these Savages, with all their tatooing, in such a faithful manner, that you would take them for the originals themselves. I have lived with them on the most intimate footing, and have had opportunities not only of taking many drawings, but also of moulding whatever I thought proper. I have just sent off from this place to the Royal Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg sixty-nine pictures, and twice the number of stuffed quadrupeds, amphibia, and birds. I shall leave here two chests filled with objects preserved in spirits of wine, which we shall take away next year on our return. I possess also twice as many sketches, landscapes, and drawings, zootomical and zoological. All the designs sent to the Academy were made in the space of one year. Our painter, who is afflicted with the stone, has set out from hence by land for St. Petersburg, and he is accompanied by the Russian botanist M. Brikin. I have been charged with the two employments which have become vacant by their departure.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME time having elapsed since the figure and description of Smart's newly-invented *chimney-cleanser* was inserted in your useful and entertaining Miscellany, many of your readers in the country and abroad may be desirous to hear whether the said machine has been brought into successful use.

I find that soon after its invention, in 1803, it began to be adopted in London, as being the most useful and humane method of sweeping chimneys; and above ten thousand flues have already been cleansed in this way in London. Its utility begins also to be generally acknowledged both in clearing chimneys from soot,

foot, and in extinguiſhing them when on fire, for which latter purpoſe it has been found to be peculiarly ſerviceable; and it is to be hoped that in time it will eradicate the diſgraceful practice of ſending children up chimneys when *actually on fire*, of which there have been many fatal inſtances in London.

It is, however, not only in the metropolis that this machine is uſed. It begins to be adopted in many parts of the country; and ſeveral have been ſent to Briſtol, Birmingham, Worceſter, Witham in Eſſex, Liſkeard in Cornwall, and to the city of Dublin.

The inventor has ſold above ſeventy machines ſince its invention.

From what has been ſaid, it is to be hoped that all humane perſons will adopt recommend, and enforce, this method of ſweeping chimneys, that in courſe of time the old method of ſending children up the flues may be wholly laid aſide.

Hackney, July 2, 1805. S. R.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCH *of the* HISTORY *of* LITERATURE *in* EUROPE *from the* AGE *of* AUGUSTUS *to that of* LOUIS XIV. *By* M. DE LA HARPE.

IF we caſt our eyes back upon the ages of Greece and Rome, we behold prodigies of human intellect that form the pre-eminent glory of the human race. From theſe, men deſcended into darkneſs and a long night of ignorance. But genius again aroſe from a deep ſleep, and firſt imitating, afterwards rivalled, the excellence it admired. All that is propoſed at preſent is, a rapid ſketch of facts, without any inquiry into their cauſes; and a brief hiſtory of letters and arts from the decline of the Auguſtan age till the revival of taſte under the Medici, and that full ſplendour which ſucceeded the time of Louis XIV.

Although it has been juſtly obſerved, that the triumph of the arts, among the ancients as well as the moderns, is peculiarly to be found in times of great political power and greatneſs; yet to render the triumph ſolid and durable, ſomething more than political proſperity ſeems to be neceſſary. An eminent proof of this is in the period from Trajan to the laſt of the Antonines, princes among the beſt whoſe memory has been preſerved by hiſtorians. Under them the people were happily governed; for virtue gave the law. The earth was happy; yet genius ſlept. Some men of refined judgment remained; but in eloquence and poetry Rome and Greece were reduced to declaimers and ſophiſts, occupied in dealing out praiſe for hire, or plunged into the unmeaning diſputes of the ſchools.

Towards the middle of the fourth century, when Rome was no longer the ſole capital of the world; when barbarians on every ſide menaced a corrupted people, pretending ſtill to the empire of the univerſe, a new eloquence aroſe with a new religion, which, from priſons and the ſcaffold, mounted the throne of the Cæſars. This auguſt and powerful voice was that of the orators of Chriſtianity; although ſuch is the power of prejudice, that perhaps there may be ſome ſurprize on hearing men thus deſcribed who are no longer known to us but as Fathers of the Church; and no doubt it will be unexpected to rank as ſucceſſors of Demoſthenes and Cicero, men whom we are accuſtomed to view as the ſucceſſors of the Apoſtles. Without, however, wounding the veneration which is given to the latter title, it is principally with relation to the influence of their genius and talents on letters that we have now to conſider them. And regarding the Fathers in this point of view, we may readily deſcry the cauſes which thus contributed to give a new life to eloquence. A new order of ideas and feelings were to be developed, a crowd of obſtacles to be removed, and adverſaries overcome, and what weapon but perſuaſion could the founders of Chriſtianity uſe? For a long time all power was with their enemies. Hence it was that eloquence became the prevailing inſtrument of the champions of the new religion. St. Chryſoſtome, whoſe name alone recals the high idea his cotemporaries had of his eloquence, may perhaps be oppoſed to whatever antiquity poſſeſſed of grand in that art. Who does not feel in the Fathers a happy mixture of dignity and tenderneſs, of the vehement and the pathetic, of ſublime movements and benignant touches, with all that facile and natural elocution which is one of the eſſential characters of every age that has formed a grand epoch in the hiſtory of letters?

With reſpect to the Pagan rhetoricians, the opponents of the Fathers, more of learning than of talents or eloquence was to be found amongſt them. And after this tranſient ſplendour, which religion had reſtored to letters, the irruptions of the barbarians, from the fifth to the tenth century, more and more ſpread over the Weſt the darkneſs of ignorance; and if during this long interval ſome men

ſuperior to the reſt aroſe, none of them had force enough to elevate degraded letters or the decayed arts. Conſtantinople was now the centre of theſe in their fallen condition; but the ſcholaſtic art, with its controverſies, joined with religion which it corrupted, had acquired an importance which diſcouraged every other ſtudy among the nations who had reared their throne amidſt the ruins of the Roman empire. Theodoric, who accompliſhed more for letters than could have been expected from a Gothic king, was unable to reſtore their vigour. Charlemagne, a conqueror and legiſlator, like Theodoric, but infinitely greater, and unqueſtionably the greateſt man of that vaſt interval, introduced the ſciences and the arts into the great plan of his government, making them the grand baſis of a power, which, however, could not ſurvive his departed genius. Charlemagne retarded the progreſs of the French language, in cultivating throughout his immenſe dominions the language of the Romans, which remained in France that of the laws and public acts till the reign of Francis I. Spain, England, Italy, and Germany, were, during nearly ſix hundred years, ſucceſſively trodden under foot by the Barbarians who diſputed the poſſeſſion of them; and when the nations, formed of the mixture of the humbled natives and foreign conquerors, had acquired ſome conſiſtence, the whole of Europe, torn from its foundations by the fury of the cruſades, poured its population on Aſia Minor, Paleſtine and Egypt, and theſe long and violent convulſions retarded the moment in which the people of the North, who had divided the Weſtern Roman provinces into ſo many kingdoms, could depoſit the ruſt of their origin, and diſengage themſelves from that groſſneſs of manners and language which is incompatible with the culture of the arts. The cruſades, indeed, aſſiſted the enfranchiſement of the populace, and developed ideas of commerce; but in agitating empires, as yet little ſtable in their conſtitutions, they deprived governments, on whom all improvement depends, of the leiſure and means of devoting themſelves to the intereſts of letters.

In the midſt of this degrading ſtate of things, to whom do we owe the obligation of preſerving at leaſt the diſperſed materials which ſerved in the reſult to reconſtruct the edifice of human knowledge? Hiſtory will anſwer for us, it is to the clergy. They only had ſtill ſome tincture of learning; and hence it was that the name of *clerk* became ſynonimous with that of a ſcholar, and was beſtowed even upon all thoſe who could read, that acquiſition being ſufficiently rare to be entitled to a privileged name. To the ſtudies of the clergy we are indebted for having opened the way for the reſtoration of letters, by their having treaſured up the manuſcripts, the only repoſitories of learning before the diſcovery of printing. The greater part of theſe were brought forth at various times from the duſt of monaſtic libraries; and it was eſpecially from the twelfth to the fifteenth centuries, that copies of the works of the ancients became leſs rare, and commenced the revival of letters. For a long time after the learned uſed only the Latin language, no people being yet ſufficiently confident of the powers of their own tongue to think it capable of conveying works of genius. Poetry alone, more enterpriſing, had hazarded in the modern tongues ſome rude efforts, which reſembled the liſping of children. Two perſons, indeed, before the art of printing was known, had the happy fortune to produce in their native idiom works which tended to render their language durable. Theſe were Dante and Petrarch; and it was Italy that had the glory of their birth; which proves that the Italian is that among the modern languages which was the earlieſt in cultivation, and that Italy was the country in Europe which in times of barbariſm ſtill preſerved moſt of genius and a taſte for letters. Bocace accompliſhed that for the Italian proſe which Petrarch had for its poetry. To the graces of a natural recital Bocace added a ſurpriſing purity of diction, which many years after made him, it may be ſaid, the cotemporary of the moſt eſteemed authors of Italy. And this is an advantage which the beſt writers of France and England, before their native languages were fixed, have not enjoyed: while the excellence of their genius has ſnatched their works from oblivion, it could not preſerve their language from growing obſolete.

The middle of the fifteenth century was the memorable epoch of the invention of the art of printing, which, multiplying with ſuch aſtoniſhing facility the images of thought, has eſtabliſhed from one end of the earth to the other a conſtant and rapid intercourſe of reaſon and talents. It permits the man who thinks to communicate in the ſame moment with all who read.

In

In rendering books as common and popular as manuſcripts were rare and inacceſſible, it has drawn ſcience and truth from the retreats of letters, and ſpread them through the univerſe. By this is haſtened the regeneration and new progreſs of the arts; and to this great invention it is given to ſay even to Barbariſm, "Thou ſhalt never revive!"—to injuſtice, which heretofore could ſcarcely be denounced but to future times, "From this moment of thy crime thou heareſt thy ſentence pronounced to all the world!"—and to the man fraught with truth, "Speak, and the whole earth ſhall hear thy voice!"

The firſt works of the preſs were dictated by the Latin Muſes, who haſtened to reſpire the air of their ancient country; and it was juſt that Italy ſhould be the ſcene of this happy revolution. It extended to every department of ſcience, thanks to the benignant influence of the Houſe of Medici, who, all-powerful at Florence and Rome, there received the arts baniſhed from Conſtantinople by the Ottoman arms, and the fall of that phantom of the Greek empire, reduced long before to the walls of Byzantium. The Medici had the glory to diſtinguiſh by their name, ever dear to letters and the arts, that great epoch of the ſixteenth century, the firſt which in poetry has been the rival of the Auguſtan age; in ſculpture and architecture has retraced thoſe fine forms, elegant proportions, that native expreſſion, and thoſe ſimple and majeſtic deſigns, till then known only to the Greeks, and the Romans their imitators; and in painting has completed the idea of the beautiful, and left the invariable model of perfection.

The magnificence and the taſte of the Medici foſtered that crowd of talents which now ſprang up in every quarter. Italy was filled with thoſe innumerable examples of the fineſt painting which continue to draw foreigners from all the poliſhed parts of the world, and which are ſhewn with a national pride that has paſſed even into that rank of the people who in every other country are ſtrangers to the arts. The Medici, and particularly the famous pontiff of Rome Leo X., cauſed every library to be ſearched for the manuſcripts of the ancients, and theſe the preſs reproduced, enriched with learned and inſtructive comments. At that auſpicious moment was entirely removed the thick and pernicious veil which a long-continued barbariſm had ſpread over the beauties of Antiquity. She aroſe from darkneſs, again clothed as when living, like thoſe fine ſtatues which, buried for ages amidſt the wrecks of earthquakes and volcanos, ſeem, when reproduced to day, to ſpring all new from the hands of the artiſt. Hence that ſpecies of idolatry which ſhe at firſt inſpired. The learned and commentators then formed a new ſet of bigots; ſcience was pedantic; and the age that immediately followed, by another exceſs, deemed it ridiculous. But the well-informed and equitable ſtill acknowledge with pleaſure the eſſential ſervices we have received from thoſe indefatigable ſcholars, who kept their watch amongſt parchments, and buried themſelves alive with the dead.

Let us not reproach them with an extravagant paſſion for the object of their labours, ſince this paſſion was itſelf neceſſary to their conſtancy under ſuch an enterprize: let us not complain that they have loaded their commentaries with a minute and ſometimes unneceſſary erudition, ſince we are but too happy that they have left to our reſearches only the embarraſſment of choice! They have at times loſt themſelves in obſcure and ſterile paths; but they were alſo the firſt to open and clear the great road on which we now proceed with ſuch facility. They might with a waſte of ſuffering heap up ſome uſeleſs materials; but they were the perſons who cultivated the field where we at eaſe gather the fruit. This frivolous and preſumptuous age cannot be too often told that there is no merit in deſpiſing all things, but that there is much indeed in profiting of every thing. Like fooliſh and prodigal heirs they ſcornfully ſuffer to moulder in their hands immenſe treaſures obſcurely amaſſed by eager and induſtrious forefathers.

Such were not Arioſto and Taſſo, both of whom, verſed in the ancient language of Rome ſufficiently to write it with ſucceſs, preferred the then greater labour of illuſtrating that of modern Italy, in which they ſtill hold the higheſt rank. It is well known that Italy is to this day divided reſpecting the ſuperiority of Taſſo or Arioſto, as the French contend reſpecting Corneille and Racine, and the learned have long diſputed concerning Demoſthenes and Cicero; but we paſs that topic till we come to ſpeak particularly of foreign literature, our object here being only to name thoſe great men as among the number whoſe glory is that of their country, and as two writers who gave to the Italian language all the grace and force of which it is ſuſceptible.

At

At this epoch it was that this flexible language acquired its various capacities, and assumed all its titles to the regard of posterity. The author of Pastor Fido disputed with that of Aminta the palm of the pastoral drama; Guichardini attained all the dignity of history; Fra-Paolo defended the liberty and constitution of his country with the pen and courage of a citizen against the ambitious politics of the Roman pontiff.

Machiavel has acquired a celebrity which is to be deplored, by his book intitled The Prince, which is nothing less than the theory of successful crimes and the code of tyranny, although some have gratuitously justified the design and object from one of the dreams of Amelot de la Houssaye, who supposed he had discovered that Machiavel had assumed the garb of crime only to inspire a horror for it. To read his work is sufficient to be convinced, that, naturally influenced with the Italian policy of his day, which was nothing less than perfidy and selfishness, he employed all his genius and talents to reduce to a system the baseness he beheld practised every day. He belongs, nevertheless, to the epoch of which I am speaking, by his comedy of Mandrogora, which had great success. Imperfect as this piece is, it gave the first idea of comic dialogue and intrigue, as the Sophonisba of Trissin was the first tragedy composed according to the rules of Aristotle. But these essays, although worthy of our esteem, remained sterile attempts; and the dramatic art continued in its infancy among those very Italians who in every other of the fine arts were the preceptors of nations.

Meanwhile dramatic poesy took a flight which, though not equally sustained, was often lofty, among a people that Italy then regarded as barbarous. Spain, which inherited from the Moors their gallant spirit of chivalry, their tournaments, their poetry of an Oriental turn, and their amorous romances, at that time possessed her Lopez de Vega, and since Calderon, who displayed invention, richness, and a dramatic genius. No doubt their numerous dramas are destitute of art; but the situations, the characters, and the effect, are striking, and in all these the best French tragic writers of the time were as inferior to the Spaniards and the English, as since Corneille and Racine they have been superior.

It was at the same period that England had her Shakespeare, who, with the beauties and faults of the two Spanish writers, and without carrying the art farther than they did, bore from them the prize by the charms of a natural talent, sometimes elevated to the sublime of imagination, to the eloquence of vehement passions, and the energy of tragic characters. By these precious morcels, so much the more attractive as they are with him the more rare and more uniformly mingled with baser matter, Shakespeare rose above his age, in which true tragedy was every where unknown; but since genius of the first order, under Louis XIV., and in our days, has in France borne tragedy to her greatest height, it belongs only to national prejudice amongst the English, or with us to a paradoxical mania, to compare the masters of the greatest of arts among a polished people with a writer who, in the midst of the barbarism of his country and his writings, shed forth some rays of genius.

Portugal may boast of having given to this period one poet more. Camoens had, indeed, little invention; but in more than one place he displayed the elevation of Homer, and in the episode of Ines the touching expression of Virgil. His poem,—greatly below his subject, which was grand,—defective in the plan, which is nearly historical,—recommends itself chiefly by that species of beauty which contributes most to give immortality to the works of poesy by the beauty of its style.

The North had as yet produced nothing in the arts of imagination; but she illustrated her name by services rendered to the sciences. Copernicus is not the first, as it is too usual to believe, who placed the Sun in the centre of the universe, and turned the Earth and planets round her. Nearly two thousand years before him Philolaus, a disciple of Pythagoras, made known this system; and it was discussed and maintained at Rome in the fifteenth century; but it is attributed to Copernicus, because he succeeded in demonstrating it. He extended and improved this ancient theory, long before forgotten, and through it happily explained all the celestial phenomena. Galileo, in the next age, rendered sensible to sight the truths taught by Copernicus. Metius, a Hollander, had invented optic glasses; and Galileo, by the aid of this invention, which his experiments improved, shewed us new stars in the heavens. Thanks to him and to Toricelli, his disciple, who discovered the weight of the air, Italy, already pre-eminent in letters and the arts, held also her rank in the history of philosophy.

In

In Germany Tycho Brahe and Kepler, —one, notwithſtanding his errors, regarded as the benefactor of the ſciences,—the other named the legiſlator of aſtronomy and the worthy precurſor of Newton,— indemnified their country for her defects in the finer arts.

England, deſtined ſoon to become the miſtreſs of the world in abſtruſe ſciences and ſound metaphyſics, might, at that time oppoſe to all the great men I have named, the Lord Chancellor Bacon, one of thoſe hardy and independent tempers who owe every thing to a deep examination of their own unbiaſſed thoughts, and to the habit of conſidering every thing as if no one before had treated of it. He fulfilled the whole promiſe of the title which he dared, from the ſecret teſtimony of his own genius, to give to that immortal work *(Novum Scientiarum Organum,)* which taught philoſophy to take no further ſteps but on the ſure ground of experience; and it is in purſuing this ineſtimable leſſon that the ſcience of phyſics is become what alone it ought to be, the ſcience of facts.

France (we were compelled to leave her to the laſt, for ſhe was ſlow in her march, though ſhe has ſurpaſſed, in many arts, nations which at firſt preceded her,) was, at the epoch I treat of, little able to contend with ſo much glory. Deſcartes had not yet appeared; the language poſſeſſed no purity; our beſt productions in proſe or verſe had aided its progreſs, ſtill ſlow and bounded, without giving to the French literature that ſplendour which never ſpreads to foreign nations till a language is fixed and poliſhed. The hiſtorian De Thou might be claimed by the Latins, whoſe language he had borrowed, and whoſe elegance, taſte, and judgment, he had imitated. The French theatre, ſince the greateſt in the world, did not then exiſt. Amyot in proſe, and Marot in verſe, diſtinguiſhed themſelves by a character of ſimplicity whoſe charms are ſtill felt; but the dignity of a cultivated diction, and the propriety of a ſtyle proportioned to the ſubject, were merits unknown to them. The ſtage, the bar, and the pulpit, had but one manner, equally unworthy of all three. The unfortunate efforts of Ronſard to tranſfuſe into the French the graces of the Greek and Latin, prove that, fruitleſsly inſpired with the genius of the ancient languages, he knew not how to ſeize the graces proper to his own. Two men only, but under aſpects as diſtinct as the degrees of their merit, are to be ſtated as worthy of attention, and theſe were Rabelais and Montaigne. The firſt was as naturally gay as the other was naturally reaſoning; but one abuſed his vivacity to the extreme of buffoonery, and the other permitted the ſportings of argument ſometimes to run to the extreme of ſcepticiſm. Montaigne imprinted on the French language an energy he did not find in it, which is not now loſt, beauſe it was allied to energy of thought and feeling, and was not, like that of Ronſard, foreign to the genius of the language. As a philoſopher, he paints men ſuch as they are, without embelliſhing them from complacency, or diſfiguring them from miſanthropy.

We advance towards the ſeventeenth century, which was, in fact, that of France. The French language began to be purified, aſſuming more exact forms, and a more dignified tone. It acquired harmony in the verſe of Malherbe and the proſe of Balzac. Taſte had, however, many obſtacles to ſurmount. Our progreſs was retarded by the ſame ſpirit of imitation which is neceſſary in the moment when the arts revive, but which has its diſadvantages as well as its uſe. If the firſt models to which we attach ourſelves are not pure, they are dangerous, becauſe it is more eaſy to imitate their faults than their beauties. When the Romans demanded of the Greeks leſſons in poeſy and eloquence, the taſte of the maſters was too perfect to corrupt the diſciple. But Italy and Spain, which gave the tone to all Europe when letters began to revive in France, had great faults, and unfortunately very ſeducing, in their literature. The bombaſt of the Spaniards, and the affectation of the Italians, therefore neceſſarily prevailed in France before ſhe learnt to ſtudy true taſte in the writings of the ancients. Books, ſports, ſpectacles, dreſs, every thing in France was Italian or Spaniſh. Their authors were in every one's hand, and made part of our education. Our poets formed themſelves upon theirs. Gallant poetry cloathed itſelf with thoſe turns of Italian wit called *concetti*. Dramatic poetry had the ſame ambition; and our moſt eſteemed authors then made Melpomene ſpeak in puns and epigrams. The Mariamne of Triſtan, and the Sophoniſba of Mairet, are infected with this ridiculous ſtyle; and theſe were the wonders of our theatre when Corneille produced the Cid and Cinna. Comedy, equally built on the Italian and Spaniſh model, was a ſpecies of romance in dialogue, a ſeries of incidents deſtitute at once of probability

probability and decorum, what at present is named *imbroglio*, that is to say, disguises of sex, forced mistakes, tricks of valets, in a word, all those gross devices which had fallen into disrepute amongst us ever since Moliere had taught true comedy, consisting of plot, manners, and characters, but which in our days have again appeared and triumphed in our theatres, because the multitude must have novelty, and nothing appears to them more new than that which has not been seen for an hundred years.

Style, which is more immediately allied than is generally perceived to the general character of composition, because it is most natural to express ourselves as we think,—style was not more just than the plan of these works. It was that of the Italian farces, the jargon of Trivelin and Scaramouche. This low comic humour, calculated for the populace, and not for persons of taste, was so much in favour, that in heroic comedy or tragi-comedy there was usually a buffoon, who was the *gracioso* of the Spaniards; and they are found even in the early operas of Quinault, who, however, finished by banishing them from the lyric scene, as the great Corneille drove them from French tragedy in the Cid, which was at first represented under the title of tragi-comedy.

This passion for buffoonery gave birth to another species of burlesque, which had also its reign, of which Scarron was the hero. But to unite the two extremes of bad taste, there prevailed at the same time another kind of affectation, the style called *précieux*, which is the abuse of delicacy, as the burlesque is of gaiety. A society which is no longer spoken of but to ridicule it, but which, by its rank, had immense influence, the society at the famous hotel of Rambouillet, contributed to preserve that obscure and affected language which was taken for exquisite politeness, and was no more than the pedantry of wit replacing the pedantry of erudition. If we recollect that it was Richelieu, Condé, Montausier, and other eminent persons, who frequented this celebrated house, where love and poetry were submitted to the most sophisticated analysis, we shall readily conceive that these characters, so great in their respective classes, could not be very good masters in matters of taste. As to the men of letters who assembled there, they were Chapelain, who, not having yet published his Pucelle, passed for the greatest of poets; Menage, who did not want information and taste, since he was the first to do justice to the satire of Moliere, when that comic writer produced his *Précieuses ridicules*; and Voiture, of all the wits the most fashionable; who, welcome at Court, where he held honourable offices, —a man of the world and a man of letters,—enjoyed one of those imposing reputations which it is dangerous to attack, and before whom Boileau himself, then indeed young, prostrated himself, as did all France.

The hotel of Rambouillet had its use. It sanctioned the fashion of employing the mind on every thing, and it is by that we must begin. We learn after to employ on each object only the sort of talent that is suited to it, and by that it is we ought to finish:—it is the abridgement and perfection of taste.

The true school of taste was opened at Port-Royal; and if the spirit of party seduced the great men belonging to that society into unhappy quarrels which disturbed their age, we here only consider them as the benefactors of letters, and we must render homage to the monuments they have left us. Heirs and disciples of the literature of the ancients, they taught us to become the same. The excellent course of studies which they directed; their principles of grammar and logic; their elementary books, which have furnished so many helps for the learning of the languages; all their works written with judgment and great purity; and that merit which belongs only to superiority to know how to descend for the purpose of instruction;—these are their titles with posterity, and these served to consummate the revolution which taste looked for to enlighten genius. To say all in one word, it was from their school that proceeded Pascal and Racine; Pascal, who gave us the first work in which the language appeared fixed and polished, and in which all modes of eloquence were included; Racine, the eternal model of French poetry.

These names characterize the epoch which we still name the—Age of Louis XIV.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent Philomathos having last month requested an account of the late John Huddlestone Wynne,—and being, not without reason, dissatisfied with what has already been published respecting that author,—agreeably to his wish, as his eldest and only surviving

viving ſon, I haſten to give the beſt information I can on the ſubject. I am ſorry, however, to ſay, that I am wholly unable to furniſh a liſt of his works, and ſhall therefore feel obliged by any additional information on this ſubject other contributors to your Miſcellany may ſupply. Some authentic particulars of his life I have here educed; but with extreme regret I have to obſerve, their complexion is ſuch, that, though they may tend to inform, they are not likely to amuſe; for indeed the moſt accurate detail of Mr. Wynne's life would be little more than a ſummary of misfortunes from his birth to his death. By ſome it will be imagined a part of the following account ſhould have been omitted, namely, the unhappy differences between my parents which occaſioned their ſeparation; but as this is perhaps the only reaſon to be aſſigned for the indigent ſtate in which they were involved, I have therefore mentioned it. For myſelf, I have ever to lament that ſuch diſputes occurred; as from this ſource I account for my having been, at their death, turned adrift on the world, without a profeſſion, uneducated, deſtitute, and friendleſs. It would, however, be wronging the memory of my deceaſed father to omit mentioning, that it is perhaps chiefly owing to the ſound principles of morality inbibed during the ſhort intervals I had of liſtening to his admonitions, that I have been enabled to ſteer through life, and to avoid thoſe temptations to vice by which ſo many, ſimilarly ſituated, have fallen victims. Having thus far premiſed, I proceed to give the beſt account I am at preſent enabled to furniſh of the life of my deceaſed father.

I am, Sir, &c.

CHARLES EDWARD WYNNE.

June 20, 1806.

A Sketch of the Life of Mr. John Huddleſtone Wynne.

EDWARD Wynne, Richard Wynne, and Thomas Wynne, were ſons of a gentleman of Welſh extraction, who gave them reſpectively a liberal education. Edward enjoyed a ſituation under Government, and reſided on a ſmall eſtate in Southampton. Richard had a claſſical education, obtained the degree of maſter of arts, became afterwards chaplain to the Earl of Dunmore, and rector of St. Alphage, London; was author of An Univerſal Grammar of the Learned Languages, Letters on Education, and ſeveral other productions. And Thomas held a ſituation in the office of the Duke of Bedford. Edward was conſidered handſome, and had a good addreſs. He married thrice, and had portions with all his wives. By the firſt of theſe ladies he had one ſon only, who was chriſtened John Huddleſtone, the ſubject of the preſent memoir.—Mr. John Huddleſtone Wynne, a character pretty generally known in the literary world, was born in the year 1743, and flouriſhed between the years 1760 and 1786.

Being an only child, his mother was particularly ſolicitous for his ſafety; and as it generally happens that the impreſſions received in childhood are retained, and pervade our ideas the reſt of our lives, ſo it happened with the ſubject of the preſent eſſay, who imbibed ſome eccentricities from his too-indulgent mother, of which he never afterwards became entirely diveſted. Her anxiety for his health and preſervation kept her in a perpetual ſtate of alarm. He was encompaſſed with flannels winter and ſummer, and bled and phyſicked for the moſt trifling indiſpoſition. And calling him to her bed-ſide, when on the point of death, ſhe made him ſolemnly promiſe that he would attend her injunctions, which, among ſeveral others, were, to ſhun horſes, never to go in a boat, or enter a belfry. Had not theſe cautions been too much heeded, and occaſioned a peculiarity of manner in his conduct which ſeemed unaccountable, theſe circumſtances would not have been noticed. But though the care and attention he experienced from his mother during her life-time plainly indicated he was a great favourite with her, yet it ſeems he was in no high eſtimation with his father and other of his relations, who, as appears by their conduct to him, rather envied or ſtrove to ſuppreſs his dawning genius, than uſed any endeavour to foſter it. Taught by his father early to contemn mechanical employments, and expecting he ſhould be bred to ſome liberal profeſſion, he was much diſappointed by being, contrary to his expectations, prematurely apprenticed, at the age of thirteen, as compoſitor to a letter-preſs printer. His education was by no means finiſhed: he had been initiated in Latin at St. Paul's ſchool: the progreſs he afterwards made in claſſical knowledge muſt have been attained during his leiſure-hours, when the buſineſs of the day was over, undirected by any, and the ſole reſult of his own exertions. Very early in life he evinced his poetical talent, having, when ſcarcely

eight years of age, written a poem, which he afterwards declared would not have diſgraced his riper years. During his apprenticeſhip he ſent many of his effuſions to different periodical publications, where they obtained a ready inſertion, and were generally approved by thoſe who read them. Shortly after completing his term, not chuſing to follow the buſineſs of a printer, he obtained a lieutenancy in the Eaſt-India ſervice, whither he went; but, on account of ſome unhappy controverſy with a ſuperior officer, and from a diſguſt he had taken to ſome unfair proceedings in that hemiſphere, he in leſs than two years from his departure returned to England, and being received coldly by his relations, who were not pleaſed at his quick return, he reſolved on the expedient of trying his ſucceſs as an author. He got accordingly introduced to ſeveral bookſellers of that day, among whom were Kearſley, Riley, Bell, Evans, and Wilkie, who gladly availed themſelves of his literary talents. Mr. Wheble engaged him to conduct his Lady's Magazine, for which he received a regular monthly ſtipend; nor had he any reaſon to complain of their liberality for his labours, as it is certain ſeveral of theſe gentlemen were great friends to him in future life. Many of Mr. Wynne's poetical productions are to be found in a publication intitled The Britiſh Magazine and Review. Some of theſe appeared in his own name, others under the fictitious ſignature of "George Oſborne, eſq." Mr. W. alſo wrote The Hiſtory of England in Verſe, which has not yet appeared in print.

Though Mr. Wynne excelled as a poet, his proſe productions are likewiſe numerous. It was by the advice of Dr. Goldſmith, who was his contemporary, that he firſt begun the Hiſtory of Ireland, which he afterwards dedicated to the Duke of Northumberland. The Doctor jocoſely obſerved, "That it would be better to relinquiſh the draggle-tail Muſes; as for his part, he found productions in proſe were more ſought after and better paid for." Mr. W.'s reputation as a writer ſoon became eſtabliſhed; and had his economy kept pace with his ſucceſs, it is certain he might have paſſed through life, if not in affluence, at leaſt above indigence. But want of economy was his prevailing fault. Poſſeſſing a ſanguine imagination, and having the higheſt ſenſe of honour and rectitude himſelf, he was eaſily impoſed upon; and while he had money he conſidered but little the value of it; yet wanting it, perhaps none ſuffered more from the poignancy of poverty than he did. His acquaintances, knowing his failings, took advantage of his unſuſpecting benevolent diſpoſition, by ſoliciting him to become ſurety for a perſon of the name of Stevenſon, which he did, for goods to a conſiderable amount, which were to be diſpoſed of in India, whence Stevenſon was to remit the value at a ſtated period; but through change of climate, and inebriety, Stevenſon died, no remittances came from India, and his ſecurity, unable to pay the demand, was forced to priſon, where he remained in great diſtreſs for a conſiderable time, until, by the aſſiſtance of his uncle Edward, the debt was paid, and he obtained his diſcharge.

In the beginning of the year 1770 he married the daughter of an eminent maſon of Lambeth, who had at his death bequeathed a thouſand pounds to each of his daughters; but the brother, being principal executor to the will of his father, applied his ſiſters' fortune to his own uſe in trade, and, through his ill ſucceſs, not a guinea of Mrs. W.'s portion was ever paid. This lady, however, had received a good education, poſſeſſed an agreeable perſon, and was not more than ſeventeen when ſhe was married. She was accompliſhed, and had an excellent underſtanding, which became afterwards materially improved by her connexion. Before ſhe was eighteen the fruit of their union was the writer of this memoir.

From the great number of acquaintances Mr. W. at this time had, ſome of whom were perſons of wit and erudition, it was almoſt impoſſible for a man of his ardent imagination to avoid on every occaſion ſacrificing too freely at the ſhrine of Bacchus; and it frequently happened that it was one or two o'clock in the morning when he returned home. This occaſioned an unquiet houſe; and his bride being very abſtemious herſelf, often admoniſhed him in ſtrong terms on the impropriety of his conduct; but, notwithſtanding ſuch remonſtrances, he was too frequently led to err in the ſame way; and though gentle means would probably have brought him to reform, harſh treatment had a contrary effect. Had his wife's good ſenſe led her to adopt thoſe endearing methods of perſuaſion which ſome few women of diſcernment know how to employ with ſuch great effect, ſhe would

would have ultimately ſucceeded; but alas! in this reſpect ſhe only copied the generality of her ſex. Repeated brawls at home not ſuiting her huſband's irritable diſpoſition, and tending to diſturb his ſtudies, conſtrained him at length to ſeek an aſylum elſewhere, ſo that the remainder of his life was paſſed more like a ſingle than a married man. Nor can its occaſion much ſurprize that a man of literary purſuits ſhould, under ſuch circumſtances, abandon his home, eſpecially when it is ſo well known that a Xantippe was never a friend to the ſtudents in philoſophy or the ſuitors of the Muſes. Hence he was perhaps induced to deviate from the ſtraight path, by preferring the ſmiling gaiety of ſome buxom dame (miſtreſs perhaps of a tavern,) to the more praiſeworthy intercourſe of lawful connubial love. Theſe frequent ſeparations from his family renders it impoſſible for any biographer to furniſh a complete hiſtory of his life. Mr. Wynne was editor of the Gazetteer a conſiderable time, and was a well-known ſpeaker at the Robin Hood and Coachmakers Hall debating ſocieties; but being unhappily a ſtaunch ſupporter of an Adminiſtration whoſe meaſures were extremely unpopular, he got little good by his political ſpeculations. In thoſe days ſuch topics were freely diſcuſſed, and often agitated with much warmth. Mr. Wynne in this reſpect acted the part of a champion, and undertook to defend the Miniſtry in their war with America, and other ruinous meaſures. This was done in the moſt diſintereſted and ingenuous manner poſſible, as he acted purely from the dictates of his own opinion. On his return from theſe heated debates, way-laid by ſome of the oppoſite party, many an unmerciful drubbing has he ſuffered, and once was ſo cruelly beaten that his life was endangered. It was in one of theſe rencounters that the lachrymal veſſels of his right eye became contuſed, and occaſioned him to undergo at times the moſt excruciating agonies, to alleviate which he frequently had recourſe to large doſes of opium.

But the moſt fatal accident happened at the time he was in the zenith of his fame, about the year 1778, when croſſing Snow-hill on a dark night, he was run over by a hackney-coach, and his leg broken in three places. Surgeon Young reduced the fracture as well as he could, being loth to amputate the limb; but, owing to the terrible manner in which it was ſhattered, ſixteen weeks elapſed ere it was judged proper to ſhift the leg from the cradle that encompaſſed it. The limb, from remaining ſo long in one poſture, became conſtricted, and an inſtrument was obliged to be had to enable him to walk, and by degrees to reduce the contraction of the ſinews, which in time it nearly effected. It was during this confinement (although obliged to remain nearly in a horizontal poſition,) that he wrote the Elegy on the Death of Garrick, publiſhed by Mr. Harriſon. This accident was ſeverely felt by his family, and occaſioned himſelf much pain and anxiety. After writing many volumes, of which the writer of this article can give no ſatisfactory account, an aſthmatic complaint, with which he had long been afflicted, occaſioned his death, November 1788, in the 45th year of his age. His wife ſurvived him but a few days, leaving three children totally unprovided for, the eldeſt of whom alone ſurvives, and has now a wife and ſix children of his own.

Mr. Thomas Wynne died at an advanced age. The Rev. Richard Wynne lived till ths year 1793, being more than eighty years of age when he died. The whole of his fortune he left to an only daughter.

Mr. John Huddleſtone Wynne was below the middle ſize, (about five feet four inches in height,) of a clear complexion, dark hair, a ſanguine temperament, irritable and nervous. Previous to his lameneſs, though he always took ſhort ſteps, yet he walked remarkably faſt. In his youth he acquired a bad habit of ſtooping, which his ſubſequent infirmities tended to increaſe. His eyes were piercing; his brow remarkably fine, and had the appearance of being pencilled; his noſe aquiline, which, as Lavater well obſerves, always indicates a good arrangement of features. He certainly had many peculiarities, was very abſent and negligent in his external appearance, and the dreſs worn when himſelf a youth he ſeemed always to prefer, and would probably have done the ſame had he lived in affluence.

He ſpoke and read with wonderful facility, yet with accuracy and taſte. When ſpeaking in public, which he was much in the habit of, his delivery was flowing, animated, and eloquent, and almoſt forced conviction on his hearers. His reading muſt have been multifarious, and his memory very retentive, for, without the advantages of a claſſical education, or being taught any language than the Latin, he nevertheleſs by his own exertions attained a perfect knowledge of the French, and a curſory one of the Greek and He-

brew. Nor was he ignorant of the elements of phyſic, aſtronomy, mathematics, and navigation, and in theological and philoſophical ſubjects in general he ſtood high in repute. But his chief delight was poetry; and to his friends it is well known that he has ſometimes compoſed a poem with as much facility as a merchant would write a letter on the ordinary concerns of buſineſs; ſo that many of his productions may be conſidered as mere extempore effuſions. Yet with theſe uncommon abilities he was modeſt and diffident; and far better would it have been for himſelf and his family had he duly appreciated his own merit, been leſs prodigal and abſtracted in his ideas, and made men and manners more his ſtudy.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEEING the queries propoſed in your Magazine, (vol. 21, p. 522,) and having a receipt for one of them in my poſſeſſion, namely, the cleaning of marble, I am induced to ſend it to you for inſertion, provided none of your numerous Correſpondents furniſh you with a better, which I ſhall be glad to ſee, as well as receipts to the reſt of Mr. Pybus's queries; and as he is poſſeſſed of ſo many curious receipts, he will afford great pleaſure to many of your readers by communicating them.

Receipt for cleaning Marble.

Take a bullock's gall, a gill of ſoap-lees, half a gill of turpentine, and make it into a paſte with pipe-clay; then apply it to the marble, and let it dry a day or two; then rub it off; and if not clean, apply it a ſecond or third time, until it is clean.

I take the liberty of adverting to Mr. J. Barlow's communication reſpecting the capacity of certain colours for abſorbing the heat of the rays of the ſun. He preſumes it might be beneficial to paint the inſides of forcing-frames perfectly black. Now if black has the property of abſorbing the caloric of the ſun's rays, and white of reflecting them, it follows, that on the inſide of the frame being painted black, the frame and not the plants would receive more heat from this arrangement; but if the outſide was black and the inſide white, then the outſide, by abſorbing the heat which fell upon it, would conduct it inward, and the inſide being white, would reflect the heat which fell upon it towards the plants:—therefore from this method of applying the colours the plants would be likely to receive the greateſt quantity of heat from the Sun. The ſame will not hold good with reſpect to fruit-walls, which I ſhould prefer being painted black, as the heat reflected from a wall is loſt in the atmoſphere, but heated air is confined in a forcing-frame.

I am, Sir, &c., T. M.

July 7, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN anſwer to the inquiries of Mr. Pybus, of Hull, in your laſt, I requeſt the favour of your inſerting the following.

To make permanent Ink.

Take any quantity of nitrate of ſilver, (uſually called *cauſtic*,) ſuppoſe a drachm, and diſſolve it in a glaſs mortar with double its weight of pure water: this is the *ink*. In another glaſs veſſel diſſolve a drachm of ſalt of tartar in an ounce and a half of water: this is uſually named the *liquid pounce*, with which the linen is ſaturated previouſly to the application of the ink.

To clean Marble.

To effect this I have frequently found muriatic acid, either diluted or pure, as occaſion may require, prove efficacious. It will ſometimes deprive the marble of its poliſh, which may eaſily be reſtored by the uſe of a piece of felt, with ſome powder of putty or Tripoli, with either making uſe of water.

The colours for magic-lantern ſliders are I believe uſually ground in ſpirit of turpentine, and, when uſed, mixed with turpentine-varniſh. To make the Phantaſmagorian figure, the ſpace round the figure is painted with an opaque black.

RICHARD SMITH.

Chertſey, Surrey, July 2, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL *of a* VOYAGE *performed in the* INDIAN SEAS, *to* MADRAS, BENGAL, CHINA, *&c., &c., in* HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CAROLINE, *in the* YEARS 1803-4-5, *interſperſed with ſhort* DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES *of the* PRESENT STATE *of the principal* SETTLEMENTS *of the* INDIA COMPANY.

Communicated to the MONTHLY MAGAZINE *by an* OFFICER *of the* CAROLINE.

ON the 24th of May, 1803, a King's meſſenger came on board his Majeſty's ſhip Caroline, then lying in Cork harbour, bearing the Declaration of War againſt France, and ſealed orders, to be opened in a certain latitude.

We immediately got under weigh; and

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as the winds hung from the S.W., we ſtood towards the Bay of Biſcay, putting every thing in readineſs to give a warm reception to an enemy in caſe we ſhould fall in with one, and entertaining ſanguine hopes that we ſhould partake of Fortune's favours at ſo propitious a criſis.

About eleven o'clock at night on the 28th a veſſel ſuddenly hove in ſight, ſo near that ſhe hailed us in French, requeſting to know our longitude. We deſired them to heave-to, as we ſhould ſend a boat on board; but not relishing this anſwer, he attempted to make off, and we were obliged to fire at him. On the Captain's coming on board he informed us that he was bound from St. Domingo to Bourdeaux, and laden with a cargo of colonial produce. We told him he was now ſo far out in his reckoning, that he muſt abandon the idea of proſecuting his voyage, for we were about to ſend a few tars on board, who would conduct him ſafe into a Britiſh port. The ſprightly Frenchman (who had had no previous intimation of the war, clearly ſeeing the ſtate of affairs,) repeated the uſual conſolatory phraſe, "*fortune de guerre*," and facetiouſly remarked, that "ſure enough he muſt have been confoundedly out in his reckoning, caſting an expreſſive glance at the implements of war ranged round our decks."

The uncertainty of our deſtination, and our having been fitted out only for Channel-ſervice, obliged us to adopt as ſtrict a ſyſtem of economy with reſpect to our water as was compatible with the health of the ſhip's company. To effect this the men were not confined to any particular allowance, from a conviction that the idea of limitation in water particularly will excite a kind of thirſt, and an inclination for more than would otherwiſe be required. At the ſcuttle-but, therefore, every one was at liberty to drink as much as he pleaſed; but no water was ſuffered to be taken from thence except for the expreſs purpoſe of cooking, or for the uſe of the ſick.

We made the Iſland of Madeira on the 10th of June, paſſed Teneriffe on the 13th, the Cape de Verd iſlands on the 16th, and the Cape of Good Hope on the 2d of Auguſt. About noon this day we obſerved a veſſel ſtanding to the ſouthward, which we chaced, captured, and found to be a Dutch man-of-war brig, proceeding to Batavia, likewiſe carrying intelligence of the war. About eleven o'clock at night we were agreeably ſurpriſed by another Dutchman, who almoſt fell on board of us: he proved rather better than the firſt, being laden with a good cargo from Batavia to Amſterdam. We diſpatched both veſſels to St. Helena, and proceeded on our voyage.

To enſure ſtrong breezes after paſſing the Cape, we ſteered ſouthward as far as 38 degrees ſouth latitude, in which parallel we ran moſt of our longitude. This was by far the moſt unpleaſant part of our voyage: the weather was dreary and cold, with almoſt conſtant gales of wind from the N. W., and a prodigious ſea right aft, which cauſed the ſhip to roll her gangways in the water. None but thoſe who have experienced it can form a juſt idea of the unpleaſantneſs of running a fortnight or three weeks before the wind with a heavy ſea; the continual agitation prevented every one from receiving good reſt or ſleep during the period. Our daily progreſſion was from 250 to 266 miles a-day, ſteering due eaſt.

Having reached the 70th parallel of eaſt longitude, we ſhaped our courſe to the northward, and left this ſtormy latitude. In the S.E. trades a fine breeze wafted us two hundred miles a day; and on the night of the 4th of September, 1803, we ſaw the fires on the mountains of Ceylon, after a paſſage from England of only one hundred and four days. Without the leaſt preparation for ſo long a voyage, we had not loſt a man by ſickneſs during a run of upwards of thirteen thouſand miles. There did not appear a ſymptom of ſcurvy, which may be accounted for by the diſcipline and cleanlineſs of the ſhip's company. As to anti-ſcorbutics, there were only two or three caſes of lime-juice on board the ſhip, and theſe could be of little conſequence among 264 men. Much, I think, depends, during long voyages, on keeping the mens' minds employed in little amuſements and recreations, which are not at all incompatible with good diſcipline. Every fine afternoon the dance was commenced under the half-deck or gangways, which was kept up till eight o'clock, diffuſing general exhilaration through the whole crew.

On the morning of the 5th we ſaw land, which proved to be the Friar's Hood, a mountain ſo called from the reſemblance which the peak of it bears to a hood; and indeed it hangs over on one ſide in a very curious manner. During the forenoon of the 6th we kept along ſhore, about 2½ miles diſtant, and were not a little delighted with the proſpect, and the fine odour of the woods. The coaſt

coaſt along this part of Ceylon,(eſpecially cloſe to the ſhore,) much reſembles the Engliſh coaſt between Yarmouth and Ipſwich, except that along this beach there appear groves of the cocoa-nut tree, interſperſed with Indian huts, or, as they are called, bungulows. Behind this the ſcenery is truly romantic; the hills and mountains riſing in the wildeſt order, and in the moſt fantaſtic ſhapes; abrupt precipices, pleaſant vallies, thick groves, towering cliffs, and lofty mountains, all intermingled in "regular confuſion," and clothed in nature's moſt verdant livery, affording a delightful relief to the eye, fatigued with the dull monotony of a long ſea-voyage.

At day-light on the 7th we found ourſelves cloſe in with Trincomallee harbour; but as the land-breeze was blowing freſh off-ſhore, it was mid-day before we anchored in Back Bay. The appearance of this place is very pleaſant from the ſea; the harbour is one of the moſt capacious in the world, and the ſurrounding country is covered with trees of the moſt luxuriant foliage. Flag-ſtaff Point, a promontory that projects into the ſea, and ends in a perpendicular precipice, forms a fine contraſt with the ſmooth expanſe of ocean below. Cloſe to this rock we anchored for a few hours, in order to give intelligence of the war to the ſhips, and then made ſail for Madras.

While paſſing this day in ſight of the Daniſh ſettlement of Tranquebar, we captured a French ſhip in ballaſt, bound to Cochin. She had not had intelligence of the war, though Admiral Linois, it ſeems, had been apprized of that event, as he had made his eſcape from Pondicherry roads ſome time before our arrival.

The only thing that attracted our attention on this coaſt was an aſſemblage of ruins called the Seven Pagodas, which are ſituated on a little hill of ſtone that riſes abruptly on the ſea-ſhore from the ſurrounding plain. Nothing, however, like ſeven pagodas can be diſtinguiſhed. When viewed with a good glaſs, one or two only appear, apparently riſing from the veſtiges of other buildings, the whole having an antique and venerable caſt. At night the lightning was frequent, and exceedingly vivid over the land: this is generally the caſe during the S.W. monſoon.

On the morning of the 8th we came to anchor in Madras roads.

The firſt object that ſtrikes the European on his arrival off Madras is an extenſive, beautiful, and very ſtrong fort, built on the ſea-ſide, and containing handſome ſquares, ſtreets, churches, barracks, and other public buildings. To the right of the fort, and at a little diſtance from the beach, there is a partial view of what is called the Black Town, which takes its name not from the hue of the houſes, but from that of the inhabitants, moſt of whom are people of colour. The town itſelf has a very good appearance, the houſes being built with porticoes and flat roofs, while the chunam gives them a marble look, and adds much to their beauty. From among theſe the Hindoo temples and the ſpires of the Armenian and Portugueze churches are ſeen ſhooting up to a conſiderable height, and they have altogether a very good effect.

To the right of Black Town, and cloſe to the beach, nearly a mile to the northward of the fort, there is a chain of buildings, which, from their magnificent appearance, might be taken for ſome royal reſidence; yet theſe are nothing more than the cuſtom-houſe and the offices of ſome of the Engliſh merchants. Carrying the eye to the left, or ſouthward of the fort, the government-houſe preſents itſelf, near the beach, and about a quarter of a mile from the ſaluting-battery. It is compoſed of two ſeparate buildings, each of which is beautiful in itſelf; but the oblique ſituation in which they appear to ſtand with reſpect to the fort and each other, is a conſiderable drawback from the effect of their perſpective view from the roads.

A little way to the ſouthward of the government-houſe ſtands the Nabob of Arcot's palace, ſo embedded in a grove of trees, that very little of it can be ſeen from the ſea. From hence, for five or ſix miles in every direction, the country is ſtudded with gentlemen's ſeats, called "garden-houſes," which, from their marble-like porticoes and colonnades, might at firſt be taken for ſo many Grecian temples.

As ſhips' boats never attempt to land at this place, there are a number of thoſe of the country, called maſſulah-boats, kept by the government to attend on ſuch ſhips as are lying in the roads. There are generally two for the uſe of the men of war to croſs the ſurf to the ſhip's boats, which lie at a grapnel outſide.

The maſſulah-boats are of very rude conſtruction; flat-bottomed, high, and the planks ſewed together by a fibrous ſubſtance, which gives the timbers great play while croſſing the ſurf. They are rowed by eight or ten men, who, inſtead

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of common oars, uſe long pieces of bamboo, to the extremities of which are tied ſmall oval pieces of boards. With one of theſe oars lafhed to the ſtern the boat is ſteered, the man ſtanding upon a little platform or quarter-deck raiſed abaft, before and below which is the ſeat for the paſſengers. The luggage, &c., is ſtowed on a parcel of bruſhwood that lies in the bottom of the boat, which is generally ſo leaky, that a boy is conſtantly baling out the water. The men are perfectly naked, except a ſmall piece of rag tied round their loins. In pulling towards the ſhore they ſing a ſong, whoſe harſhneſs to the European ear no words can deſcribe.

As the ſurf at this ſettlement is perhaps the greateſt in the world, there ſcarcely paſſes a monſoon without the loſs of ſeveral lives: the ſettlers are therefore very averſe to croſſing it. In common weather there are only two or three diſtinct ſurfs, the outermoſt of which is the largeſt and moſt dangerous; but in bad weather, and eſpecially at the breaking up of the monſoons, the ſurf has been known to break as far out as where the ſhips lie at anchor.

It is very intereſting to ſee theſe maſſulah-boats, with the men lying on their oars, on the very verge of the ſurf, waiting, and carefully watching, till a very large one has broke cloſe to them, when they immediately pull in with all their might, and with a united concert of vocal muſic that rivals the war-hoop of the American ſavages. By theſe means they generally contrive to paſs the place where the outer ſurf breaks in the interval between two ſurfs, and then the danger is over. This however was not the caſe the firſt time we went aſhore, for the maſſulah-men puſhing in too ſoon, a tremendous ſwell took us forward with amazing rapidity, and the inſtant it broke beneath us the boat *brouched to*, and we were immediately overwhelmed in the ſurf. When its rage had a little ſubſided, we found the boat nearly full of water, but ſtill on her bottom. Two or three of the men who had been thrown from their ſeats overboard, inſtantly regained them, and fortunately got the boat's head round before the next ſurf overtook us, which otherwiſe muſt have upſet us.

It has been a queſtion whether the greater danger conſiſts in going on ſhore or coming off. I am inclined to think the former is moſt dangerous; though boats are frequently loſt in both operations. In going towards the ſhore, theſe accidents generally happen by the broaching-to of the boat; and in coming off, by a large ſurf curling in over the bows of the boat, and ſwamping or ſtaving her. At theſe periods there are generally catamarans attending the maſſulah-boats, which are frequently the means of ſaving the lives of Europeans, for which they get medals, of which they are not a little proud. This veſſel (if it deſerves that name,) is compoſed merely of three pieces of wood, ten or twelve feet in length, and lafhed together with pieces of rope: the middle-piece is the largeſt, and ſomewhat lower in the water than the other two: on this the catamaran-men ſit on their heels. Their paddles are pieces of ſlit bamboo, three or four feet in length; and thus equipped they daſh through the ſurf, which ſometimes upſets the catamaran end over end; but they ſoon mount it again, having ſtrings faſtened to the timbers tied round their wriſts, ſo that they can never be thrown to any diſtance.

On reaching the ſhore the ſtranger is embarraſſed by the crowds of dubaſhes, cooleys, ſervants, &c., &c., that ſurround him, exhibiting their certificates, and ſoliciting permiſſion to "attend on *Maſſa*." If he gets off the beach in a quarter of an hour, he may think himſelf fortunate; and as he generally has occaſion to repair to the bazars in queſt of linen, light clothes, &c., &c., his palankeen is attended by a ſcore fellows, who at each ſhop wrangle, and often fight about the profits. It is indiſpenſably neceſſary to have a dubaſh, who tranſacts all buſineſs in the bazars, &c., and who takes ſpecial care that no perſon but himſelf ſhall cheat you, which, though only a negative advantage, is of two evils the leaſt.

We were able at this time of viſiting Madras to make but few excurſions round the environs of the town; but we were much pleaſed with the appearance of the garden-houſes on the Mount-road; and above all, with the gay aſſemblage of our fair countrywomen, who every evening ſported their elegant figures and brilliant equipages while taking the air on this public promenade. We went through curioſity to the Nabob's palace, but were denied admittance; there being an order by the Governor in Council that no European ſhall attempt to paſs into the ſaid palace on pain of being ſent to Europe. This puniſhment (if it may be called one,) we were told was actually inflicted on a gentleman who had the raſhneſs to diſobey the order; when ſome wag wrote in large characters on the palace-gate—"*The way to Europe.*"

It

It feems the preſent Nabob has not much trouble in governing his dominions, the Eaſt India Company, out of *pure good-nature*, having taken the *guidance* entirely on themſelves; and to ſhew their generoſity ſtill further, have allowed him a very comfortable ſalary to live on in his own caſtle, where they alſo permit him to have *guards* to attend upon him! Though his power is circumſcribed, he is paid every exterior mark of reſpect; the red flag is hoiſted, and he is ſaluted at the fort when he comes to pay a formal viſit. Many ſtories are told of the ridiculous pride of ſome of the former Nabobs, ſuch as their cauſing a herald to proclaim every day after dinner, that "his Highneſs having dined, all other princes, potentates, &c., in the world may now dine as ſoon as they pleaſe!"

In moſt parts of India, but at Madras particularly, you can never ſtir out except in a palankeen, or bandy, and the ſoil being moſtly of red ſand about this place, the reflection of the Sun is dreadful, and *coups de ſoleil* are very frequently received by walking only from the beach to the Black Town. The palankeen is however a very pleaſant conveyance; and with eight bearers, which are generally ſufficient, coſts about 2½ rupees, or 6s. 6d. per day.—[*To be continued in our next.*]

For the Monthly Magazine.

NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY.

THOMAS CORYAT.

IT is oftentimes very unpleaſant when our curioſity is excited reſpecting characters who have left memorials of themſelves, not to find any account of them in thoſe compilations which make a profeſſion of giving a general or univerſal view of ancient and modern biography. The editors of ſuch collections are certainly not warranted in rejecting any remarkable perſons, merely becauſe in their own judgment they were not of ſufficient importance to entitle them to a place in their work. Many readers may have a different opinion; and thoſe who profeſs to give general information ought not to omit what many may think worthy of inquiry. All the biographical collections in this country are abundant in defects; and undoubtedly it is not to be expected that any ſhould be without them, becauſe the moſt aſſiduous induſtry will often be unavailing to procure the information neceſſary even to form a biographical outline of many perſons deſerving of honourable diſtinction in the temple of Fame. But ſurely ſuch collectors are inexcuſable in rejecting the actual memoirs of men who have been remarkable in their generation, and with whoſe literary remains we are occaſionally amuſed. A man who wiſhes to ſelect any particular character to illuſtrate or to vindicate, is at full liberty to make his ſelection. But he who undertakes to compile a book of biographical or hiſtorical reference, has no more right wantonly to omit diſtinguiſhed perſons of whom memoirs may be obtained, than the grammatical lexicographer has to leave out words in ordinary acceptation or occaſional uſe.

It is our intention to bring forward from time to time authentic and intereſting particulars of characters who have been improperly omitted or ſlightly mentioned in biographical collections of ponderous ſize and price. The ſubject of the preſent memoir was a man of moſt extraordinary turn, and his adventures, though perfectly true, of ſo romantic a caſt, that one ſhould have ſuppoſed an account of him would have been introduced into all biographical collections, if it had been only for the purpoſe of giving ſome pleaſant entertainment in the midſt of much dry, profeſſional, and ſcholaſtic detail. Yet ſo it is that his name rarely occurs in our modern compilations. Granger, indeed, in his Biographical Index of Portraits, has given a brief notice of him; but the General Biography, though voluminous and expenſive, is entirely ſilent with reſpect to him, while at the ſame time it lengthens, alſo oftentimes to a conſiderable extent, memoirs of many perſons not a whit more intereſting to nine-tenths of their readers.

Thomas Coryat was the ſon of George Coryat, prebendary of York, and rector of Odcombe in Somerſetſhire, in the parſonage-houſe of which pariſh the ſon was born in the year 1577. After receiving a preparatory education, probably under his father, who was a good Latin poet, he was removed, at the age of nineteen, to Glouceſter Hall, in the Univerſity of Oxford, where he continued about three years, and, by the help of a great memory, attained a conſiderable knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, with other branches of learning. Afterwards he returned home, and having reſided there ſome time, obtained a ſituation in the houſehold of Henry Prince of Wales; "at which time (ſays Wood,) falling into the company of the wits, who found him little better than a fool in many reſpects, made

made him their whetſtone, and ſo became *notus nimis omnibus.*" — [Athen. Oxon., vol. 1., 422.]

In the beginning of the year 1608 he ſet out on his travels into France, Italy, Germany, &c. Of this tour he printed a curious account in 1611, in quarto, written in a moſt affected ſtyle, and with the following whimſical title: "Coryat's Crudities haſtily gobbled up, in Five Months Travels in France, Savoy, Italy, Rhetia, (commonly called the Griſons Country,) Helvetia, (alias Switzerland,) ſome Parts of High Germany, and the Netherlands; newly digeſted in the hungry Air of Odcombe in the County of Somerſet, and now diſperſed to the Nourithment of the travelling Members of this Kingdom." In the Dedication to his Highneſs the Prince of Wales he takes notice, that the publiſhing of his book was chiefly owing to the importunity of ſome of his friends, eſpecially Mr. Lionel Cranfield, (afterwards Earl of Middleſex, Lord High Treaſurer,) and Mr. Laurence Whitaker, Secretary to Sir Edward Philips, Maſter of the Rolls; and in the Introduction to the verſes made upon him and his book by moſt of the men of wit and learning of that age, in which they ridicule him in a ſtyle of high panegyric, which he does not ſeem to have been ſenſible of himſelf, he profeſſes that the greateſt part of thoſe verſes were ſent to him voluntarily from divers of his friends, from whom he expected no ſuch courteſy; and that when he found them ſo numerous, he had reſolved to put a thouſand of them into an *Index expurgatorius.* But the Prince, who evidently had ſome ſhare in the diverſion which the prepoſterous vanity of our author gave to the public, laid upon him a ſtrict and expreſs command to print all thoſe verſes which he had read to his Highneſs.

Among the different writers who contributed by their verſes to the ſale of this book, were, Ben Jonſon; Sir John Harrington; Dudley Digges, afterwards Maſter of the Rolls; Richard Martin, Recorder of London; Laurence Whitaker, afterwards Clerk of the Privy Council, and a Member of Parliament; Hugh Holland, the traveller; John Hoſkyns, afterwards Serjeant at Law, and a Welch Judge; Inigo Jones, the architect; Chriſtopher Brook, bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and a poet; Richard Corbet, afterwards of Norwich; John Owen, the epigrammatiſt; Thomas Farnaby, the celebrated ſchoolmaſter; John Donne, Dean of St. Paul's; Michael Drayton; Henry Peacham, author of the Complete Gentleman, &c.

In 1612, after taking leave of his countrymen by an oration ſpoken at the Croſs in Odcombe, our author Coryat ſet out upon a long and hazardous journey, with a fixed reſolution not to return to his native land under ten years. Taking as direct a courſe as he could, he arrived at Conſtantinople, where he was well received and entertained by Sir Paul Pyndar, the Engliſh Ambaſſador. After ſtaying a ſhort time, and obſerving all that was worth notice in that city, he travelled through Greece, and from Smyrna took a paſſage to Egypt, where he viſited the Pyramids. Returning to Alexandria, he went by ſea to Joppa, and from thence to Jeruſalem. After going through Paleſtine and Armenia, he went to Iſpahan, the capital of Perſia, and thence to Candahar, from which place he journeyed to Agra, which is four hundred miles diſtant. Here he made a halt, being well received by the Engliſh factory. During his ſtay at this place he completed his knowledge of the Arabic, Perſian, and Hindooſtanee languages, in the two laſt of which he acquired ſo ready an expreſſion, that he made an oration in Perſian to the Great Mogul, and in the Hindooſtanee he completely defeated the moſt notorious ſcold of the country, to the great diverſion of all who were preſent. A tranſlation of his ſpeech to the Mogul is in Purchas's Pilgrims; but, though it is full of flattery, the Mogul only rewarded him with a hundred rupees; and the reaſon for his not giving him more is ſuppoſed to have been, that he took Coryat for a Derviſe. After viſiting ſeveral places in that country, and being courteouſly treated by Sir Thomas Roe, then ambaſſador there for the King of England, he went to Surat, where he died of a fever in December, 1617. The greateſt part of his journies were on foot; and he ſays himſelf, that he walked in his firſt tour nine hundred miles with one pair of ſhoes, which he got mended at Zurich. He was alſo as frugal in his mode of living as in his apparel; for in a letter to his mother from the Mogul's Court, he ſays, that in his ten months' travels from Aleppo to that place he ſpent no more than three pounds, living "reaſonably well for about two-pence a-day."

Fuller, in his Worthies, (p. 31,) gives this odd deſcription of his perſon. That "his head was miſhapen like that of

Therſites in Homer, (φοξος ην κεφαλην,) but the cone ſtood in a different poſition, the picked part being before.

Wood ſeems to have drawn his character with much accuracy. "He was (ſays he,) a man of a very coveting eye, that could never be ſatisfied with ſeeing, though he had ſeen very much; and yet he took as much comfort in ſeeing, as many others in the enjoying, of great and rare things. He had got (beſides the Latin and Greek,) the maſtery of many hard languages, in which, if he had obtained wiſdom to huſband and manage them, as he had ſkill to ſpeak them, he had deſerved more fame in his generation. But his knowledge and high attainments of ſeveral languages made him not a little ignorant of himſelf, he being ſo covetous and ambitious of praiſe, that he would hear and endure more of it than he could in any meaſure deſerve, being like a ſhip that has too much ſail and too little ballaſt. However, had he not fallen into the ſmart hands of the wits of thoſe times wherein he lived, he might have paſſed better. That itch of fame which engaged this man to the undertaking of thoſe very hard, long, and dangerous travels, hath put thouſands more (and therefore he was not alone in this,) into ſtrange attempts only to be talked of. 'Twas fame, without doubt, that ſtirred up this man unto theſe voluntary, but hard undertakings, and the hope of that glory which he ſhould reap after he had finiſhed his long travels, made him not at all to take notice of the hardſhip he found in them. That hope of name and repute for the time to come did even feed and feaſt him for the time preſent. And therefore any thing that did in any meaſure eclipſe him in thoſe high conceivings of his own worth, did too much trouble him; which you may collect from theſe following inſtances. Upon a time one Mr. Richard Steel, a merchant, and ſervant to the Eaſt-India Company, came to Sir Thomas Roe, the ambaſſador at Mandoa, the place then of the Mogul's reſidence, at which time our author Thomas Coryat was there. This merchant had not long before travelled over-land from Eaſt India, through Perſia, and ſo for Conſtantinople, and ſo for England, who in his travels homeward had met with Coryat as he was journeying towards Eaſt India. Mr. Steel then told him, that when he was in England King James inquired after him; and when he had certified the King of his meeting him on the way, the King replied, "Is that fool yet living?" which when our pilgrim Coryat heard, it ſeemed to trouble him very much, becauſe the King ſpake no more nor no better of him, ſaying, that Kings would ſpeak of poor men what they pleaſed. At another time, when he was ready to depart from Mandoa, Sir Thomas Roe the ambaſſador gave him a letter, and in that a bill to receive ten pounds at Aleppo, when he ſhould return thither. The letter was directed to Mr. Libbeus Chapman, there conſul at that time, in which that which concerned our traveller was thus:—'Mr. Chapman, when you ſhall hand theſe letters, I deſire you to receive the bearer of them, Mr. Thomas Coryat, with courteſy, for you ſhall find him a very honeſt poor wretch; and further, I muſt intreat you to furniſh him with ten pounds, which ſhall be repayed,' &c.

"Our pilgrim liked the gift well; but the language by which he was to receive it did not ſo well pleaſe him, as he told a friend that 'My Lord Ambaſſador had even ſpoiled his courteſy in the carriage thereof; ſo that if he had been a very fool indeed he could have ſaid very little leſs of him than he did, "Honeſt poor wretch!" and to ſay no more of him was to ſay as much as nothing.' Furthermore alſo he told him, that when he was formerly undertaking his journey to Venice, a perſon of honour wrote thus in his behalf to Sir Henry Wotton, then and there ambaſſador:—'My Lord, good wine needs no buſh, neither a worthy man letters commendatory, becauſe whitherſoever he comes he is his own epiſtle,' &c. This did ſo much pleaſe the pilgrim, that 'there (ſaid he,) was ſome language in my behalf; but now for my Lord to write nothing of me by way of commendation but "honeſt poor wretch," is rather to trouble me, than to pleaſe me with his favour.' And therefore afterwards his letter was phraſed to his mind, but he never lived to receive the money. By which his old acquaintance might ſee how tender the poor man was to be touched in any thing that might in the leaſt meaſure diſparage him."

His "Crudities" having become very ſcarce, were handſomely reprinted by the late Thomas Davis, the bookſeller, in three volumes octavo; but even this edition is not now very commonly to be met with. He hath beſides in print, "Letters from Aſmere, the Court of the Great Mogul, to ſeveral Perſons of quality in England, concerning the Empereur and his Country of Eaſt India," London, 1616, 4to. "A Letter to his Mother

Mother Gertrude, dated from Agra in East India, ult. Oct. 1616." "Certain Observations from the Mogul's Court and East India," in Purchas's Pilgrims. "Travels to and Observations in Constantinople and other Places in the way thither, and in his journey thence to Aleppo, Damascus, and Jerusalem," inserted in the same collection.

JOHN WATKINS.

London, June, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CRITICAL SURVEY of LESSING'S WORKS.

[*For Particulars of his Life see Vol.* 19, *p.* 569, *and Vol.* 20, *p.* 38.]

THREE volumes of letters occur. They are in fact reviewals, whence the quoted passages have in a great degree been displaced. Separations somewhat abrupt have been introduced, and the titles of the books analyzed are suppressed. This republication of materials already employed in a critical journal was very successful, and shews how much of peculiarity and native force there was in Lessing's mind, since even his talkwork has survived many of the books it respects. His favourite ambition is, (may we borrow so vulgar an expression?) to teach his grandmother to suck eggs. Whether he is reviewing theology or history, poetry or philosophy, editors of the ancient, or translators of the modern classics, he always finds means to display the appropriate learning and taste, with a curious felicity, which persuades a reader that he could better have executed the work he is criticizing. There is trick in this; but it is the secret of the trade. A specimen may amuse: it respects G. C. Gebauer's Portugueze History, 4to., Leipzig, 1759.

"I shall not deny that in the whole territory of German literature, history is the field in the worst condition. Cultivated it is; but how? We have as yet not one excellent vernacular historian to boast of. Our polished writers are seldom learned; our learned writers seldom polished. Those will not read, not seek, not collect, in a word, not fag; and these will do nothing else. Those want matter; these the art of giving form.

"It is on the whole best that such men should keep to their vocations; at least no harm ensues. The fine writers do not preoccupy the niches of historic fame with shallow compositions: the compilers are filling warehouses with materials which our future Livies and Tacituses will need; they are burning lime and chipping stone for the edifices to come.

"Perhaps the name of a real historian ought only to be given to him who describes his own times and his own country. Only he can be adduced as a witness: only he may hope to weigh as such with posterity. The collectors and comparers of testimony will themselves be superseded by fresh compilations and severer sagacity. I pity sincerely the busy pains of this latter class; they have chosen an unthankful office; they must remain Gebauers, when they might have become De Thous. A sweet conviction of their immediate utility may indemnify them for the short duration of their fame; and with this conviction such men are formed to be content.

"But enough of general remark. I come to the work which has provoked it. The author is already known by a Life of the Emperor Richard: he now offers to the public a History of Portugal. It began in the author's academic prelections on the History of Modern Europe, and is divided into five parts.—1. On the primæval accounts before the foundation of the monarchy.—2. From the beginning of the kingdom to the extinction of the proper royal family.—3. From the extinction of the proper royal family to the union with Spain.—4. From the union with Spain to the elevation of the house of Braganza.—5. From the elevation of the dynasty of Braganza to our own times.

"You will expect I should single out and talk about some one event on which our author has bestowed peculiar attention. It is the shortest course for giving you some idea of his manner in narration, and of his care in research. I can guess your taste. Bold enterprizes, remarkable misfortunes falling on a great man, such are the incidents on which you will prefer to dwell. I suspect, if you had just received this Portugueze History, you would begin by cutting open the account of the unfortunate Sebastian.

"The young Sebastian, as you recollect, burned with zeal to try his hand against the African Infidels. A slight invitation led him to the assistance of the expelled King of Morocco, Muley Mahomet. He set sail with a considerable army on Midsummer-day 1578, in spite of the dissuasion of his friends, and the ominous appearance of a comet. The army was landed at Arcilla, and went for Allarache. On the road it met the hostile force of Muley Molucco in the plain of Alkasfarquivir. Sebastian and his Portugueze

ſuffered an entire defeat: he himſelf—fell. Such at leaſt was the report.

"But what if he did not fall, or at leaſt did not periſh,—if a ſtill more poignant fate awaited him. You recollect that four pſeudo-Sebaſtians aroſe one after another, juſt when Spain had completed the ſeizure of Portugal. The three firſt were notorious impoſtors, and incurred the fate they deſerved: the fourth, on the contrary, ſays our author, conducted himſelf ſo ſkilfully, that it will probably for ever remain a queſtion whether he were not the true Sebaſtian.

'He came, (continues Gebauer,) in 1598, to Venice, and found credit not merely among the populace, but with perſons of condition; eſpecially as ſome Portugueze who had known King Sebaſtian voluntarily teſtified that this perſon entirely reſembled him in face, ſize, and voice. He found ſuch ſupport as enabled him to live like a man of rank, and ſuch countenance as encouraged him publicly to announce himſelf for the true Sebaſtian. The Spaniſh Ambaſſador at Venice, Domingo Mendoza, conſequently applied to the Government that Sebaſtian might be arreſted and formally queſtioned. He related in great detail, that in the unfortunate battle at Alkaſſar he was wounded, and left for dead, and had thus eſcaped captivity; that with Chriſtoval of Tavora he had been carried in a ſmall veſſel to Algarve, where he recovered from his wounds; but that the ſight of thoſe whom he knew being painful to him after ſo great a diſaſter, he undertook a journey into Abyſſinia. He croſſed the Red Sea, viſited Perſia, and abode long in a cloiſter of Georgia under a religious habit. Here the deſire of ſeeing once more his country and his ſubjects became ſtrong: he embarked in the Black Sea for Sicily, where he landed, and whence he diſpatched Marco Tullio of Roſenza into Portugal, determining to await intelligence at Rome. On his way thither he was robbed by his attendants, and compelled to ſeek Venice, where he had more hope of finding reſources than at Rome, and had in fact been immediately recognized. All this was no ſooner ſaid than proved. He expreſſed confidence in the Venetian Government, recalled to their recollection the correſpondence he had conducted with them during the Turkiſh war, and pleaded an efficient zeal for their intereſts. He challenged examination, and took a pleaſure in indicating his perſonal peculiarities—the ſhortneſs of his left ſide,—the ſcar on his right brow, ſuch as Sebaſtian had incurred in his very childhood,—the ſingular wart, or corn, on his toe.

'The Venetian Government thought fit to impriſon their gueſt. The fugitive Portugueze preſented petitions without end for his liberation. King Henry IV. of France applied, through his Ambaſſador Dufreſne, to the Doge, that ſome deciſive explanation might be given, as the error of the Portugueze might be productive of much perſonal inconvenience. The Venetians, after three years delay, pronounced a ſentence of baniſhment, and allowed him eight days to quit the territories of the Republic. The Portugueze now began to deliberate whether he ought to return to his country by way of Switzerland and France, or by way of Tuſcany. They choſe unfortunately the latter. Sebaſtian, diſguiſed as a monk, was no ſooner come into the Florentine dominions, than he was ſeized by order of the Grand Duke Ferdinand I., and ſent to Naples to be delivered up to the Spaniards.

'On being introduced to the Spaniſh Viceroy, Don Ferdinand Buiz of Caſtro, Count of Lemos, Sebaſtian with great dignity had him be covered. The Count inquired by what right he ſo authoritatively addreſſed him? By my birth-right, replied Sebaſtian. He then reproached the Count for affecting ignorance, reminded him that the ſword he then wore was a gift of Sebaſtian's to the Envoy of Philip, and inquired for a piece of jewelry which on the ſame occaſion had been preſented to his ſpouſe. He is ſaid to have opened a ſecret ſpring peculiar to this jewelry. Yet the reſult was, that Sebaſtian, after examination, was declared to be an impoſtor; that he was led about on an aſs through the ſtreets of Naples; and finally ſentenced to the gallies. He was tranſported to Spain, and lodged in the caſtle of San Lucar, whence he never emerged. His vicinity excited great ferment in Portugal. The date and manner of his death is unknown.'

"Thus far the hiſtorian. But not content with the narration, he undertakes a circumſtantial diſcuſſion of the queſtion, which is maſterly in its way. Two queſtions, ſays he, are to be inveſtigated; whether the death of King Sebaſtian at Alkaſſar be ſo far vouched that it cannot reaſonably be called in queſtion; and in caſe this remains doubtful, whether the fourth Sebaſtian ought not to be reckoned among thoſe impoſtors who have abuſed a famous name in order to ſare ſumptuouſly.

"The

"The death of Sebaſtian at Alkaſſar is imperfectly proved: from all the teſtimonies nothing further can be aſcertained than that he was wounded in the head, and was ſeen to fall from his horſe. The body which was ſelected as the King's was too much hacked and diſfigured to be knowable; and although ſome of the King's attendants, eſpecially Sebaſtian Reſendius, recognized this body for the King's in the preſence of Muley Hamet, yet to this evidence one may reply with Gebauer, 'Nothing more natural than this. Who could have contradicted Reſendius in the preſence of the Barbarian King; eſpecially as, in caſe of Sebaſtian's ſurvivance, it would be moſt for his intereſt to paſs, among the Moors at leaſt, for having been killed.' Nor can it be denied that a report originated almoſt immediately, that not the King's body, but that of a Swiſs, had been ſolemnly buried. The tales which, according to Ferreras and Thuanus, falſely occaſioned the ſuſpicion of the King's preſervation, are without probability.

"The pretended Sebaſtian therefore cannot on this ground be rejected decidedly. But, on a cloſer obſervation of him, are there no traces of impoſture? None: and a thouſand ſtrong circumſtances plead for him. He is in the hands of the *Dieci* at Venice, a ſevere tribunal, whoſe firſt rule was ſaid to be *correre alla pena prima di exuminar la colpa*. This tribunal confines him three whole years, is unable in all that time to find evidence of his impoſture, although the Spaniards would aſſuredly have been active in furniſhing proofs againſt ſo inconvenient a claimant. When at length this tribunal is preſſed for a deciſion, what does it do? In fact nothing. It finds no guilt in the man: it ſets him at liberty: but orders him to quit the territory of the republic, leſt it ſhould become a neſt of intrigue and conſpiracy. 'This (continues the hiſtorian,) looks more like the treatment of unwelcome innocence than of detected guilt.' Nor was it agreeable to the Venetians that the Grand Duke of Florence ſhould ſeize the exile, and deliver him over to the Spaniards; for Cardinal Oſſat expreſsly ſays in his Letters that they conſidered it as a heinous affront. When he gets to Naples, there muſt have been again the ſame deficiency of hoſtile evidence,—elſe why ſo much deference and attention, and ſo cautious a removal to San Lucar: the former pretenders had been put to death without ceremony. It would be tedious if I were to follow our author through all the ſteps of his inveſtigation, which, had he underſtood writing, might have been rendered yet more intereſting. One hears the lecturing profeſſor throughout; but ſomething of neatneſs and grace may be contentedly reſigned for erudition, care, and impartiality."

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For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *made during a* TOUR *through the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

NO IX.

THE lands in the vicinity of Pittſburgh, more eſpecially the bottoms on the Alleghany, are very rich. Six years before I viſited this town it was a frontier ſettlement againſt hoſtile Indians, and the lands, in conſequence, ſold very low. It is but a few years ſince a Mr. Wood firſt ſurveyed this country, and was offered an extenſive tract of it gratis, which he refuſed. His ſon has ſince purchaſed a conſiderable farm in the neighbourhood of Pittſburgh, and erected a very handſome brick houſe at the entrance of the town, which is irregularly built; and the ſtreets are narrow, and the houſes have the dirty, ſmoaked appearance they exhibit in Engliſh cities where coals are moſt uſed. It is ſituate on a plain, running to a point, at which the clear ſtream of the Alleghany and the muddy waters of the Monongahela unite and form a beautiful baſon, the ſource of the far-famed Ohio, or Belle River of the French, which, after running 1183 miles, empties itſelf into the Miſſiſſippi.

The Alleghany is at Pittſburgh about a quarter of a mile wide, and runs at the rate of about four knots an hour. The Monongahela is about half a mile wide, its waters being forced back by the more impetuous ſtream of the Alleghany. At the confluence of theſe rivers the French erected a fort, which was captured by the Engliſh under General Forbes in November 1758. It was ſoon afterwards abandoned, and one higher up the Alleghany erected, which is now in exiſtence. At the point where the rivers meet, the cliff riſes about twenty feet above the waters, the Monongahela bearing a ſouth-eaſt, and the Alleghany a north-eaſt direction. Soon after the capture by the Britiſh the town was laid out, and named after the elder William Pitt. About ſeven miles to the S. E. of this town is the

the field celebrated for the defeat of Gen. Braddock. Pittſburgh is extremely well ſupplied with moſt excellent coals, at leaſt as good as the Carmel coals, which are delivered at the houſes in town at the rate of five cents per buſhel. The blaze of theſe coals, we were aſſured, afforded ſo ſtrong a light, that in winter neither tailors nor other mechanics burn candles. Coal is furniſhed principally to the town from the mountains on the verge of the Monongahela, from which they are tumbled into the veſſels below. During our revolutionary war one of theſe coal-mountains caught fire, and was only extinguiſhed by the falling in of its ſides, which ſuffocated the flame. Coals of various quality are found, however, in all directions within ſeventy miles of this nature-favoured town. The veſſels which go down the Ohio uſe coal as ballaſt, as it coſts only the trouble of digging from the ſides of the hills.

Pittſburgh forms one of the great points from which emigrants divaricate who intend to ſettle in the immenſe valley bounded by the Alleghany Mountains to the eaſt, the Gulf of Mexico to the ſouth, the frozen regions to the north, and the White Mountains to the weſt. This valley embraces almoſt every climate, and conſequently every ſoil; but ſtill for its general fertility may without hyperbole be denominated the paradiſe of the world, the laſt reſort of freedom.

Pittſburgh contained when I was there about one thouſand houſes and five thouſand inhabitants, many houſes being built purpoſely for the accommodation of emigrants, who, when the Ohio is low, are frequently detained a conſiderable length of time. It is however rapidly increaſing in ſize and conſequence, and affords many beautiful views. The town is principally built on the Monongahela. When I was at Pittſburgh this river afforded a pleaſant ſandy margin, of about thirty feet broad: the ſurface of the cliff is about twenty feet above this ſtrand, and is, when the waters are much out, covered by them. Whenever our population is ſufficient to enable us to become a manufacturing people, the ſituation of Pittſburgh will render it important, the carriage of heavy articles operating as a premium in favour of thoſe there produced. Its ſituation at the confluence of two mighty rivers, and at the ſource of an immenſe inland navigation, with a ſupply eternal of ſuch excellent coals, plenty of fiſh, and a rich ſurrounding country, are advantages few places can afford. The new fort has, ſince the ceſſion of the adjoining country by the Indians, been converted into a ſtore for the United States, in which they depoſit the different articles deſtined to be diſtributed through Weſtern America, and is only garriſoned by a lieutenant and ſeven men.

Houſe-rent and all the neceſſaries of life are cheap at Pittſburg. It contains a handſome court-houſe, and tolerable market-houſe. The town was, however, dirty, conſequent on the richneſs of the adjoining ſoil, the narrowneſs of the ſtreets, and the profuſe uſe of coal. A branch of the bank of Pennſylvania is eſtabliſhed in this town. The beſt hickory wood ſells at a dollar and a half the cord. The taverns are equal to any either in Waſhington or Baltimore; and although I forgot to note their charges, I remember they were reaſonable.

The common boats which convey paſſengers and goods down the Ohio are twelve feet wide, and coſt, according to their length, a dollar a foot: when well covered, painted, and divided into apartments, they will ſell for a dollar and a half the foot. Some are very elegant, and coſt more. Of theſe we ſaw two: one belonging to General Wilkinſon; the other to Colonel Burrows: both were elegant, the firſt particularly, being gilt, and highly ornamented. Thoſe deſtined for uſe more than ſhow are eſtimated to carry each about half a ton for every foot in length. Of theſe boats about one hundred, having about twelve emigrants each, were ſaid to be waiting between Brownfield and Geneva, on the Alleghany, and about as many more on the Monongahela, till the waters ſhould riſe, to waft them to their intended ſettlements. Theſe emigrants were hourly expected at Pittſburgh, one boat having already arrived, and luckily that boat belonged to our ineſtimable friend Colonel Lyons, member of Congreſs for the ſtate of Kentucky, who was returning to his ſeat at Eddeville, on Cumberland river, where it empties into the Ohio, within about forty miles of its confluence with the Miſſiſſippi. After a week's pretty ſevere exerciſe, to paſs a day or two with this gentleman was grateful to our feelings, although the parting afterwards with ſo ſincere a friend, ſo honeſt a man, and ſo uſeful a citizen, was among the moſt painful incidents of the journey.

On the 28th day of April the Ohio roſe four

four feet: it ſtill, however, wanted twelve of the level deemed neceſſary to navigate the Ohio boats.

The boats which convey flour from Pittſburgh to New Orleans take from 250 to 300 barrels each, that produced on the Monongahela being conſidered the beſt. A company lately eſtabliſhed ſent 250,000 barrels for ſale in the year 1804. In the ſame period it is calculated 100,000 tons of manufactured articles paſſed through this town down the Ohio; and it is aſſerted the average increaſe is 2000 tons annually.

It may ſome years hence be a matter of curioſity to compare the preſent with the then ſtate of the manufactories of Pittſburgh. With this view I ſubjoin the facts I was able to collect on this ſubject when there. I admit they do not exhibit marks of a great manufacturing town, and ought only to be conſidered as the incipient proofs of future greatneſs. On the Alleghany, and oppoſite Pittſburgh, are Colonel O'Hara's glaſs-works. In the town he has a brew-houſe, two tan-yards, and a yard for ſhip-building, in which, when I was there, was building one brig of 250 tons, and from which had lately been launched one ſhip of 350 tons. A tin-manufactory was eſtabliſhed, which then employed twenty-eight perſons; a nail-manufactory thirty; a cotton-manufacturer had recently fixed himſelf, and employed but twelve; thirty workmen were engaged in ſhip, and about fifty in boat-building; thirty were alſo engaged in the rope-walks, which received their hemp from Ohio and Kentucky ſtates.

Such were the manufactories of this, at no diſtant period, important town; and therewith I conclude this letter, with the uſual aſſurances of the eſteem of, &c.,

RICHARD DINMORE.

Alexandria, April 10, 1806.

P. S. A gentleman lately arrived from England brought with him your Magazine for December laſt, in which I ſee the following errors in my firſt letter, which I beg of you to notice.

In the laſt line in p. 415, for "6 dollars," ſhould be inſerted "16 dollars."

In the following page (416,) "a" ſhould be left out before "democratic."

In the 1ſt column, line 46, inſert "pourtrayed" inſtead of "purchaſed."

In the 2d column, line 22 from the bottom of the page, read "carriages," for "carriage."

In p. 417, col. 1, l. 17, for "beneficial," read "prejudicial."—And in the laſt line but one of the letter, after "next," inſert "packet."

For the Monthly Magazine.

A CASE IN CASUISTRY.

IN the Annual Review, (III., 105,) the the author of a Guide to Immortality is indirectly called to account for continuing in a church to many of whoſe doctrines his book is deſcribed as adverſe. Suppoſing the fact correctly ſtated, why ought he to quit it?

If at the time of ſubſcribing the articles, and of receiving his two ſucceſſive ordinations, he was a believer in the ſtipulated doctrines, he had clearly a right to perform or undergo theſe acts. If he continues to read the preſcribed liturgies, if he avoids to preach forbidden tenets, if he teaches in the public temples nothing but the religion of the ſtate, he is ſtill obedient to the magiſtrate, and performs the contract for which his ſalary was ſet apart by Government. What reaſon is there for his renouncing it? If, in his official capacity of prieſt, he does not ſwerve from his original agreement, why may he not continue to avail himſelf of the benefice attached to that public office?

When a blind man hires a ſcholar to read to him, muſt the latter decline reading aloud Hume's Eſſay on Miracles, if he happens to diſſent from the doctrine therein contained? Let him read his taſk, and, if he has a certain rank of intellect, let him make his objections. So a miniſter, ſurely, in his private capacity of citizen, may with propriety recommend an alteration in the very liturgies he is employed to read aloud to a blind and ignorant multitude. The rights of the individual do not merge in thoſe of the prieſt: he may, in his perſonal capacity, conſcientiouſly and fitly adviſe the public to conſult thoſe interpreters of Scripture who have combated the religion which the country has inſtituted, and urge a modification of the tenure of the eccleſiaſtic office: elſe the reformers had no right to propoſe their change.

No one takes it amiſs in a civil magiſtrate, in a juſtice of the peace, for inſtance, the ſubſcribing of a petition for the repeal of a law which he continues to execute, or the writing of a pamphlet, or the calling of a meeting, againſt it. Exactly parallel is the duty and obligation of the religious magiſtrate: the prieſt is to continue executing the appointed taſk while it remains appointed; but ſurely he may complain, and loudly too, of the eſtabliſhed ſervice; and may write books to induce the lawgiver to innovate, and may petition the legiſlature for relief, and,

and, any where but in his church, may call the people together, and exhort them to combine for an alteration in the rubric. Where would there be in fuch conduct any thing inconfiftent with his duty? The charge of hypocrify is only applicable to filent acquiefcence.

Some perfons fimilarly circumftanced have indeed refigned their livings; a difplay of fincerity and difintereftednefs entitled to the appropriate admiration, but not to the merit of facilitating the progrefs of reform. While public opinion exacts heavy pecuniary facrifices as a fine for fpeaking out, filence will be generally preferred. The refigners of livings, to be conftftent, muft maintain that the magiftrate has no right to decree a public religion; for if the ftate eftablifhes any religion whatfoever, there cannot but be fome compromife with private judgment. It is impoffible that the clergy fhould all exactly and entirely coincide with the fyftem ordained by public authority, no two independent inquirers having ever been found to interpret alike every fingle text of Scripture. An agreement to teach in the church the religion of the fovereign is confequently the only practicable bargain between the ftate and the clergy, if uniformity be made a condition. How much better would it have been never to have propofed the Act of Uniformity at all, but to have left the prieft and the parifhioners at liberty, by a feparate local concert, to vary at pleafure their liturgies and their rites: here to replace the pompous pageantry of Catholicifm; there to imitate the chearful feftivities of Paganifm. Somewhere a Clarke might have inftituted his Arianifm; yonder a Middleton his Antifupernaturalifm; and the wife and good of every fect of fentiment, the ornaments of literature and the inftructors of their country, might all have remained within reach of appropriate recompenfe. It is furprifing that at the Reftoration, when the Court was faid to fwarm with philofophers, men of influence

Knew no fuch fyftem: no fuch piles could raife,
Of natural worfhip, built on prayer and praife
To one fole God. DRYDEN.

Surely a petition for the repeal of the Act of Uniformity might with entire propriety be fubfcribed by any of the eftablifhed clergy, and would be received with complacence by thofe members of the legiflature who are moft anxious to conciliate the affections and to extend the liberties of the Catholics and other Diffenters.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY *of* ASTRONOMY *for* 1805, *by* JEROME DE LALANDE.

M. DE Laplace has read to the Inftitute a Memoir on Capillary Tubes, in which he gives an analytical calculation of their attraction, perfectly conformable to experience. There is an extract from it in the *Journal de Phyfique* for January 1806. I read another on furveying, in which I demonftrated the difference between the Table of Levels which is ufed in proceeding from north to fouth, and that which fhould be employed in going from eaft to weft, on account of the figure of the earth; a confideration which had hitherto efcaped all the authors who have treated on this fubject.

The fifth volume of the Inftitute which appeared on the 14th of January, contains fourteen Memoirs on aftronomical fubjects. Among thefe I have given Refearches on the Motion of Mercury, Mars, Venus; Calculations of the Eclipfes of the Stars, and a Defcription of the Zodiac of Strafburg. M. Delambre treats of the ftereographic projection, and of the aftrolabe of Seneftus, which M. Gail had introduced to the notice of the Claffs. There are alfo a Memoir by M. Meffier on the Paffage of Mercury; Obfervations by M. Ferrers in America; the Occultation of Mars, by M. Duc la Chapelle; a Notice on the Great Tables which were calculated by M. de Prony's direction, and Remarks on the Hiftory of Trigonometrical Tables. M. Caffini has given a Defcription of the Mariner's Compafs.

The Tranfactions of the Royal Society of London for 1803 contain a Memoir by Dr. Herfchel on the Tranfit of Mercury, in which he perceived no ring; another on the Caufes that make the Mirrors of Telefcopes change their Form.

In thofe of 1804 he treats of the Double Stars, which in the laft twenty-five years feem to have undergone fome variations, efpecially with refpect to the angles of diftance with the ecliptic; which leads him to imagine that they turn, but fo flowly, that it is difficult to affirm it. He has feen one part hide the other in one of thefe double ftars.

The Tables of the Sun, by M. Delambre, and of the Moon, by M. Burg, have been finifhed and prefented. M. Delambre has recompofed the Tables of the Moon in fuch a manner, that all the equations are additive, which will fave time

time, and diminiſh the riſk of error. Theſe Tables will ſoon make their appearance.

The new Table of Refractions, by M. de Laplace, which will appear with the Tables of the Sun, gives ſix-tenths of a ſecond, at 45° more than Bradleys; but De Laplace apprizes aſtronomers that diſcordances have been frequently found between the two ſolſtices, becauſe the thermometer has been placed within an obſervatory, inſtead of being placed without, but out of the ſun.

The obſervations of the two ſolſtices, and of the two equinoxes, made by M. Delambre with a repeating-circle, during ſeveral days, have given him the confirmation of the epochs and of the obliquity of the ecliptic, which he has employed in his new Tables.

Epoch for 1800, 9ʳ 10° 23′ 32″ 6‴, leſs by 2″ than in his firſt Tables. Mean obliquity 23° 27′ 57″, greater by 4″ than in the Tables of my third edition, which have been hitherto uſed.

M. Delambre has completed the printing of the firſt volume of his great work on the Meridian, in 750 pages. It is intitled *Baſe du Syſtème Métrique Décimal, ou Meſure de l'Arc du Meridien*, &c. It contains all the triangles formed from Dunkirk to Barcelona. The ſecond will contain the baſes, the azimuths, the latitudes and the calculations of the triangles. There will probably be a third.

The new Tables of Jupiter and Saturn, calculated by M. Bouvard, are finiſhed and going to preſs.

Thoſe of Mercury, Venus, Mars, compoſed by Lalande the nephew, will immediately follow. M. Delambre has recompoſed the Tables of the Satellites; and we ſhall have a new and complete collection of Aſtronomical Tables publiſhed by the Board of Longitude.

We have received the Berlin Memoirs for 1802, which contain Obſervations by M. Bode, and Calculations relative to the Planets Piazzi and Olbers.

M. Bouvard has continued at the Obſervatory his Series of Obſervations, with excellent inſtruments, and they will appear in the *Connoiſſance des Temps* for 1808, which is printing in the form of the Gregorian Calendar, conformably to the *ſenatus-conſulte* of the 9th of September, which has ſuppreſſed the republican calendar, and which is printed in our little *Annuaire*.

In the Bulletins of the Academy of Montpellier there are Obſervations by M. Poitevin and M. de Flaugergues.

M. Vidal, director of the Obſervatory of Toulouſe, has ſent us a large collection of obſervations made by him in 1804, which atteſt the perſevering zeal of that able aſtronomer.

The Ephemerides of Vienna for the year 1806 contain a great number of longitudes determined by eclipſes, as a ſequel to the great work of M. Trieſnecker; a Memoir by M. Burg, to prove that Bradley's refractions ought to be increaſed; Obſervations made at Vienna, Buda, Prague, Crems-Münſter, Carlſburg, Naples, Palermo, Ratiſbon, Amſterdam, Gotha, Milan, Munich, and Brünn, to the South of Olmütz, a place which has become very remarkable to us, on account of the entry of our Emperor into Vienna on the 13th of November.

M. Bode's Ephemerides likewiſe contain a great number of Obſervations made at Berlin, Vienna, Peterſburg, Bremen, Breſlau, Prague, Wilna, Crems-Münſter, Palermo, Upſal, Huth, and Dantzig, and Calculations relative to the three new Planets. This volume ſhews, like the preceding, how important it is that aſtronomers ſhould underſtand German. I have ſeen from it with pleaſure, that M. Bode approves the term *equatude* which I have ſubſtituted for right-aſcenſion, that we may have a ſimple name, and not one which ſignifies a thing that we never ſee.

M. Poczobut and M. Treſchka, aſtronomers of the Univerſity of Wilna, have tranſmitted to us a great number of Obſervations of the new Planets, made in 1803 and 1804, with excellent inſtruments.

M. Scarpellini has ſent from Rome Obſervations made at the Obſervatory of the Duke de Sermonata, the Eclipſes of the Sun and Moon, and the Tranſits of Mercury over the Sun.

Pope Pius VII. Chiaramonte, whoſe reſidence at Paris produced ſuch an agreeable ſenſation, gave me a commiſſion to have made for him a circle, a pendulum, and an achromatic teleſcope, for the Roman College, which Meſſrs. Calendrelli and Conti have rendered intereſting, and which Cardinal Litta, prefect of the ſtudies of the Roman College, particularly patronizes.

The aſtronomers of Florence have commiſſioned me to ſend them a chronometer by Berthaud.

M. Ciccolini, an aſtronomer of Bologna, has publiſhed a Memoir of the Eclipſe of the Sun on the 11th of February 1804, which was ſuppoſed to have

been total in Italy; but he demonstrates that this neither was nor could have been the case, from the diameters of the Sun and Moon which are in my Tables. Circumstances were as unfavourable for the observation in Italy as in France.

M. Ciccolini has made a useful addition to the reflecting-circle. He has formed the posterior part of that instrument into a quarter of a circle, the radius of which is the diameter of the instrument, and with a perpendicular and the telescope of the same circle he can ascertain in half a minute of time, within half a degree, the altitude of the star, and at the same time the degree at which the glass of the telescope should be placed for taking the observation. In this manner you avoid the disagreeable necessity of groping with the fingers in observations of altitudes, the inconvenience of which has already been acknowledged by astronomers and mariners of high distinction. With this method the telescope may be made to magnify more than usual, which would be exceedingly advantageous in observations of this kind.

M. Lenoir has likewise made at Paris a pedestal with which one single observer may make use of the repeating-circle.

M. Augustus Pictet, of Geneva, has discovered a method of observing transits of the meridian by means of the reflecting-sextants used at sea. For this purpose it is sufficient to fix, due west, a glass which shall be exactly 90° from every point of the meridian.

M. Julian Ortiz Canelas, son-in-law of the deceased Tofino, and director of the Observatory of Spain, has sent us Observations made at the Island of Leon from 1798 to 1801.

M. Tiscar has sent us Observations of Eclipses, and exact calculations for deducing the longitudes from them.

M. de Ferrers, a Spanish officer on his travels in America, has sent us the Observation of the Eclipse of the 26th June, 1805, which could not be seen in Europe. He made it at New-York, in latitude 40° 42′, 5h. 6′ to the west of Paris. It began at 6h. 50′ 16″. I concluded that the conjunction took place at Paris at 11h. 24′ 42″, and the error in the Tables 46″; but as this embraces the supposition of the latitude of the Moon, it might be something less. M. de Ferrers accompanies it with the positions of New-York and Albany, and several other observations.—[*To be continued.*]

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *on the* MORGANTE MAGGIORE *of* LUIGI PULCI.

ORLANDO, in the course of the expedition that we have been relating, met two squires or valets fighting near a fountain. One of these, upon inquiry, turned out to be a messenger sent by Rinaldo of Montauban in quest of his wandering cousin; the other, an assassin dispatched by Gano of Poitiers to murder him. As soon as this discovery was made, these two gentlemen experienced, of course, very different treatment. The one had a finishing stroke put to his career by Morgante's club; the other was treated with great courtesy, and dismissed on his return to Paris with assurances of the Count's unalterable affection for his family and kindred, notwithstanding his most firm and inflexible resolution to continue his travels, and tempt no more the deceitful favour of princes.

Conscious how disagreeable such a result of his embassy would prove to his master, he appeared at the French Court with downcast eyes and a dejected countenance, insomuch that Rinaldo and all the Paladins concluded from his air and manner that the object of their solicitude was no more. Their lamentations on the occasion are affecting, though premature. "*Caro Cugin mio,*" exclaims the Lord of Montauban, with as pathetic an address as that of Montesinos to his dying cousin Durandarte,—

"Caro Cugin mio,
Poichè tu fei da questa vita uscito,
Senza te, lasso, che farei più io?"

To proceed with our story. The eclaircissement was accompanied by a tale not much to the credit of the head of the accursed family of Maganza (Gano). The indignation of Rinaldo was raised to its most ungovernable pitch, and he struck the traitor with his fist in open Court. This offence (which, if committed in one of our English Courts, in the august presence of any of our justices on the bench, would subject the offender to the loss of his right hand, besides confiscation, and other pains and penalties), was unpardonable in the sight of an Emperor so jealous of his dignity as Charles. The provocation was forgotten, and the crime aggravated by the reflection that the hot-headed Rinaldo had always been a factious, and on occasions a very ticklish sort of subject to manage; for instance, when he once before had gone so far as to pull his Sovereign's beard, and take

take the crown off his head, on a similar occasion. He was now frowned out of Court, and followed by his intimate friends and companions the Marquis Oliver of Burgundy and Duke Dudon, son of the celebrated Oger of Denmark. Dismissed from the royal presence, and having therefore nothing better to do, these three gallant spirits determined to set out together on their adventures, and seek Orlando throughout *Pagania*.

The first event that befals them is at the very abbey where Orlando had formerly picked up his powerful squire Morgante. A mighty troop of giants, it seems, having heard of the deaths of Passamont and Alabaster, had set out from the East to revenge them, taken possession of the monastery with all the tithes and revenues thereto belonging, and reduced the abbot and his brethren to the condition of servitors, while they themselves rioted unchecked on all the plenty that the land afforded. The story that follows is rather beneath epic dignity, inasmuch as the war between the giants and knights is commenced by Rinaldo's abusing in the most unjustifiable terms of grossness the gluttony of one of the biggest of their set, who is sitting astride on the edge of an immense caldron of soup, ladling it out with amazing delight, and stuffing his paunch to a most unwieldy size. The good Count's abuse was resented; and the conversation ended in his seizing the ladle and tumbling the giant himself into the boiling vessel. This specimen of the adventure is quite sufficient. The abbot and monks are of course restored to their rights at last; and the account they hear of Orlando and his squire determines the knights to pursue their journey to the Court of Caradoro, uncertain however whether they are to meet him there or at the camp of the besiegers.

Several new adventures, and some of them related with much spirit, attend their progress through the wood in which the knight of Clermont had formerly been shut up in an enchanted castle and baptized Morgante at the Demon's instigation. One of the most interesting is the rescue (which is performed by Rinaldo,) of a lion from the jaws of a tremendous dragon. The grateful animal undertakes the office of guide during the rest of their journey; and his deliverer assumes in consequence the title of "knight of the lion."

Arrived on the verge of the dominions of a Pagan king named Corbantes, they are informed of a cruel monster that ravages those territories, to whom a virgin is annually sacrificed. To make short the story, it is sufficient to say, that it is nearly a counterpart of that of St. George and the fair Sabra. Florisena is the name of the princess who is about to become a meal for the hungry tyrant. All the three knights offer their services to attempt her rescue; and, notwithstanding the anxiety and horror of her mind, her eyes are involuntarily turned towards Oliver with peculiar complacency. The amorous Marquis catches the flame, and in the ensuing combat becomes equally distinguished above the others for his valour, his success, and his suffering. He it is who terminates the adventure by cutting off the monster's head and laying it at the feet of the princess; while the paleness of his countenance and the blood that flows through the joints of his armour declare the wounds he has suffered in the cause, and renders the residence of him and his companions at the Court of Corbantes for some time absolutely necessary. During this delay Rinaldo is not idle. He explains the mysteries of religion to the King and his whole Court, and proves himself as successful a speaker as his cousin Orlando; for Corbantes, moved by his sermons, is himself, together with all his dukes, earls, and barons, and his daughter into the bargain, baptized by the evangelical Count.

In the mean time the business of Oliver's cure proceeded but slowly, being committed to the charge and inspection of Florisena.

Love seldom pardons those who slight his sway;
But he who loves is soon belov'd again;
And the pure hearts that humble offerings pay,
Find from his justice the reward of pain:
A faithful lord to such as well obey.

So the fair princess well repaid her swain.
She saw the amorous Marquis half expire
For love of her, and caught herself his fire.

Now with the lightnings of her eye she glances
Back towards Oliver the flaming darts
Which Love is wont to send in tender glances;
And thus one fire has caught two gentle hearts.

And now, whene'er the royal maid advances
To see the leeches well perform their parts,
Her tongue reserv'd and cold, her flaming eyes
Speak the warm language which her voice denies.

When Oliver beheld his Florifene
Salute him with ſuch ſoft, embarraſs'd airs,
Then all his firſt intolerable pain
Was fled, and other wounds his ſoul declares;
That ſoul was full of doubt, and hope between,
Yet, all the heav'nly confirmation bears,
Of what his gentle maid begins to prove;—
For timid ſilence is the proof of love.

He ſees, as near the lovely virgin drew,
A deep vermilion all her face o'erſpread;
He hears her voice; how faint and weak it grew,
As ſhe inquir'd his health, and how he ſped
Of wounds, which ſuffered for her ſake ſhe knew.
He marks her downcaſt eyes and drooping head:
He marks: and hope in every feature glows;
For theſe the ſure effects of love he knows.

"My hard unpitying deſtiny, (ſhe ſaid,)
The will of Heav'n, or Fortune's cruel doom,
Had nearly brought my young and virgin head
To death moſt horrid, and a fearful tomb.
Thee, Paladin, my kinder ſtars have led
Hither, my ſaviour and laſt hope, to come,
And ſet me from impending terrors free—
And thou (oh cruel change!) haſt bled for me!"

Theſe words, ſo full of tenderneſs and love,
Pierc'd to his heart the gentle, amorous knight:
A thouſand times he thank'd the pow'rs above
For ſuch ſweet tranſport and for hopes ſo bright;
And gladly now, his love ſincere to prove,
He could have breath'd his ſoul out in her ſight.
To his ſweet miſtreſs, lingering at his ſide,
With burning bluſhes Oliver replied:—

"I never yet have done a deed, fair maid,
From which ſuch joy my boſom has conteſt.
If thou from death wert reſcued by my aid,
Then I indeed am more ſincerely bleſt
Than ever knight by Fortune's power was made.
Theſe wounds thy gentle ſpirit have diſtreſt:
But oh! another, deeper, wound I feel,
A different art require that wound to heal."

The gentle damſel knew the hidden thought;
Full well ſhe knew it, and full well applied.
Quickly are Love's delicious leſſons taught;
The princeſs felt them, and in ſecret ſigh'd:
"And have I then the ſoft infection caught?
This wound I alſo feel, and cannot hide.
Oh Oliver! I'll ne'er ungrateful prove
To ſuch tried conſtancy, ſuch generous love!"

The concluſion of this tale of love is very ſad indeed. Oliver, for a long time after he is cured of his wound, ſtill makes excuſes for lingering about the palace of the hoſpitable Corbantes, and detaining his impatient brother Paladins; but at length a ſermon from the knight of Montauban rouſes his dormant virtue. He drags himſelf away; and Floriſena, like another Dido, unable to bear her grief for his departure, falls into deſpair and madneſs, and puts an end to her ſufferings by a leap from her chamber-window. The inconſolable Corbantes erects a monument over her remains, on which he cauſes the melancholy hiſtory of her deliverance, her love, and her deſpair, to be engraved.—[*To be continued.*]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the following method of preparing and applying the vitriolic or nitrous acid (which has been found ſafe and uſeful in extracting ſtains, &c., from tanned leather,) will anſwer the inquiry of an Artiſt in Number 144 of the Monthly Magazine, it is very much at his ſervice.

Take half a pint of water, a quarter of a pint of nitrous acid, and half an ounce of ſalts of lemon. Put the water in a bottle, and add the vitriolic acid to it, and afterwards the ſalts of lemon. When the heat which is cauſed by this mixture has ſubſided, add half a pint of ſkimmed milk; ſhake them occaſionally for three or four days, and the liquor will be fit for uſe.

The Application.

With a bruſh and ſoft water clean the ſurface of the leather from all greaſe, dirt, &c. Next ſcrape on it a little Bath-brick, or white free-ſand; add a little of the above liquor, and with a bruſh ſcour it well, repeating this proceſs till the whole has been gone over: then with a clean ſponge and water waſh off what remains of the brick: leave the leather to dry gradually, and it will be of a light new colour. If it is wiſhed to be darker, bruſh it with a hard-bruſh a little before it is dry, and it will be of a rich brown tinge. I am, Sir, &c. J. W.

Hinckley, July 14, 1800.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

HISTORICAL NOTICE *reſpecting the* LIFE *and* WRITINGS *of* M. DE LA HARPE.

JEAN François de la Harpe was born at Paris on the 20th of November, 1739. His father was captain of artillery, and was deſcended from an ancient and noble Swiſs family. He loſt his father while he was very young; and, as is too uſual with children of officers of no higher rank, was left in a ſtate of extreme poverty. What had been young La Harpe's education is not particularly known; but it is probable the father had given him the elements of learning, from a circumſtance related by M. Deſeſſarts. By ſome accident he was introduced to M. Aſſelin, principal of the College of Harcourt, who, hearing him recite ſome French verſes with an elegance and taſte ſuperior to his years, conceived an affection for him, and received him amongſt his pupils, and ſhortly after obtained a penſion for him. The patronage of his benevolent friend was happily beſtowed; and, whether the early indications of talent in La Harpe had excited the peculiar regard of his other ſuperiors, or they conſidered merely the intereſts of their houſe in the attention they paid to a young man who gained all the higher prizes, no care was omitted in the completion of his ſtudies.

La Harpe diſplayed a very early turn for poetry; and this led to a circumſtance that had nearly cloſed his already brilliant career. A profeſſor in the college, of a ridiculous character, was the conſtant object of the pleaſantries of the pupils, ſome of whom had written an occaſional ſatire againſt him. It was communicated to La Harpe, who was regarded as the oracle of the college. The young poet, cultivated in his taſte, and prompted by the paſſion of ſharpening the edge of the ſatire, almoſt made the poem his own by his numerous alterations. Some time after appeared a ſatirical poem on M. Aſſelin, his benefactor, which, as he had the reputation of the former, was attributed to him. In vain he proteſted his innocence, and his veneration for his earlieſt friend. His eminent ſucceſs had excited envy; and the epigram, which ought never to have been carried beyond the ſhade of the college, was laid before the adminiſtration of police. M. de Sartine unhappily viewed the affair with the microſcopic eye of his office, and laid the heavy hand of power on a youth, at his very entrance into the world. La Harpe was confined ſeveral months in an ordinary houſe of correction. This injuſtice, for it afterwards appeared that he had no hand in the ſatire, embittered his early years, and planted a deep ſting in his boſom. His ſoul was filled with ideas of reſentment and revenge againſt oppreſſion. In the choice of ſubjects for his pen, he imperceptibly gave the preference to ſuch as diſplayed indignation coming to the ſuccour of innocence and helpleſſneſs, and replacing injured humanity in all her rights. Nor can it be queſtioned that the circumſtance influenced his future character, and helped to form the principle of that biting eloquence which often animated his ſtyle, and made him ſo redoubtable in controverſy.

La Harpe commenced his public career in letters by poems called *Heroides*, which were then much in vogue. The Epiſtle of Eloiſe to Abelard, by Colordeau; of Barnavelt to Traman his friend, by Dorat; and that of a Monk of La Trappe to the Abbé de Rance, by La Harpe, were very popular. The ſuffrages were at firſt divided between La Harpe and Dorat. The world gave the palm to the latter, pleaſed with the tinſel of his ſtyle; but men of taſte to the former, who was ſoon the acknowledged conqueror.

Theſe trifles were but the prelude to a nobler ſucceſs. To a young man who had deſtined himſelf to a literary life, two enviable paths were open,—the honours of the Academy, and thoſe of the Theatre. A prize obtained at the French Academy, or a ſucceſsful drama, would remove the firſt difficulties, admit him into the higher circles, and procure him elevated protectors. La Harpe preſented himſelf with courage, and almoſt in the ſame moment, in both, and his firſt efforts in each were ſucceſsful. The firſt topic of eloquence he eſſayed was his Eulogy on Charles V. King of France. It preſented a celebrated epoch in the hiſtory of France. The orator had to delineate a young prince taking upon himſelf, during the captivity of his father, the burthen of a ſtate rent by factions and invaded by enemies; preſerving it by his firmneſs and prudence; diſplaying on the throne the virtues admired in his regency;

regency; re-eſtabliſhing the glory of France; and carrying to the grave the love and gratitude of a nation.

The great difficulty of the ſubject lay in ſpeaking of Dugueſclin without permitting his military glory to efface that of the Monarch. The orator had the art to place him every where the ſecond figure on the canvas. Charles is ever firſt; and his wiſdom and prudence actuate the great general whoſe genius had been diſcovered by him. One of the fineſt paſſages of this diſcourſe is the portrait of the King of Navarre, a prince of the blood-royal, who fomented the troubles of the ſtate during the captivity of King John.

"Surrounded by enemies without, (ſays M. de la Harpe,) Charles found one in his family more dangerous than all. He was one of thoſe men who, born without any virtue, or love of glory, or hope of attaining it, are the more to be feared, as they may hazard all without fear of bluſhing; a character low and falſe, who, deſtitute of talent to aggrandize himſelf, employs his own vices to hurt or betray; a mind fertile in expedients, becauſe the worſt were familiar to him; leſs ſkilful than audacious in his enterprizes; and prodigal of oaths, perjuries, and treachery; abhorred rather than feared by his enemies, and deſpiſed by his confederates. Such was this King, ſo juſtly ſirnamed *the Bad!*"

In the Eulogy on Fenelon, the writer ſeems to be clothed with the mantle of that illuſtrious prelate, to ſpeak worthily of his talents and virtues. "Never (ſays M. de la Harpe, deſcribing Telemachus,) was a finer uſe made of the riches of antiquity and the treaſures of imagination; never did virtue borrow, to talk to men, a language more lovely, or had more right to their love. In that work abound that perſuaſive eloquence peculiar to Fenelon, that penetrating unction, that abundance of thought and fulneſs of paſſion which overflows the writer's ſoul and paſſes into ours; that grace of ſtyle which ever flatters the ear and never palls; that diction, ever elegant and pure, which riſes without effort, and glows without labour; thoſe ancient forms which ſeem not to belong to our language, yet enrich without changing its nature; in a word, that exquiſite facility, one of the fureſt characters of genius, which produces great things without pain, and flows without diminiſhing."

To the intrinſic merit of this eulogy, one of the fineſt compoſed by La Harpe, was joined the extraneous and accidental intereſt of being proſcribed by a Miniſter who never loved men of letters, and the work was from that but the more ſought for, which indeed uſually happens.

The true *chef d'œuvre* of M. de la Harpe, however, in theſe compoſitions, is the Eulogy on Racine, a ſubject entirely his own choice. He delineates Racine every where as a creator, and is himſelf ſuch in all the thoughts which compoſe that beautiful work. It is the nobleſt of monuments reared to the glory of the greateſt of poets, which could never have been formed but by a tragic writer who well knew the difficulties of his art, and had ſometimes happily conquered them. There is nothing to cenſure in it but an exceſs of ſeverity in ſpeaking of the great Corneille.

Some modern critics had reproached Racine with monotony:—"Yes, (ſays M. de la Harpe,) Racine has in all his tragedies a common feature, a manner which characterizes them: it is, *perfection!*" In another place, the orator, ſpeaking of the enemies of Racine, who ſought to leſſen him, cries—"How can he be pardoned that *deſolating perfection!* And how can it be that he ſhould not have enemies, who can have no rival!"

The year 1775 was celebrated in our author's life, having obtained in it both the prize of eloquence and that of poetry. The ſubject of the diſcourſe was an Eulogy on Catinat. It was difficult that an orator abſolutely a ſtranger to the military art, ſhould ſucceed in depicting the exploits of one of the greateſt generals. M. de la Harpe had alſo as a competitor a man of merit, protected at Court, not unſucceſsful in letters, and who had made tactics a particular ſtudy. The orator was not moved by any of theſe obſtacles. Labour ſupplied the defect of his inexperience in the trade of arms, and his ſuperiority of talent aſſured him the triumph. Of all the illuſtrious men celebrated by La Harpe, Catinat is he whoſe character and merit he has moſt diſtinctly ſeized. In tracing the tranquil valour, the prudence, and extenſive knowledge of his hero, he employs a diction elegant without ornament. The noble ſimplicity of Catinat ſeems to interdict all the brilliant reſources of declamation. The retreat of that General from Court and from Paris is one of the moſt touching paſſages in this beautiful eulogy. It is difficult to reſtrain our tears when we ſee Catinat ready to ſeparate himſelf

himself from his old and faithful domestics, whom his poverty would not permit him to keep.

The poem which was crowned on the same day with the eulogy is not to be compared with it. It is intitled—"Advice to a Young Poet."

An epoch now arrived when our orator must bend before a rival. M. Necker, who was much attached to M. de la Harpe, was willing, without offending his delicacy, to give him an instance of his friendship, and he added a large sum to the prize at the Academy of Marseilles, whose subject was an Eulogy on Lafontaine. He did not doubt La Harpe would gain the prize, which would at once concur to his glory and the ease of his circumstances. The event did not answer this expectation.

We will not discuss the decision of the Academy; and will only say, that La Harpe seems to have seized the character of Lafontaine, and the secret of his talent. Ever guided by taste, his style in this discourse is simple, and conformable to the genius of Lafontaine. In the exordium he interrogates the fabulist, and makes him say—"You give yourself much trouble to discover how I could please so greatly; it costs me much less to do so." This is is a delicate touch of criticism. The author makes us love the talent of Lafontaine, the nicest colours of which he happily analyzes.

The Academy sometimes proposed particular questions, and in 1767 the prize for the following was gained by La Harpe—"Of the Miseries of War, and the Advantages of Peace." This discourse was marked by the purity and elegance of its diction.

So many triumphs opened at length the doors of the Academy to our author. He succeeded to Colardeau. In his discourse on his reception he dwelt on the qualities which men of letters ought to possess, and on the advantages and inconveniences which may result from their intercourse with men of high rank, whom the institution of the Academy gave them for brethren. Vaugelas had handled this question with much sagacity in his excellent preface to "Remarks on the French Language," where he observes, that the society of men of rank at the Academy spread through the writings of the academicians the graces of politeness. M. de la Harpe sustained the same opinion with more research and eloquence.

Not to interrupt the history of our author's academic success, we have forborne till now to speak of his tragedies. Long before he had obtained so many crowns, he had made himself known very advantageously by a tragedy intitled "Warwick," which was represented before he was twenty-four years of age, and gave proofs of a distinguished talent in the art. The piece succeeded, and deserved to do so. The dignity of the principal part, the magnanimity of Queen Margaret, the whole of the fourth act, which is resplendent with beauties, have contributed to maintain its station on the stage, where it has been frequently revived. That however which has also contributed much to this success is, the high-toned feeling and inflexibility of his hero. As we have before intimated, this aptitude to express the vehement passions of wounded pride and insulted talents was not in La Harpe the effect of a transient combination, but was the inmate of his heart, irritated by injustice. This opinion is confirmed by the vigour and success of such of his dramatic works as contain characters of that species. His other pieces, though written with much art, and finely conceived, are far from having that original and bold colour belonging to the former. Coriolanus is a character consonant to our author's feelings; and Philoctetes offered to him another of the same kind. He has excelled in drawing both. In all the scenes in which the indignation of Philoctetes developes itself against Ulysses and the Atrides, he is most happy. In no one of his plays has he carried the tragic style to so great a degree of force and grandeur as in this fine imitation of Sophocles. Irony too is a figure which he has here employed in a manner sometimes to recal the style of Corneille.

The other tragedies of M. de la Harpe are inferior to those we have noticed; yet they are read with pleasure, because they are written in an elegant style, and possess that sweetness which results from a due observance of the rules of composition.

The "Barmecides" had the advantage of representing novel manners, and of touching upon one of the most brilliant periods of the history of the Arabs. "Johanna of Naples" has more merit. The fine drawing of the part of Montescale, and the generous and noble character of the King of Hungary, a style of the greatest purity and elegance, with much felicity of incident, are sufficient to compensate for the defects of this tragedy. Notwithstanding the clamours of his enemies, it had many successful representations.

M. de

M. de la Harpe seems greatly to have regretted that one of his tragedies which had been received more favourably than any other at Court, should not have been represented in the capital. We know not what were the intrigues which deprived him of this gratification. "Menzicoff" was the play we speak of; and the action is the disgrace of that child of vicissitude. The combination of the plot is not very well imagined; but the piece abounds with beauties in detail. We need not any further pursue these tragedies of the second order.

Although our author often raised his voice against operas, yet, yielding to the public taste, he composed two of that species of drama, concerning which there is nothing to notice but the polished elegance of their style.

To render the homage due from him to Voltaire, he wrote a piece, in which, alluding to the universality of his master's talents, he supposes the whole of the Muses in a contest which shall decree the greatest honours to him. This plan, common as it may be, is executed with much delicacy of conception. It will be felt that Melpomene must be distinguished above the rest; and the author here found no difficulty. But what to make Thalia say, was not so easy to conceive. The author has very dexterously withdrawn himself from this embarrassment: the Muse of Comedy contenting herself with observing, "When he visited me, it was for pastime; but I do not pay a homage the less sincere to his merit." This, expressed in elegant poetry, is not one of the smallest beauties of the piece.

M. de la Harpe also wrote a comedy for the inauguration of the New French Theatre, intitled "Moliere at the New Theatre." It is distinguished by a native and genuine gaiety, which affords no small reason to believe that our author would have succeeded in Comedy had he early attached himself to it.

M. Gaillard, in drawing a parallel between the tragic productions of M. de la Harpe and M. de Dubelloy, gives the preference to the latter for effect, and to the former for style. "I know not (he says,) what rank posterity will assign to M. de la Harpe among our dramatic poets: it will not, however, be denied, that his pieces are written in a style superior to any except the fine tragedies of Racine and Voltaire; and how many beauties are supposed in acknowledging that of style!"

M. de la Harpe was himself asked, a little before his death, how he would have spoken of his tragedies in the *Cours de Littérature*, had it been within his plan to have criticised living authors. He replied, "I would have done myself this justice, to say, that if I have not contributed to the success of the dramatic art, I cannot be accused of accelerating its fall." It is not possible for any one to judge himself with more truth or modesty.

It is some proof of the richness of M. de la Harpe's talents, that, almost always occupied with serious and eloquent discourses, or the grandeur of tragic subjects, he nevertheless could obtain successes in lighter productions, usually the fruit of a love of life and society. Among these are two Epistles, one to Tasso, and the other from Horace to Voltaire, written with ease and elegance. We will not pass in review his Odes, although some enjoyed reputation in their time. It appears to us that the author did not possess that fire of imagination necessary to success in the ode.

But we now quit all the minor productions of M. de la Harpe, to consider another great feature of his literary character. "Let us suppose him stripped (says M. Gaillard,) of his other works, his tragedies, his poetry of various kinds, his academical discourses; let him no longer be deemed a poet or orator; let us now view alone the critic:—How great will the space be, how splendid the fame, he will yet enjoy in literature! How has he graced and ennobled that function of journalist, which so many before and after him have degraded!"

The correspondence of M. de la Harpe with the Grand Duke of Russia gives a fine, just, and animated picture of the authors who flourished in the period of the correspondence. It abounds with curious details respecting their works, talents, and manners; and contains a variety of anecdotes of literature, and of the arts and sciences.

We are now come to the work which places the seal on the literary reputation of M. de la Harpe, his *Cours de Littérature, Ancienne et Moderne*, which justly entitles him, in the beginning of the nineteenth century, to the honourable appellation of the French Quintillian! M. Petitot, after having examined and analyzed the plan which Marmontel has adopted for his *Elémens de Littérature*, continues thus:—"The career of M. de la Harpe is more vast and brilliant. He

not

not only labours to give to perſons of no great knowledge competent information on the topics of his work, but arreſts the attention of the moſt learned. In his plan, the outline of which alone announces an immenſe ſtock of ſcience and learning, he embraces all ages in which literature has flouriſhed. Every celebrated work is analyzed and diſcuſſed. The beauties of the ſeveral writers are happily diſplayed, their faults pointed out, with all the ability of the moſt lively and ſound criticiſm. It is in reading the *Cours de Littérature* that we behold the peculiar talent he poſſeſſed of appreciating the exact value of every work in every ſpecies. We feel nothing of that fatigue ſo natural in the peruſal of extenſive and laborious productions. M. de la Harpe examines the enormous multitude of ſubjects belonging to his plan with all the charms of freſhneſs and novelty. We partake of the pleaſure the author enjoys in literary reſearches, the object of his conſtant affection. Unwearied we follow him in his ſtudies, and ally ourſelves to his feelings and judgment.

"That which eminently diſtinguiſhes M. de la Harpe from other moderns who have treated of literature, is, that he always aſſumes the tone of the work he criticiſes; a merit we find in none of the ancients except Cicero, Quintilian, and Longinus. If he ſpeaks of the Iliad, you behold him borrow all the rich colours of the father of poetry to decorate his diſcourſe: the ungracious air of criticiſm diſappears: nothing remains but the effect of one of the ſublime works of the human mind on the imagination of a poet. If he treats of Demoſthenes and Cicero, all the great intereſts of Athens and Rome are reproduced under his eloquent pen. If Tacitus is his theme, you are inſtantly tranſported to the age of the emperors: you enter into all the myſteries of the dark policy of Tiberius, and tremble at the ſight of Nero. In M. de la Harpe arrived at the ages of Francis I. and Louis XIV., he ſports with Marot, riſes with Malherbe, ſheds the ſweet perfume of Racine's poetry, reaſons with Paſcal, imitates the inſinuating graces of Fenelon, melts at the touching exhortations of Maſſillon, and, if he cannot aſſume all the grandeur of Boſſuet, approaches at leaſt, by a more elevated ſtyle, the energy and vigour of the greateſt of Chriſtian orators."

We ſhall have no reader who will not participate in our regret that our author did not live to finiſh ſo fine a work.

There remains indeed little to do to terminate the examination of the poetry of the eighteenth century; but the department of eloquence is ſcarcely entered upon; and we have nothing of thoſe of hiſtory and miſcellaneous literature.

At the concluſion of the examination of Modern Literature M. de la Harpe propoſed to give ſufficient details to appreciate the great writers of Foreign Literature; but this he had not begun. Finally, he intended to dedicate the concluſion of his *Cours* to the Philoſophy of the Eighteenth Century. He had it much at heart to execute this. Some fragments are all that is formed of it. The moſt remarkable is relative to Rouſſeau, whom he ſeems diſpoſed to attack without reſtraint; and it cannot be diſſembled that his animoſity to that eloquent writer is directed rather againſt his perſonal character, than what is reprehenſible in his works. In the chapter reſpecting Philoſophers, he contraſts them with ſophiſts; and it is here that he employs all the vigour of his logic. We are deprived, by the incomplete ſtate of this article, of a ſubject of great intereſt, becauſe he had to attack authors of the higheſt rank in literature and ſcience. It is ſufficient to name Voltaire, Rouſſeau, Condorcet, and Mably, to give an idea of the extent of the taſk M. de la Harpe had here impoſed on himſelf.

He left behind him, in manuſcript, a Commentary on the Tragedies of Racine, and another on thoſe of Voltaire.

The qualities which diſtinguiſh M. de la Harpe as a writer, are, an immenſe erudition; a mind nouriſhed by a love of the fine models of antiquity, and of the great writers of the age of Louis XIV.; the art of identifying himſelf with his ſubject; a colouring that may be almoſt felt; luminous views; a clearneſs of expreſſion, reſulting from the diſtinct and natural order of his ideas; a ſtyle vigorous and impreſſive in criticiſm, and eloquent in diſcourſe; and, above all, the vehemence of his pen when inſpired by indignation. When thus moved, he ſeizes upon the avenues of paſſion by his delineation of injuſtice; he overwhelms by accumulation of proof, by the rapidity of his arguments; or renders oppoſition ridiculous by the keenneſs of his irony.

It would be natural to ſuppoſe that M. de la Harpe muſt have ſecluded himſelf almoſt entirely from the world, in order to execute ſo many literary enterprizes; but we learn the contrary from himſelf. He was much in company, and

his viſits were eagerly courted. Doubtleſs he owed the favour in which he was with polite circles to his early and brilliant ſucceſs in letters, which at once balanced the prejudices created by the unfortunate adventure of his youth, and the reſentment often excited by the ſeverity of his criticiſms. From the firſt eſſay of his talents he was patronized by Voltaire and D'Alembert, who were at the head of literature and ſciences; and it is well known what influence thoſe two celebrated men poſſeſſed over the public opinion. Voltaire accorded him the enviable title of his *favourite pupil*. Married, while yet very young, to a woman of wit and beauty, Madame de la Harpe and he mutually ſhone with unuſual brilliancy in the moſt faſhionable aſſemblies. They had been formed in the art of ſpeaking and declamation under the eyes of Voltaire during a long ſtay they made at Ferney, where they were accuſtomed to perform the principal parts in the tragedies of that great poet, got up, by his direction, at his own theatre. This practice was alſo of great importance to M. de la Harpe in the art of reading, which he poſſeſſed in a very ſuperior manner. The mode was ſtill at the height of attending in crowds at the readings given by authors of their works previous to publication; and M. de la Harpe, whoſe various productions ſucceeded each other ſo rapidly, was invited to make his readings in ſo many circles, that he was ſoon compelled to be ſelect in his choice of the circles he honoured with this gratification.

Among the celebrated ſocieties he frequented, we muſt not forget thoſe which aſſembled at the houſes of women who have played a diſtinguiſhed part in the literary world, leſs from their wit and talents, than from that addreſs with which they brought into intimacy two claſſes mutually jealous of the high conſideration reſpectively due to them, and which could not indeed be denied to either: we ſpeak here of the men of letters, and perſons of quality, who long lived at a diſtance from each other, without having reflected that an alliance between them muſt add mutually to their greatneſs.

M. de la Harpe, graced with the perſonal favour of ſovereign princes, and covered with literary honours, inherited after the death of Voltaire part of the renown of that great man; and when Rouſſeau, D'Alembert, and afterwards Buffon, and other perſons of diſtinguiſhed merit, died, he occupied, almoſt without a rival, one of the firſt ranks in the republic of letters. All eyes ſeemed then to be turned upon him, to conſole themſelves for the loſſes they had ſuſtained. He had arrived at the moment of receiving the fruit of all his labours. The young perſons of literary reputation conſulted him as their oracle. It was only with authors of long ſtanding that he was ſevere: their titles to fame he examined with rigour; nor did he pay any undue deference to ſuch as had uſurped a name that ſhould be the apanage only of real merit. His criticiſms on ſuch, which might indeed have been announced in more conciliating terms, did not leſſen his reputation with an impartial public, whatever enemies they might raiſe up againſt him. The public eſteem was expreſſed loudly when the Adminiſtrators of the Lyceum appointed him to deliver the lectures of that inſtitution; and this ſchool of taſte became the moſt diſtinguiſhed theatre of his glory. The magnitude and importance of the courſe of lectures he had undertaken, and the infirm ſtate of his health, now induced him to dedicate himſelf wholly to that labour, to which he in fact had confined himſelf for ſeveral years preceding the Revolution. That terrible moment arrived; and in vain did M. de la Harpe endeavour to attract ſtill to the Lyceum the numerous partizans of literature. At this memorable epoch he participated, with other well-diſpoſed minds, ſentiments the moſt unequivocally formed for the happineſs of his country; but he continued in the diſcharge of his literary functions, and would accept of no public office. He has been reproached with not having foreſeen the dreadful march of the progreſſive horrors we have ſince beheld. What innocent man could have foreſeen them? He has been reproached alſo with changing his opinion. Who is there that has not modified his during theſe unhappy convulſions? Can any one raiſe his voice to ſay, that M. de la Harpe ever applauded theſe horrors; he who would have arreſted the torrent; he, in a word, who, for having unmaſked the ferocious madneſs of Robeſpierre, was thrown into a dungeon, where long he remained between the living and the dead, uncertain each hour to which he ſhould belong? It was there that he had leiſure to groan over the follies of the human race; there, that Religion offered to him her happy conſolations; there, that he adopted the reſolution of conſecrating the remainder of his days to

her ſervice, a reſolution ſince put in practice.

M. de la Harpe had the happineſs to be forgotten in his priſon, from which he was liberated ſhortly after the 9th Thermidor. He re-appeared at the Lyceum, where it was obſerved that misfortune and piety had added new energy to his eloquence; and it was in the midſt of a numerous audience that he boldly and ingenuouſly renounced his errors!

Scarcely was he reſtored to his fellow-citizens, than he placed himſelf courageouſly as a ſentinel to guard againſt the return of ſo many calamities. It was this ſpirit that dictated to him various works reſpecting projects of laws which had renewed alarms. One of the greateſt ſcourges produced by the general diſorder was that groſs and ferocious language which began to caſt France back with rapid ſtrides towards ages of barbariſm. M. de la Harpe repelled the innovators in ſtyle with the arms of reaſon, taſte, and eloquence. Ignorance did not pardon that zeal which diſplayed her in juſt colours.

A new ſtorm aroſe, and M. de la Harpe was driven to ſeek an aſylum in a ſpot impenetrable to all but a faithful friendſhip. He was deprived of exerciſe; and the effect on his health was perceptible when he again appeared in public after the 18th Brumaire. His health thenceforth ſenſibly declined; and he expired on the 22d Pluvioſe, An 11.

On the evening preceding his death M. Fontanes called to ſee him; he was liſtening to the Prayers for the Sick; and as ſoon as they were concluded, he ſtretched his hand to M. Fontanes, and ſaid—"I am grateful to divine mercy for having left me ſufficient recollection to feel how conſoling theſe prayers are to the dying."

His funeral was attended by his friends, and moſt of the diſtinguiſhed literary characters in France. A deputation from the Inſtitute joined the proceſſion; and M. Fontanes, one of the deputation, pronounced a funeral oration over the grave.

M. de la Harpe left the following will, which gives a faithful picture of the ineſtimable mind of this illuſtrious man.

"I leave two hundred franks to the poor of my pariſh. My niece being deſtitute, and the property I have to give her being ſmall, I cannot do more for that claſs, which is ſo much to be pitied. I invite all Frenchmen to remember that Religion has enjoined it as a ſacred duty to aſſiſt the indigent, and to do all they can to aſſuage the ſufferings of the unfortunate. I thank Monſieur and Madame Talaru for their marks of friendſhip to me, of which I ſhall preſerve the remembrance to my laſt moments. I alſo thank the worthy Doctors Malhouet and Portal for their zealous attention to me during my ſickneſs. I pray Meſſrs. de Fontanes, Chateau Briant, de Courtibron, de Chabannes, Recamier, de Herain Liénard, Migneret, and Agaſſe, to call to mind how dear they were to me. I beſeech Divine Providence to anſwer the prayers I offer up for the happineſs of my country. May my country long enjoy peace and tranquillity! May the holy maxims of the Evangeliſts be univerſally followed for the happineſs of ſociety!"

ORIGINAL UNPUBLISHED POETRY.

MONODY ON CHATTERTON,

Written by the late THOMAS DERMODY, in the 12th Year of his Age*.

DAUGHTERS of Heav'n! bleſt ſiſters of ſweet ſong,
Who nurſe the ſeedlings that prolific riſe
From Poeſy's illuſtrious birth,
Firing ſome favor'd ſon of earth,
And lending to his breaſt a portion of the ſkies,
O! hither move along
In penſive pace,
Lead bright Imagination's ſeraph-throng
O'er the rude ſtones that frown uncouth—
In yon deep dell's oblivious gloom
Sadly ſleeps a once-lov'd youth.
Ye wood-flow'rs, breathe your wild perfume,
Ye ſhrouded warblers harmonize the gale,
Here, Autumn, fling thy brilliant bloom,
And fence from wayward winds the ſacred vale:
Tread ſoft, ye infants of the air,
While in the mazy dance you turn,
Tread ſoft—and pauſe to mourn,
Mingling your myſtic ſports with fickly care,
For Genius ſlumbers here!
True Genius, prompt to mount the ſphere
Of Fancy, thrid pure rapture's maze,
And view her with unſhrinking gaze,

* The Life of this extraordinary youth was lately publiſhed by Mr. Raymond.

Prompt to veil in antique dreſs
What Antientry could ne'er expreſs,
Catch the buſkin's lofty mien,
Or woo the laughter-loving Queen.
Immortal Boy, thee angels fed
With Poeſy's abſtracted food,
Thy bowl was fill'd from Fancy's fountain-head,
Thy bowl with wond'rous extacies embu'd:
By Heaven's own chymic ſkill refin'd,
Thine was the manner of the mind.

Yet man ingrate thy labours view'd,
Unknown from Dullneſs motley brood!
O! next to him whoſe maſter hand
Could thrill the pang'd nerve of the heart,
Bid the quick tear of Pity ſtart,
Or Terror, ſhudd'ring own his dread command!

Hated reverſe to all divine,
See the matchleſs minſtrel pine,
See the blooming wonder die,
Indignant death in his diſtracted eye!
What curſes future æras, yet unborn,
Shall laviſh on the wretch's head
Who ſaw the tears fond Nature's darling ſhed
Yet in his boſom ſtruck an aggravating thorn!
Barbarian Britain! could the choiceſt gem
Of Merit's radiant diadem
Sink in thy gloom, and waſte its glorious glow!
Averſe to bid neglected genius live,
Say, ſhalt thou ſhare the fame a Chatterton can give?

Had he but gain'd his manhood's mighty prime,
Bright as the ſun, and as the ſun ſublime,
His ſoaring ſoul had borne the awful wand
Of magic power, and o'er the fairy land
Of Fancy ſhed a new poetic race,
Lending creation to his favor'd place.
But oh! the dying ſounds decay,
Ah! they fade away,
Melting, melting, melting,
Melting from the ear of day,
Deſpair aſſumes the Muſe's lyre,
Damps each ſoftly-ſinking fire,
Preſſes the fury ſpirit down below,
And tells his ſtubborn ſoul the bitter tale of woe,

At laſt, ſuperior to her chain,
He flies o'er Madneſs' wild domain,
Deſpiſ'd and dejected—he faints and he ſighs!
Too rigorous Heav'n!—how ghaſtly his eyes!
Thus I triumph o'er all—lo! a Chatterton dies!
Spare, oh! ſpare, Almighty Pow'r!
His frenzy'd paſſion, and his laſt black hour;
Spare his mortal portion, ſpare!
Think upon his caſe diſtreſt,
And of his ſoul's fine eſſence grant a ſhare
To ſome pure breaſt!

Long did he brave Unkindneſs' gorgon eye,
Fell Famine's meagre lip, and Scorn's polluted breath;
He look'd to find a friend—he found no friend but Death!
He never look'd on high,
Or THOU hadſt been his friend,
Deſpair had turn'd his ſight below,
Deſpair had fix'd his home of woe,
Raſhly rebellious fell the fatal blow,
God of Mercy! ſpare his end!
Perchance (to mortal audience ſtill unknown)
In agony's keen parting groan,
No brother near to wreſt his hand,
No fire to catch his laſt command,
No mother's mournful care, to dreſs his bier,
No ſiſter's tender, tender tear,
In hope's æthereal light he ſaw THEE ſhine,
And father, mother, brother, ſiſter, all combine—
In the full pity of thy op'ning Heav'n,
His foibles and his faults forgiv'n.
Sweeteſt Child of Poeſye,
May this meet thy ſoul on high,
Clear thy memory of this world,
And ſhew thy flag of future fame unfurl'd.

VERSES

ADDRESSED TO MRS. HOLCOMBE, OF MATLOCK, ON HER ELEGANT VERSES TO THE MEMORY OF FOP, A FAVOURITE SPANIEL OF THE EARL OF MOIRA'S: WRITTEN AT DONNINGTON PARK, SEPTEMBER 28, 1802, BY JOSEPH ATKINSON, ESQ.

"Aimez mes, aimez mon chien."

WHAT honour to FOP, while we grieve at his doom,
That you with ſuch laurels have deckt out his tomb!
There's no human ſop but would die at your feet,
Could he from your Muſe ſuch a compliment meet
But the ſops of our race are a peſt and offence
To women of worth, education, and ſenſe;
To friendſhip or love ſeldom known to be true,
Regard for themſelves their ſole paſſion and view;
Then till thoſe fine puppies can better behave,
To the dogs let them go, and a leſſon receive.

How diff'rent their nature from Fop that is dead,
By his maſter humane ſo long cheriſh'd and fed;
With cordial affection from his youth he was rear'd,
And fifteen full years this companion endear'd,
Who never betray'd or diſgrac'd his Lord's favour
By any ungrateful or ſurly behaviour.

We

We all can remember the dear happy days
(Which ev'ry one knows who at Donington ſtays)
When Fop grew impatient, and long'd for a walk,
And bark'd, and look'd up, as if wiſhing to talk,
Would liſten with pleaſure to hear his Lord ſpeak,
And look'd ſo delighted his notice to take,
When affably ſmiling, his ears he would pat,
And ſay, "My good Fop, go and bring me my hat;"
Nay more, like a footman would ſtrut and look vain,
When call'd on to fetch both his gloves and his cane;
And theſe he'd ſelect if an hundred were there,
We've ſeen it ourſelves, and the truth we can ſwear.
Sagacious by inſtinct, with duty inſpir'd,
Fop inſtantly brought what his maſter deſir'd,
Then he'd follow his footſteps, or ſcamper before him,
And oft turn back to look and adore him.
Or if his kind maſter ſhould happen to ſay,
"O no, my good Fop, you can't ramble to-day,"
He'd lie down obedient, and never keep whining,
Tho' he at the heart might be ſecretly pining:
But if his lov'd Lord was by abſence de-lay'd,
Poor Fop his impatience and ſorrow betray'd,
Wou'd watch at the door, with ſolicitude mourn,
And ſcarcely taſte food 'till his maſter's re-turn,
Then how he'd revive, and exulting rejoice
At his welcome approach, and the ſound of his voice!
Wou'd leap up tranſported, as if he wou'd eat him,
So kindly his Lordſhip wou'd fondle and treat him.
And he to the wars once attended his maſter,
To watch and protect him 'gainſt ev'ry diſ-after,
And had we there loſt Britain's glory and pride,
Poor Fop wou'd have periſh'd, I'm ſure, by his ſide.
Thus Argus, we read of in claſſical ſtory,
Whoſe maſter, like Fop's, was the offspring of glory,
As lov'd and rever'd for his wiſdom and fame,
The wreath of Bellona and Pallas to claim,
No ſooner his long abſent maſter he ſpied,
Than he yell'd with delight, and in extacy died.
So Fop now, like Argus, ſhall be as re-nown'd
In fame, and the hearts of humanity found
With a hero as good as Ulyſſes the great
His loſs to bemoan, and affection relate.
And whilſt you the ſubject ſo ſweetly re-hearſe,
He muſt be immortal when ſinging your verſe;
While Hamilton's* pencil his image ſhall give
At the feet of his maſter, for ages to live.

TO THE MEMORY OF FOP, A FAVOURITE SPANIEL OF THE EARL OF MOIRA'S, AT DONINGTON PARK.

BENEATH this venerable ſylvan ſhade
A fond and faithful favourite dog is laid;
Near the kind manſion where he breath'd his laſt,
His maſter thus records his ſervice paſt.
The ſacred tree ſhall friendſhip's tribute bear,
O! may the world ſuch pure attachment ſhare.
Nor need Humanity a ſcruple raiſe
To this inſcription, rear'd to Nature's praiſe,
For Fop's fidelity was ſure deſign'd
To prove a moral leſſon to mankind.

SERENADE.

BY C. F. BUSBY.

BREATHE ſoft, my lyre—in gentle ſtrains
Recount a lover's anxious fears;
Let Hope's Elyſium ſoothe his pains,
And tell him that Elvira hears—

How fond, how true he loves her ſtill;
How fiercely glows the flame divine;
Let not her heart from love rebel,
But fondly beat, and anſwer mine!

ON A FLY IN WINTER.

BY JOHN PENEVARNE, ESQ.

POOR feeble wand'rer, driven by the blaſt
Of piercing north-wind o'er yon field of ſnow,
(To thee a deſert, dreary, wild, and vaſt)
That ſeek'ſt my hearth with weaken'd ſteps and ſlow;

Shall churliſh man then drive thee forth again,
Or cruſh with hard inhoſpitable hand
Thy fragile form? No—Pity ſhall reſtrain,
And wretched he who can her call with-ſtand!

Now drooping hangs thy ſilver-ſilken wing,
Which erſt has borne thee through the fields of air,
No longer now that teizing giddy thing,
Which came, erewhile, a bold intruder here.

* Alluding to two capital portraits of the Earl of Moira, executed by Mr. Hamilton, of Dublin, in which Fop is drawn to the life.

Where's

Where's now thy veſt of azure, green, and gold?
The blaſting winds thy rainbow-dyes deface,
And doom'd to die, with hunger pinch'd, and cold,
The feeble remnant of thy num'rous race.

What tho' the genial heat awhile prevails,
Awhile retards the fate thou canſt not ſhun,
To lengthen out thy ſpan, ah! what avails
The weaken'd radiance of a winter's ſun?

Thus the gay courtier, for a paſſing while,
All joyous ſails on Pleaſure's downy wing,
Baſks in the ſun-ſhine of a monarch's ſmile,
An idle, flutt'ring, tinſell'd, giddy thing.
The deſpot frowns, and ſoon from native home,
From wife and children, ever dear, he goes,
Condemn'd for life a baniſh'd man, to roam
Thro' wilds Siberian, hid in endleſs ſnows.

There clad in robes of never-varying white,
Sits Horror brooding o'er the dreary waſte,
And Silence, ne'er diſturb'd, ſave when at night
The howl of wolves rides dreadful on the blaſt.

In vain th' unhappy exile heaves the ſigh,
Hope never comes thoſe ſavage wilds to cheer,
But Grief and Solitude are ever nigh,
And Melancholy, nurſe of comfortleſs Deſpair.

But ſhort his date—for life's now ebbing faſt,
Amidſt the arctic Winter's drear domain,
Where Sorrow, keener than the northern blaſt,
Lays him a corſe along the frozen plain.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

TEA-URNS.

TEA-URNS paſs for a modern and a Britiſh invention: their application only is new. I have ſeen among the ſtuds at Pompeii, preſerved in the Muſeum of Portici, an urn containing a hollow metallic cylinder, for the inſertion of red-hot iron, in which water was thus kept boiling. The whole apparatus in form and ſtructure cloſely reſembles our own utenſils. Hero, in his Pneumatica deſcribes this machine by the name *anthepſa*. Cicero mentions it in his oration for Roſcius Amerinus as of Corinthian origin. The Chineſe have it not; for in Kien Long's Ode to Tea he deſcribes a kettle on the fire.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.

The claim of Dymocke of Scrivelby to the office of champion, though allowed at the coronation of Richard the Second, appears to have been diſputed again at the coronation of Henry the Fourth, as appears from the following paſſage in Holinſhed:

"Thomas Dimocke, in right of his mother, Margaret Dimocke, by reaſon of the tenure of his manor of Scrivelbie, claimed to be the king's champion at his coronation, and had his ſuite granted; notwithſtanding a claime exhibited by Baldwin Frevill, demanding that office by reaſon of his caſtle of Tamworth, in Warwickſhire. The ſaid Dimocke had for his fees one of the beſt courſers in the king's ſtable, with the king's ſaddle and all the trappers and harneſſe appertaining to the ſame horſe or courſer: he had likewiſe one of the beſt armors that was in the king's armorie for his own bodie, with all that belonged wholle thercunto."

THE DUNMOW BACON.

This whimſical inſtitution, it ſhould ſeem, was not peculiar to Dunmow. There was the ſame in Bretagne:—"A l'abbaie Sainct Melaine, près Rennes, y a plus de ſix cens ans ſont, un coſté de lard encore tout frais et ordonné aux premiers, qui par an et jour enſemble mariez ont veſcu ſan debat, grondement, et ſans s'en repentir."—Contes d'Entrap. t. ii. p. 161.

TOLEDO.

From the Earl of Strathmore and Mr. Pitt's obſervations on Spain and Portugal, 1760, it appears that the Roman antiquities at Toledo are rather *traces* than *remains*. A theatre, a circus, and an aqueduct, are all. The area of the circus was the Mooriſh burying-place; and the Holy Inquiſition built it in a place where half a century ago the Jews, who fell under its greateſt cenſure, were burnt.

THE EPITAPH.

The firſt epitaphs among the Kings of France were thoſe of Pepin and Charlemagne. On the tomb of the former was

"Cy git Pepin, le pere de Charlemagne."

Among what Frenchmen rank as their beſt epitaphs, is that for le Marechal du Muy, who died in 1775.

TOBACCO.

TOBACCO.

The Marrow of Complements (Lond. 1654) contains the following ſong in praiſe of tobacco:—

Much meat doth gluttony procure
To feed men fat like ſwine;
But he's a frugal man indeed
That with a leaf can dine.
He needs no napkin for his hands,
His fingers ends to wipe,
That hath his kitchen in a box,
His roaſt-meat in a pipe.

THE BOAR'S HEAD.

The following is from a manuſcript of the well-known Anthony Wood, dated 1660:—

"There is a cuſtom at Queen's College, Oxford, to ſerve up every year a boar's head provided by the manciple againſt Chriſtmas-day. The boar's head being boyled or roaſted, is laid in a great charger covered with a garland of bays or laurel, as broad at bottom as the brims of the charger. When the firſt courſe is ſerved up in the refectory, on Chriſtmas-day, in the ſaid college, the manciple brings the ſaid boar's head from the kitchen up to the high table, accompanied with one of the tabarders, who lays his hand on the charger. The tabarder then ſings a ſong, and when he comes to the chorus, all the ſcholars that are in the refectory join together and ſing it:—

The Boar's head in hand bear I,
Bedeck'd with bays and roſemary,
And I pray you Maſters merry be
Quotquot eſtis in convivio.

CHORUS.

Caput Apri defero,
Reddens laudes Domino.

The Boar's head, as I underſtand,
Is the braveſt diſh in all the land,
Being thus bedeck'd with a gay garland;
Let us ſervire convivio.

CHORUS.

Caput Apri defero,
Reddens laudes Domino.

Our ſteward has provided this
In honour of the King of Bliſs,
Whichon this day to be ſerved is
In regineníi atrio.

CHORUS.

Caput Apri defero,
Reddens laudes Domino.

CARABINEERS.

Carabineers firſt appeared in France at the memorable battle of Ivry, 1590, where Count Egmont brought 400 to the aid of the League. Their novelty and the promptitude of their movements rendered them formidable to the royaliſts.—See Wraxall, vol. iii. p. 312.

PILGRIMAGE.

The form of conſecrating a perſon for a pilgrimage, in what are called the middle ages, was as follows:—The pilgrim elect, after confeſſion, lay proſtrate at the altar, while an appropriate maſs was performed. After this he aroſe, and the prieſt conſecrated his ſcrip and ſtaff. The former of theſe he next ſprinkled with holy water, and hung around the pilgrim's neck, accompanying the ceremony with certain prayers: the like was alſo done with his ſtaff. The whole concluded with the maſs *de iter agentibus*. To pilgrims going to the Holy Land a garment was delivered, marked with a croſs, both croſs and garment having been previouſly conſecrated.—See the Saliſbury Manual, 1554, fol. lix.

DR. BENTLEY.

During the celebrated controverſy betwixt Mr. Boyle and Dr. Bentley, on the ſubject of the Epiſtles of Phalaris, ſome Cambridge wags made the following pun: They exhibited in a print Phalaris's guards thruſting Dr. Bentley into the tyrant's brazen bull, and this label iſſuing from the Doctor's mouth, "I had much rather be roaſted than *boyl'd!*"

CANNON.

The following paſſage in Fabian's Chronicle, under the year 1268, ſeems to indicate the uſe of cannon at an earlier period than we are generally aware of:—"Then upon three weekes after Eaſter the kyng came to Ham, three myles from London, and was lodged hymſelfe in the abbaye of whyte monkes of Stratforde: whyther came unto hym the legate ſoon after, and was lodgid alſo in the ſame abbay, where for ſtreyghtnes of lodgyng his horſes and mules were ſette wythin the cloſter of the ſayd abbay. Then the kynge's hoſte made dayly aſſautes upon the cytye, *and gunnes and other ordynaunces was ſhot into the cytye*, whyche lytell or nothynge hurt the towne, yt was ſo ſtrongly fortyfyed."

PAINTING.

How ſoon likeneſſes were taken would be worth enquiry. It is told of Andreas de Orgagna, a Florentine, who died aged ſixty years, in 1389, and was buried in Florence, that "He painted the Judgment, where he placed in hell moſt of his foes that had moleſted him, and among the reſt a ſcrivener, whoſe name was Cecco de Aſcoli, and knowne for a notable knave in his profeſſion, and a conjuror beſide, who had many ways moleſted him.

He

He was by children and boys discerned to be the same man, so well had he expressed him to the life."—See Peacham's Complete Gentleman, Lond. 1622, p. 131.

The following letter, written in the beginning of the year 1657, by Major-General Jones, commanding in the army of the Parliament, to the Lieutenant of Beaumaris castle, in Anglesea, is, on the whole, a curious document. It exhibits the temper of the people then in power, with respect to a petty offence; and it shews the great attention which was paid to persons, even in obscure situations in life, who were of their own party:

"CAPTAYNE WRAY,

"I had no time by the last post to write unto you as touching the two men you mentioned to bee continued in prison for stealing the lead of the castle. I have advised with the Advocate-General, and he tells me they cannot be tried by martial law without being sent upp hither with witnesses, soe that the way to proceed against them is putting them out of the list, and then cause them to be indicted and proceeded against at the sessions, and likewise those that bought the lead of them. But if you conceive them to be penitent, and there is any hope of their reducement to a civil life, you may lett them return to their dutie and continue in the list upon their good behaviour, and forbear further proceedings against them. This I leave to your discretion. I intend to allowe Edward Gregorie, for his encouragement to continue in the garrison, ten pounds per annum, to be paid him now in May; which I entreat you to pay him. I understand likewise that there be some fewe people in your towne that meet often together *to seek the Lord*, and to improve each other in the knowledge, and fear, and worship of God. I would have you to pay them fiftie shillings to bee by them at their meeting distributed as they shall judge fitt, either for the relief of their poor or otherwise as shall be most conducable to the advancement of that good practice. I would have you likewise to pay to the hand of Cornett Jeffrey Pavry, who dwells near Pwllheli, in Caernarvonshire, five pounds, which is to be distributed by him, and those that walk in the fellowship of the Gospel in that countie, in such a way as may be most for the encouragement of their pōor or otherwise; and twentie pounds more I would have you to pay unto such persons as shall come for it, and are appointed to receive it by a note under Mr. Morgan Lloyd's hand, which is intended for the poor likewise, in other places where there is need. There will be, as I take it, twelve pounds remayning in your hand, beside the men's pay, which I leave with you till things be better settled, or an opportunitie given me to come to visit the garrison. I have no more to trouble you,

"Your assured friend,

"23 *April*, 1657." "JO. JONES."

An account of an extraordinary tempest of hail in the parish of Llawriad, extracted *verbatim* from a manuscript preserved in the British Museum:—

"Anno 1556. 26. July was such tempest of rane and heal-stones in the pith of Llauriad that the like was never seene before, biger than tennis balls, and beate downe the corne and brake the strawe all to peeces, that they had no good of the corne, in hope that God would send them corne next yeare after, for that yeare they had none: and the same day came the lord Lumley, and my lady his wife, the daughter to Henry earl of Arundell, to Whitlington, and the morrow after to the towne of Oswestree, and there did make merry all that day, because 2 & 3 of kinge Phillip and Mary."

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

ONE of the most important papers lately read to this learned body contains an account of a small lobe of the human prostate gland, which has not before been taken notice of by anatomists, by EVERARD HOME, Esq.

The author was led to the discovery from considering that the prostate gland is liable, in the latter periods of life, to enlarge; and when it does so there is frequently a nipple-like projection which rises up and forms tumours of very different sizes in the cavity of the bladder. In examining the prostate gland of an elderly person who had died in consequence of this part having been diseased, the nipple-like process was found very prominent

nent, and a bridle, nearly a quarter of an inch in breadth, extended from the middle line of the tumour to the bulb of the urethra, where it inſenſibly diſappeared. The uſual rounded projection of the *caput gallinaginis* was not viſible: it had waſted away, and the remains were concealed in the fold forming this bridle, which at that part was not thicker than at any other. The ſpace between the tumour in the bladder and the bulb of the urethra was unuſually ſhort, which is the reverſe of what is commonly met with in old men; ſo that this bridle appeared to have drawn the bulb towards the tumour, and ſhortened the membranous part of the canal.

This unuſual appearance led Mr. Home to examine the proſtate gland in its natural ſtate, in order to aſcertain whether there is any part ſufficiently detached to move independently of the reſt of the gland. The reſult of an accurate diſſection was the diſcovery of a ſmall rounded ſubſtance ſo much detached that it ſeemed a diſtinct gland, and ſo nearly reſembling Cowper's glands in ſize and ſhape, that it appeared to be a gland of that kind. It could not, however, be ſatisfactorily ſeparated from the proſtate gland, nor could any diſtinct duct be found leading into the bladder. Other diſſections, though not producing preciſely the ſame appearances, led to the concluſion that this was a lobe of the proſtate gland, the middle of which had a rounded form, united to the gland at the baſe next the bladder, but rendered a ſeparate lobe by two fiſſures on its oppoſite ſurface. Its ducts paſſed directly through the coats of the bladder, on which it lay, and opened immediately behind the verumontanum. By means of this lobe a circular aperture is formed in the proſtate gland, which gives paſſage to the *vaſa deferentia*.

This new anatomical fact, it is ſuppoſed by Mr. Home, will enable us to underſtand the nature of a diſeaſe which it was not poſſible we could have a correct idea of, when we were ignorant of the exiſtence of the part in which it takes place. It not only explains the ſituation of the tumour, the want of connection with the body of the gland, and the narrowneſs of its baſe where that is met with, but it ſolves what has ever appeared the greateſt difficulty, viz., how it ſhould protrude into the cavity of the bladder, which ariſes from the hard ſubſtance of the coats of the *vaſa deferentia* being in cloſe contact, and bound down upon this lobe; ſo that from its firſt enlargement it muſt immediately preſs up the inner membrane of the bladder, which can make very little reſiſtance.

This lobe of the proſtate gland, from its ſituation and connection with the *vaſa deferentia*, is liable to many cauſes of ſwelling, which the body of the gland itſelf is free from; for every irritation upon the ſeminal veſſels or their orifices may be communicated to it by continuity of parts: and aged men, from an ignorance of theſe facts, are too often, through imprudence, producing an excitement in thoſe veſſels which the parts are unable to ſupport; and when this is long continued, inflammation becomes the conſequence, which cannot take place to any degree without being communicated to this lobe, and producing an enlargement of it.

Every violent effort which is made to empty the urinary bladder produces an unuſual preſſure againſt this lobe, by which it may be injured. Mr. H. thinks that the diſeaſed ſtate of the lateral parts of the gland, ſo very commonly met with in the latter periods of life, has its origin in this particular lobe, ſince in moſt caſes of a diſeaſed ſtate of the gland this lobe has been enlarged in a greater degree in proportion to its ſize than any other part; and in ſome inſtances the enlargement of it has been very great, while it appeared to be only beginning in the lateral portions.

Difficulty in paſſing the urine is a ſymptom which comes on very early in diſeaſes of the proſtate gland, and ariſes entirely from this lobe being increaſed in ſize; ſince any enlargement in the lateral portions of the gland widens the canal inſtead of diminiſhing it, and they do not require much force to ſeparate them; but the leaſt increaſe of this lobe tends to ſhut it up.

The enlargement of this lobe leads medical practitioners into an error reſpecting the nature of the complaint. The orifice of the urinary bladder, which is the loweſt part in the natural ſtate, is raiſed up in proportion to the increaſe of this lobe; ſo that none of the contents below that level can be expelled, although whatever is above it is allowed with more or leſs difficulty to paſs out. In this way the perſon never evacuates more than one-half or one-third of the urine contained in the bladder; but as the water which comes away paſſes in a ſtream, and the quantity voided in twen-

ty-four hous is sufficient, no suspicion is entertained of the cause of the frequency and distress in passing it, and the symptoms are referred to an irritable state of the coats of the bladder. It is only by drawing off the urine through a catheter that the disease in this lobe can be ascertained, as in that way alone the quantity of urine which is retained can be determined. No examination *per anum* can give the surgeon any information on this subject, since the posterior surface of the *vasa deferentia* only is felt, if the finger should reach so far; and yet it is in this way that practitioners in general pretend to judge of the greater or less degree of the disease, although that portion of the gland which forms the most important part of the complaint is wholly out of their reach.

The least projection of this lobe into the bladder stretches the internal membrane of that viscus which passes over it, keeps it in a state of irritation, and makes it liable to be grasped by the action of the sphincter muscle in expelling the last drops of urine, so as to give the patient excruciating pain. When it is more enlarged, the symptoms go off.

From these observations it appears that this small lobe of the prostate gland, which has been overlooked, is, from the situation and circumstances in which it is placed, more liable to become diseased than any other part of the gland, and produces symptoms of danger and distress peculiar to itself, which have been hitherto supposed to arise from the body of the gland becoming enlarged.

The last Croonian Lecture delivered to the Royal Society was on the Arrangement and Mechanical Action of the Muscles of Fishes, by Anthony Carlisle, Esq. The muscles of fishes are of a very different construction from those of the other natural classes. The medium in which these animals reside, the form of their bodies, and the instruments employed for their progressive motion, give them a character peculiarly distinct from the rest of the creation. The frame-work of bones or cartilages is simple; the limbs are not formed for complicated motions; and the proportion of muscular flesh is remarkably large. The muscles of fishes have no tendinous chords, their insertions being always fleshy. There are, however, semi-transparent pearly tendons placed between the plates of the muscles, which give origin to a series of short muscular fibres passing nearly at right-angles between the surfaces of the adjoining plates.

The motion of a round-shaped fish, independent of its fins, is simple; and as it is chiefly effected by the lateral flexure of the spine and tail, upon which the great mass of its muscular flesh is employed, whilst the fins are moved by small muscles, and those, from their position, comparatively but of little power.

Mr. C. first describes the fins, the purposes to which they are employed, and the muscles attached to them; and then, in order to ascertain the effect of the fins on the motions of fishes, he performed a variety of experiments. A number of living dace, of an equal size, were put into a large vessel of water. The pectoral fins of one of these were cut off, and it was replaced with the others; its progressive motions were not at all impeded, but the head inclined downwards, and when it attempted to ascend, the effort was accomplished with difficulty.

The pectoral and abdominal fins were then removed from a second fish. It remained at the bottom of the vessel, and could not be made to ascend. Its progressive motion was not perceptibly more slow; but when the tail acted, the body shewed a tendency to roll; and the single fins were widely expanded, as if to counteract this effect.

From a third fish the single fins were taken off, which produced a tendency to turn round, and the pectoral fins were kept constantly extended to obviate that motion.

From a fourth fish the pectoral and abdominal fins were cut off on one side, and it immediately lost the power of keeping its back upwards. The single fins were expanded; but the fish swam obliquely on its side, with the remaining pectoral and abdominal fins downwards.

From a fifth fish all the fins were removed. Its back was kept in a vertical position, whilst at rest, by the expansion of the tail; but it rolled half round at every attempt to move.

From a sixth fish the tail was cut off close to the body. Its progressive motion was considerably impeded, and the flexions of the spine were much increased during the endeavour to advance; but neither the pectoral nor abdominal fins seemed to be more actively employed.

From a seventh fish all the fins and the tail were removed. It remained almost without motion, floating near the surface of the water, with its belly upward.

These

These experiments were repeated on the roach, the gudgeon, and the minnow, with similar results.

The muscles of fishes differ materially in their texture from those of other animals. They are apparently more homogeneous, their fibres are not so much fasciculated, but run more parallel to each other, and are always comparatively shorter. With regard to the mechanical arrangement and physiology of the lateral muscles of the body of fishes, Mr. Carlisle observes, that what have been denominated *couches musculaires*, or *muscles laterals*, he will call *series*: these series are composed of thin masses of muscle, or, as they are commonly called, *flakes*, which are thicker upon the outward edges, and become wedge-shaped towards their interior attachments. Each series is separated from the next adjoining by a membraneous partition, which is most apparent between the vertebral and abdominal series.

After considering the several series, as the dorsal, vertebral, abdominal, and ventral, Mr. C. observes, that the coats of the blood-vessels are of a delicate texture, and easily ruptured. In order, therefore, to secure them from being injured by the violent and sudden actions of the muscles, the principal trunks both of the arteries and veins are inclosed in osseous canals, formed by the bases of the superior and inferior spinous processes, and that their first ramifications lie within grooves in the spines. As they pass out to supply the muscles, their branches are immediately subdivided; so that a considerable vessel soon becomes extremely minute.

The next observation relates to the velocity of fishes, which, being but little less than that of the flight of the swiftest birds, is very remarkable, considering the density of the medium in which they swim. And although the large proportion of muscles, and their advantageous application, may partly account for the phenomenon, yet the power would be inadequate to the effect, if it were not suddenly enforced, as is evident from the slow progress of eels, and such fishes as are incapable, from their length and flexibility, of giving a sudden lateral stroke.

The quickness and force of the action in the muscles of fishes are counterpoised by the short duration of their powers. Those accustomed to the diversion of angling are aware how speedily the strength of a fish is exhausted; for if, when hooked, it be kept in constant action, it soon loses even the ability to preserve its balance, and turns upon its side, fatigued and incapable of motion. This has been attributed to drowning, in consequence of the mouth being closed upon the hook; but the same effects take place when the hook is fastened to the side or tail. This prostration of strength may depend partly on fear, and partly on interrupted respiration. The shortness of the muscular fibres, and the multiplied ramifications of the blood-vessels, are probably peculiar adaptations for the purpose of gaining velocity of action, which seems to be invariably connected with a very limited duration of it. Such examples form an obvious contrast with the muscular structure of slow-moving animals, and with those partial arrangements where unusual continuance of action is concomitant.

Mr. C. mentions an instance of the cylindrical arteries supplying slow-moving muscles, which are capable of long-continued action. It is in the muscles which act upon the feet and toes of many birds, and seems to be an adaptation for the long exertion of these muscles while they sleep, and also when they alternately retract one foot under the feathers to preserve it from the effects of cold.

The muscles of the human body which perform the most sudden actions have their masses of fibres subdivided by transverse tendons, or are arranged in a penniform direction. The semi-tendinosus and semi-membranosus of the thigh are thus constructed; the former having its fleshy belly divided by a narrow fascia, and the fibres of the latter being ranged in a half-penniform manner. The *recti abdominis* are also divided into short masses by transverse tendons; and all these muscles are conjointly employed in the action of leaping.

Perhaps these observations may indicate the reason for that diversity in the length of various muscles which act together: thus the organs of velocity are joined with those of power, and mutually co-operate to produce a simultaneous effect.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. DAVID HARDIE'S, (ST. JAMES'S, WESTMINSTER,) *for Improvements of a Weighing Apparatus.*

THE drawings attached to the specification before us, and to which we refer the reader, exhibit, 1. The manner of delineating certain scales, on the scale-board appropriated for weights, for the purpose of pointing out on mere inspection the total gravity of the weights placed upon these scales by means of mensuration. — 2. An elevation of the scale-board for the weights when fixed to the ground by means of a bolt placed a little below the level of the floor, and running through a staple in the centre of the bottom of the scale-board.—3. A perspective view of the apparatus without the scale-board.—4. The scale-board for the goods when fixed to the ground by two united claws placed a little below the level of the floor, and holding two projecting pieces attached to two sides of the board.

From these and other drawings the mechanic will readily understand the nature of Mr. Hardie's invention. The scales which determine the total weight on the board, as well as the shape of the weights, are modified according to the various cases to which they are applied. The board for the weights, capable of weighing a ton, is about 38 inches by 32, on which are delineated two scales, one of larger divisions for the half-hundred weights, and the other of smaller divisions for the pound weights. The larger weights are placed on their particular scale, beginning on the left, and proceeding to the right, and so on with each row. The first hundred weight covers a blank square, the second a square marked 1, the third that marked 2, and so on. The pound weights are placed on their particular scale, beginning on the left, and proceeding to the right.

There is no scale for quarter-weights, being at most only two in number, namely, a half-hundred weight, and a quarter-hundred weight, of which the total is evident on inspection. The totals of the hundreds and pounds are indicated by the numbers next the weights respectively on the right-hand. Hence it follows that the amounts of the weights on the board in hundreds, quarters, and pounds, are accurately known by mere inspection; and that the book-keeper has it in his power, with a glance, to discover whether the weighers call the proper weight. The greatest individual weight for the purpose of being portable is a half-hundred. When a very light package is to be weighed with a board adapted for one much greater, a hook-and-eye are to be used at each of the two cords suspending the board for the weights, in order to shorten them, and prevent the board from leaning to one side. Where a chain instead of a rope is used, one of its links might serve as an eye to the hook.

In consequence of exhibiting the amount of the weights on the board, by means of a scale, with mathematical precision, the patent weighing-apparatus obviates the numerous errors of the common mode of weighing, arising in the process of counting the larger weights, and adding the sums of the smaller weights to determine the amount; and at the same time performs the operations with much greater dispatch, as will appear from the following particulars.

With respect to the number of the smaller weights, the common mode is subject to a choice of evils. If they were more numerous, they would require more time in finding the amount, and also be more liable to error in the addition; but by being only five in number, namely, a one pound weight, a two pound weight, a four pound weight, a seven pound weight, and a fourteen pound weight, they occasion a waste of time in producing the quantity required. For instance, if a one pound weight, a two pound weight, and a four pound weight, were laid on the board, and should prove one pound short of the weight, this additional pound could only be obtained by the complicated mode of placing on the board a seven pound weight, and removing the two pound weight and the four pound weight; whereas the patent apparatus, by admitting into use a multiplicity of the smaller weights without being liable to error, could in such case produce the proper weight in less time by the simple operation of placing an additional pound weight on the board; while the waste of time arising from the extraordinary agitation of the beam occasioned by placing a seven pound weight on the board, and removing the two pound weight and the four pound weight, would be prevented. A still farther loss of time

is incurred through the operation of counting the larger, and adding the sums of the smaller weights, which is an evil entirely obviated by the scales of the patent weighing-apparatus, shewing the total weight on mere inspection.

MR. MARTIN CAWOOD'S, (LEEDS,) *for an Improvement in the Manufacturing of Metallic Cocks for conveying and stopping of Liquids.*

This invention is thus set forth. Instead of casting the cocks of brass, which is the usual practice, Mr. C. casts them of iron, and faces, plates, bushes, or covers them with brass or bell-metal, or such like metal, or composition of metals, those parts of the piston and cylinder which come in contact with each other when the cock is in use. This facing is to be fastened on by cementing, tinning, soldering, or brazing; and the piston and cylinders are fitted with each other in the usual way.

Observations.—The common composition for brass cocks (a mixture of copper and lead,) is found to be unfit to resist the extremes of heated steam and a cold frosty atmosphere; but cocks plated in the manner here proposed, viz., with good soft iron, are found to stand better than any other metal the extremes of heat and cold. Hence steam-cylinders and hot-water pumps for engines are now made wholly of that metal. The metal also with which the piston and cylinder of these cocks are plated, being of small weight, it may be made of such superior quality, that the objections made against common cock-metal cannot apply to this mixture.

Common cocks, when out of repair, are in general sold as old metal; for when they are ground two or three times, the hole in the piston is so low in the cylinder, that it will not admit a sufficient quantity of fluid equal to the bore of the cock; but in these plated cocks, when the piston is worn too low, the piston or cylinder can be plated at a trifling expence, and the cocks rendered as good as new. This in large cocks, for which this invention is more especially adapted, will be a very great saving.

The patentee asserts, that cocks of all calibres, from a quarter of an inch upwards, made to fix on all kinds of iron, copper, or lead pipes, with flanges or tinned tails, may be had at his manufactory at half the price of the common brass cocks of equal bore.

MR. TROTTER'S, (SOHO-SQUARE,) *for a Rotary Engine for applying the Powers of Fluids as first Movers.*

This engine consists, 1. Of a circular piece called an outer barrel; 2. A circular piece called an inner barrel; 3. A circular piece called the eccentric; 4. A piece called the sweep, which shuts completely across the space between the outer and inner barrels, so as to intercept the communication in that part; 5. Caps or covers at each end of the said pieces, which close the space between the two barrels, and serve, by grooves or other fittings, to keep the other parts in their respective places.

The situations and motions of the parts are thus described. 1. The barrels are concentric.—2. The sweep is capable of moving or revolving through the space between the barrels. It may be either separate from the barrels, or it may be fixed to either or both of them. It is so well fitted or fixed, that no fluid, or a very trifling quantity, shall pass through the places of its apposition or junction with the barrels and caps.—3. The eccentric is of such a diameter, and so wrought, that its concave and convex surfaces shall touch the inner and outer barrels, and that the places of contact shall not admit any fluid to pass between the eccentric and each barrel. The eccentric is capable of rotation in its own plane or periphery, but not otherwise with relation to the caps; and it has a long perforation through which the sweep is put, consequently the sweep and the eccentric will always move together.

It may be pointed out as distinguishing characters of the said engine, that whenever the sweep is moved, the space which is comprehended between the barrels and the eccentric, and the posterior or hinder surface of the sweep, will be continually enlarged; and that the space which is in like manner comprehended between the barrels and the eccentric, and the anterior or fore surface of the sweep, will be continually diminished; excepting that soon after the sweep has passed at or near the places of contact between the eccentric and the outer barrels, the posterior space will be suddenly diminished by the separation of all that portion thereof which was comprehended between the eccentric and the outer barrel, in consequence or by reason of the said place of contact having come to be behind the sweep. And also, that soon

after

after the ſweep has paſſed at or near the place of contact between the eccentric and the inner barrel, the poſterior ſpace will be ſuddenly diminiſhed by the ſeparation of all that portion thereof which was comprehended between the eccentric and the inner barrel, in conſequence or by reaſon of the ſaid place of contact having come to be behind the ſweep; and the ſaid portions ſo ſeparated will in each caſe reſpectively become portions of the anterior ſpaces, in conſequence or by reaſon of the interval or diſtance which will at the ſame time be formed or made between the eccentric and the barrel immediately before the ſweep. Whence it is manifeſt, that if any fluid be forced by gravity, elaſticity, or otherwiſe, through one or more apertures from without into the ſpace on one ſide of the ſweep, that preſſure will carry the ſweep forward and the eccentric along with it, together with ſuch barrel or barrels as by the conſtruction as aforeſaid ſhall or may be fixed to the ſweep; and moreover, if there be any one or more apertures communicating from the oppoſite ſide of the ſweep, in order to allow the ſaid fluid to eſcape, or be carried off, or condenſed, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of, all ſuch portions of the ſaid fluid as by the changes of ſituation of the ſweep hereinbefore deſcribed ſhall be ſeparated from occupying part of the ſpace behind the ſweep, and ſhall come to occupy part of the ſpace before the ſame, will in fact ſo eſcape, or be carried off, or condenſed, or diſpoſed of, and the rotary motion of the engine will be kept up, and may be applied as a firſt mover to other works, ſo long as a due ſupply of the ſaid fluid ſhall be afforded.

This engine is intended to be connected with other works, in order to drive the ſame as a firſt mover, ſo as to work mills, veſſels, &c., or deepen harbours, giving motion to carriages, &c. When it is employed to raiſe or give motion to any fluid, the effects produced will be the ſame as thoſe of pumps, fire-engines, forge-bellows, ventilators, &c.

The patentee prefers circular barrels; but other figures, as the fruſtrums of cones, &c., may be made uſe of. He likewiſe adds, that the materials muſt be taken according to the intended uſes, and the judgment of the engineer, who may uſe metal, wood, paper, leather, glaſs, pottery, or any other fit ſubſtance.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JULY.

☞ *As the Liſt of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the* ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, *and conſequently the only one that can be uſeful to the Public for Purpoſes of general Reference, it is requeſted, that Authors and Publiſhers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Poſt paid), and they will always be faithfully inſerted,* FREE of EXPENCE.

ARCHITECTURE.

SPECIMENS of Continental Architecture; by Robert Smirke, Jun. F.R.S. Part I. 1l. 10s. to be continued in four parts.

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THIS gentleman is delineated in his military dress, mounted upon a spirited charger, with his drawn sword in his hand; and it has altogether a martial and animated effect. In the back-ground are horsemen, part of a royal carriage, &c.; and in the distance a view of St. Paul's Cathedral, &c. It is very well engraved in the dotted style.

Lieutenant-General Sir David Baird, K. B., &c. Drawn by A. J. Oliver, and engraved by Cardon, Clipstone-street, Fitzroy-square. Price 5s.

This little portrait, which is from the same publisher as that which precedes it, is inserted in an oval frame, and also engraven in the dotted manner, and said to be a very good likeness of the original.

Bonaparte

Bonaparte in his domestic Retreat at Malmaison. Engraved by Leney, from an original Painting by Isabey. Published for W. Leney, Queen-Square, Westminster.

Isabey seems to be a favourite portrait-painter in Paris. He some time ago painted a portrait of Bonaparte observing the Mechanics working at the Manufactory at Rouen, with which the Emperor was so highly gratified, that he granted the artist a pension of eight hundred livres a-year. From these circumstances it is probable that the picture bears a resemblance to the original; and it is certain that the print is a very correct copy of the picture. Added to this, it is extremely well engraved in chalks.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Orford. H. Walton pinxt. C. Turner sculpt. Published for C. Cribb, Holborn; and dedicated by Permission to Lady Catherine Walpole.

The gentleman of whom this is a portrait, was, we believe, originally Mr. Walpole, an eminent merchant. The original picture we never saw; but the print, though in some respects estimable, has too much of that ostentation of *touch*, which, in aiming at spirit, sometimes rather "o'erleaps the modesty of Nature, and out-herods Herod."

Partridges. Painted by P. Reinagle, A. R. A. Engraved by F. C. Lewis. Published by Random & Co., Hart-street, Bloomsbury; and dedicated by Permission to T. W. Coke, Esq., of Holkham.

Portraits of Springing Spaniels. The same Painter, Engraver, and Publisher; and dedicated to Sir John Shelley.

These two prints form part of a series which are to be published from designs by Mr. Reinagle, whose merit as an artist is well known to the public, and whose merit in this particular branch may be judged of from his designs for the Sportsman's Calendar, &c.

The work is to consist of twenty subjects, each print measuring 20½ inches by 15; to be engraved in the best style of aquatinta: plain impressions 15s.; coloured impressions 21s., to subscribers. To those who do not subscribe, coloured prints a guinea and a half. The plates will be published every six weeks or two months.

With respect to the prints now before us, we thought that in the delineation of the partridges, Mr. Reinagle had made ample use of the privilege allowed to painters, and given his bird of a size nearly approached the pheasant;—but on farther consideration this appearance seemed to arise from the contrast which the two old birds form to the little chickens which surround them. This gives them a much larger appearance than they would otherwise have.

In the other print, the tails of the spaniels are very different from those of the spaniels we remember to have observed in our youth. But these, it seems, are portraits of a particularly valuable breed, that, to adopt the phraseology of the sportsmen, were "bred by Colonel Thornton." The back-grounds of both the prints are in a large and broad style; and the effect of those that are coloured is very superior to those in black and white.

A Tribute to the Memory of the late Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson. Drawn by John Hopkins. Engraved by John Young, Engraver in Mezzotinto to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Published by Messrs. Boydell & Co. Price 2l. 12s. 6d. in Colours, and dedicated with Permission to Lord Malmesbury.

It represents Britannia lamenting the death of her brave defender, Fame crowning his bust with those laurels which he so gloriously won, History recording the event, &c.

The pedestal on which the bust of Lord Nelson is placed has the following inscription:—"To express the deep regret of an admiring grateful nation, and to implant in the minds of rising generations an ardent desire to emulate the bright example displayed in the skilful conduct and glorious death of the brave Lord Nelson." History is delineated in the act of recording his victory and death: and in a book, (placed on the ground,) on which lie a trumpet and laurel, is inscribed, "After a series of transcendant and heroic services, this gallant Admiral fell gloriously in the moment of a brilliant and decisive Victory over the Combined Fleets of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar, in the 47th year of his age." In the distance is a view of the sea-fight.

The Most Noble Lord Horatio Nelson, Viscount and Baron Nelson of the Nile, &c., &c., &c. Painted by Sir William Beechey, R.A. Engraved by Richard Earlom; and published by Messrs. Boydell & Co. Proofs 1l. 1s.; Prints 10s. 6d.

Engraved from the original picture in the Common Council Chamber of the City of London, and which was presented to the Corporation by the late Mr.

Alderman John Boydell. Of this Picture we have spoken in a former Retrospect; and as the print is engraved by Mr. Earlom, it is scarce necessary to say it is admirably copied.

Lady Hamilton. Masquerin pinxt. W. Say fecit.

This may be a likeness of Lady Hamilton at this time; but, accustomed to judge of her from the simple yet graceful portraits of Mr. Romney, in which the air and attitude is fascinating, though totally unaffected, we could not look at this as conveying similar ideas of so agreeable a figure.

The Right Honourable Lady Mulgrave. Heppner, R.A., pinxt. G. Clint sculpt. Published by G. Clint, Hind-court, Fleet-street.

A very agreeable, pleasing portrait, extremely well engraved in mezzotinto.

Samuel presented to Eli. 1 Samuel, Ch. 1. Painted by Henry Singleton. Engraved by Thomas Williamson. Published by R. Cribb, 288, Holborn.

This very pretty little print, in which the countenances and turn of two or three of the female figures reminded us of some of the early designs of Angelica Kauffmann, is engraved with uncommon delicacy and softness. Mr. Cribb has properly dedicated it to the ladies and gentlemen subscribers to the Sunday-schools throughout the kingdom.

There was a time when religious subjects engrossed the pencils of the most eminent artists; but, from the exclusion of pictures from our churches, &c., these subjects have been for many years neglected by our engravers, and the most valuable delineations from Holy-writ in a degree confined to the collections and cabinets of the opulent. Earnestly wishing them more generally disseminated, we were much gratified by seeing it announced that a Bible is now preparing, in which will be introduced numerous copies of these sublime delineations, engraved by our capital artists.

Of the paintings at the British Gallery, Pall-mall, we gave a general account in a former Retrospect. About fifty of them, among which were several first-rate pictures, have been sold to the following noblemen and gentlemen.

Of Mr. Smirke's very characteristical delineations from the *Arabian Nights* Sir W. Beechey's *Psyche*, and another and the *Danaë*, by J. E. Strohling, and *The Coming Storm*, by J. Renton, were sold to Thomas Bernard, Esq.

Entertainments, four were purchased by Lord Carysfort, two by Lord Camden, four by R. Ray, Esq., two by C. Offly, Esq., one by G. Hibbert, Esq., and one by J. Green, Esq.

Judith and Holofernes, B. Burnell, to S. Meyrick, Esq.

Death of Lord Chatham, J. S. Copley, to A. Davison, Esq.

King Charles, S. Woodford, to A. Chamberdown, Esq.

A Landscape, W. Winstanley, to E. J. Loveden, Esq.

Hobnelia, J. Opie, to D. Pennant, Esq.

A Landscape, Mrs. Serres, to R. Ruggles, Esq.

Mr. Westall's Picture of *Age and Infancy* was sold to the Marquis of Stafford, *Eloisa* to Lord Carlisle, *The Minstrel* to Lord Egremont, and *A Landscape* to Mr. Renton.

Four *Landscapes*, by Sir F. Bourgeois, to W. F. Agar.

The Cottage Door, by Mr. W. Owen, to Lord Dartmouth.

The Village Maid, S. Woodforde, to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

Christ and the Doctors, H. Bone, to W. Goslin, Esq.

The Children in the Wood, by Miss Spilsbury, and the Model of *Mr. Fox*, by Miss Andrews, to H. Thornton, Esq.

A Landscape, by R. Corbould, to C. Offley, Esq.

Two Landscapes, by Freebairn, to D. Fearon, Esq.

The late Mr. Mortimer's admirable picture of *Sir Arthegall, from Spenser*, to T. Bernard, Esq.

Dalmatian Dogs, J. Ward, to Sir J. F. Leycester.

Children shelling Pease, S. Barney, to A. Adair, Esq

Christ the Good Shepherd, J. Northcote, to D. P. Wallis, Esq.

St. John, J. Green, to Lord Somerville.

In the course of this month Messrs. Boydell & Co. will publish the third edition, corrected, of *Hogarth Illustrated*, by J. Ireland, in three volumes royal 8vo.

This work contains not only an explanation of each print, but numerous anecdotes of that great artist; and the times in which he lived.

The third volume, compiled from Hogarth's Manuscripts, and containing upwards of forty new prints, and a correct list of the numerous variations in his engravings, may be had separate for the

completion of sets, to accommodate those who purchased the two first volumes before the third was published.

Mr. Charles Knight, of Hammersmith, whose professional abilities have been long known to the public, has in great forwardness an engraved portrait of the late Lord Nelson, as large as life, copied from the marble bust presented to the City of London by the Honourable Mrs. Damer, and now placed in the Council Chamber at Guildhall.

Subscribers names (at one guinea, to be paid on delivery of the print,) are taken by Mr. Clarke, bookseller, Bond-street, and by Mr. Knight.

The Lord Chamberlain, and several other noble personages who are on the Committee for managing the Monument to be erected to the memory of Lord Nelson, last month attended at St. Paul's, with Mr. Milne, the surveyor, to arrange the proper situation for it to be erected in, and we have been informed that the centre was the most approved.

Though the Marquis of Stafford has left London for Staffordshire, we are informed that orders are left with the domestics to continue the weekly admission of amateurs and persons of distinction until the last Wednesday in this month inclusive.

Mr. Cromek intends to publish in the course of the ensuing winter a series of twelve engravings, etched in a very superior style of excellence, by Louis Schiavonetti, from the original inventions of William Blake, illustrative of Blair's popular poem "The Grave." In consequence of the originality of the designs, and the vigorous expression, the work has been honoured with the patronage of the first professors of art in the metropolis, and by the subscriptions of upwards of 250 of the most distinguished amateurs.

VARIETIES, Literary and Philosophical,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

EARL Stanhope has just printed at the stereotype office, for private circulation among his friends, a small work entitled, Principles of the Science of tuning Instruments with fixed Tones. Among many other observations that seem to merit the notice of musicians, his Lordship says, "Musicians and tuners are in the habit of talking of *the wolf* in the singular number. I shall, however, shew in the sequel that there are as many as *five* wolves, in the quints, and major thirds, taken together, in all those instruments which have exactly twelve fixed keys, or exactly twelve fixed tones in each septave." He then gives directions how to distinguish these five wolves, with a table founded on them: and adds, "We have been in the habit of considering what is commonly termed the *wolf* as an inherent imperfection in every instrument which has exactly twelve fixed keys in each septave, whereas it is clearly proved, that, so far from the five wolves being imperfections, it is precisely the proper distribution of those wolves which produces that charming and essential variety of character, between different keys, which is one of the chief requisites in a well-tuned instrument." His Lordship gives the following as the peculiarities of what he calls the Stanhope monochord:—1. The wire is not made either of brass or of iron, but of steel, which is very far superior. For, steel wire does not keep continually lengthening, as brass and iron wires do when they are stretched considerably. 2, The wire in this monochord does not, as usual, pull downwards on the bridges, but the whole wire forms one straight and horizontal line, by which means the moveable bridge, which determines the exact length of the wire, can be moved without altering the tension of the wire. This is not the case when the wire pulls downwards on the bridges. 3, The ends of the wire are not twisted round the two stout steel pins which keep it stretched; but each end of the wire is soft-soldered in a long groove formed in a piece of steel which goes over its corresponding pin. This is a great improvement. 4, One of those two steel pins is strongly fastened on a brass slider which is moved by means of a screw with very fine threads,

threads, which screw has a large micrometer head minutely divided on its edge, and a corresponding *nonius;* so that the tension of the wire may be adjusted with the greatest precision, in order to obtain its exact pitch. 5, A slider is fixed across the top of the moveable bridge, and is moved by means of another screw with very fine threads; so that the length of the wire may be regulated with the greatest nicety in all cases. 6, The above-mentioned slider which is on the top of the moveable bridge is, adjusted to the steel rod or scale, not by sight, or by the coincidence of lines; but by means of mechanical contact against projecting pieces of steel firmly fixed on that steel scale, which method is incomparably more correct. 7, Each bridge carries a metallic finger which keeps the wire close to the top of the bridge whilst the wire is made to vibrate. 8, The vibrations of the wire are produced by touching it with a piece of cork, with the same elastic force, and on the very same spot each time, namely, at the distance of one inch from the immoveable bridge.

The great work on our national cattle, will be shortly published by Messrs. Boydell and Co., dedicated by permission to his Majesty, and prepared under the superintendance of Lord Somerville. It will be published in numbers, in imperial quarto size, each containing two or more prints, from pictures painted by Mr. James Ward. The history and descriptions, uses, merits, and defects of the cattle, with their adaptation to various sorts and situations, will be written by Mr. John Lawrence.

The first fasciculus of the long-expected Flora Græca of the late Professor Sibthorp, edited by Dr. Smith, will make its appearance in a few days. It will consist of 50 plates, beautifully coloured, with descriptive letter-press. This splendid work will form, when completed, ten volumes in folio, containing one thousand figures, executed by Sowerby from the masterly drawings of Mr. Ferdinand Bauer.

Dr. Gregory's compendious Cyclopedia proceeds according to its original design, accompanied by a degree of public support almost without example. The first volume is completed, and contains 71 fine engravings; and the second will be finished by the beginning of the year: forming, in two large volumes quarto, one of the completest and most useful works in the English language.

Mr. Sancho is about to publish a fac-simile engraving of King Richard the Third and Anne his Queen, from the original, which the late Lord Orford always imagined was in existence, and which has been lately discovered in the library of a nobleman in a perfect state.

Mr. P. Kelly, the eminent master of the commercial academy in Finsbury-square, is preparing with great labour a new and accurate work on exchanges, to be published in one large volume quarto, under the title of the Universal Cambist. He takes for his foundation the work of Kruse, entitled the Hamburgh Contorist, which he has modernized, adapted to the English standard, and considerably enlarged from unquestionable living authorities. Among other numerous and important additions, are new assays of the principal current coins by which the intrinsic par of exchange is determined. The price will not exceed three guineas; and the charge to subscribers will be half-a-guinea less than to the public.

The Rev. J. Robinson, master of the grammar school at Ravenstondale, a gentleman to whom the readers of the Monthly Magazine are indebted for many valuable communications, is engaged in a new and complete work on the Antiquities of Greece, similar in design to the Roman Antiquities of Dr. Adams. Besides introducing every thing valuable in the works of Archbishop Potter and others, who wrote on Grecian antiquities at a distant period, Mr. Robinson has availed himself of the Travels of Anacharsis, of the works of Stuart, Choiseul Gauffier, Sonnini, Winkleman, and other recent writers and travellers, to enrich his work, and render it useful and desirable to students and admirers of Greek literature.

Lieutenant John Russell, of the 96th regiment, proposes to publish by subscription a Series of Military Experiments of Attack and Defence, made in Hyde Park, in 1802, under the Sanction of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, with Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery. The object of these experiments was to ascertain in what time infantry or cavalry could, from given distances and at named paces, arrive at infantry or artillery posted to receive them, and how many discharges they might be liable to receive; also how many discharges of ball cartridge a soldier can make in a minute, &c. &c.

A gen-

A gentleman, to whom the late Mr. Evanſon conſidered himſelf greatly indebted in the latter part of his life, from veneration for the character and talents of his deceaſed friend, is about to publiſh an edition of the New Teſtament, according to the plan laid down by Mr. Evanſon in his work on the Diſſonance of the Evangeliſts. The text is taken, with ſome alterations, from Archbiſhop Newcome's verſion of the New Teſtament; and a ſelection of the notes of that learned prelate will be introduced.

Mrs. CAPPE, of York, the editor of Charlotte Richardſon's Poems, of which ſome account was given in our Magazine for September laſt, requeſts us to ſtate the following particulars of the ſums that have been received, and the various purpoſes to which they have been applied, the caſh remaining in hand, and the debts which are yet unpaid.

Money received.

	£.	s.	d.
1,288 copies of poems by ſubſcription, at 5s. each	320	10	0
40 ditto to the firſt ſubſcribers, at 2s. 6d. each*	5	0	0
600 ditto ſold to Meſſrs. Johnſon, Mawman, and Wilſon, at 2s. in ſheets	60	0	0
Received in preſents by the generoſity of ſubſcribers	94	9	0
72 copies not yet paid for	0	0	0
2000 copies	479	19	0

Diſburſements.

Printing two editions of 1000 copies each, putting 1,400 in boards, advertiſing, carriage of parcels, and poſtage of letters	153	18	6
In diſcharge of debts contracted during the life of Mrs. Richardſon's late huſband, and paid at her earneſt requeſt	24	16	0
Money expended for her uſe during a long and dangerous illneſs of ſeven months, including houſe-rent	17	0	0
Laid out in the purchaſe of 275l. ſtock, in the 5l. per cents, April 19	255	15	0
Expences of purchaſing ſtock, power of attorney, &c.	2	4	0
Caſh in hand, July 6, 1806	21	5	6
	479	19	0

When the editor receives the money which ſtill remains due, 25l. additional ſtock will be bought, ſo as to make the whole amount 300l. for the author's uſe. She muſt inevitably have ſunk under her many afflictions, had ſhe not been relieved from pecuniary diſtreſs by the extraordinary liberality of the ſubſcribers to her poems, aided alſo by the judicious advice of Dr. Belcombe, and the ſkilful attention and ſalutary medicines of Mr. Mather, ſurgeon and apothecary of York, neither of whom would accept the ſmalleſt gratuity. Should ſhe recover, ſo as to be able, it is her wiſh and deſign immediately to reſume her ſchool, which has now been laid aſide many months. Should it be otherwiſe, ſhe has appointed guardians for her child; and in the event of his not living to attain manhood, after a few ſmall remembrances to particular friends, ſhe has left the remainder of her little property to the Grey-coat School in this city: a diſpoſition reſpecting it which appeared to her as being juſt in itſelf, and which ſhe hoped would alſo be gratifying to her generous benefactors.

* The Price originally fixed upon was 2s. 6d.

Mr. BOYD's tranſlation of the Triumph of Petrarch is in conſiderable forwardneſs.

A new novel from the pen of Mr. LEWIS is expected this month.

The Rev. Mr. ROGERS has finiſhed the third and fourth volumes of his Lectures on the Liturgy.

A new edition of CLARENDON's Hiſtory of the Rebellion, in octavo, is juſt iſſuing from the Univerſity preſs. Another edition in quarto will follow it.

Grotius de Veritate Chriſtianæ Religionis, with numerous corrections of the text, will be ſent to preſs before the winter. The copy, we underſtand, is juſt completed.

A new room, adjoining to the Bodleian library, (formerly the Law-ſchool,) has been lately completed, and partly filled with ancient MSS., leaving ſpaces in the upper library for printed books. The principal manuſcripts are thoſe of Mr. Carte and Biſhop Tanner.

Accounts have been received from the Baptiſt miſſionaries in Bengal, bearing date November 15, 1805, by which it appears that the converts had increaſed ſince the commencement of the year from 34 to 70. Three of the natives are preaching the goſpel. The miſſionaries are proceeding in the tranſlation and printing of the Old and New Teſtament in four or five eaſtern languages, and they hope to accompliſh the tranſlation into all the languages of the Eaſt.

A Cata-

A Catalogue of the particulars of the manuſcripts, collations, and books with manuſcript notes, of the late JAMES PHILIP D'ORVILLE, Eſq., purchaſed by the Univerſity of Oxford in 1805 for 1025l., will ſhortly be printed.

Mr. ASTLEY COOPER will in a few weeks publiſh the concluding part of his great work on Hernia.

Mr. HOME has furniſhed to the Royal Society an intereſting paper on the comparative anatomy and phyſiology of the camel, particularly on its ſtomachs and water-bags, in which it can retain a quantity of water ſufficient to ſupport itſelf for ſeveral weeks.

In the Antiquarian Society an account has been read of the ſplendid equipage and ſumptuary retinue of the Earl of Northumberland, at his embarkation for France in the reign of Henry VIII.—The goſpel of St. John, in Latin, but written on parchment in Roman characters mixed with Saxon, was exhibited to the ſociety by the Rev. Mr. MILNER. This volume is ſaid to be 1,200 years old.

Mr. DAVY has diſcovered that the acid, which exiſts in minute quantities in the wavellite (the new foſſil from Barnſtable), is the fluoric acid, in ſuch a peculiar ſtate of combination as not to be rendered ſenſible by ſulphuric acid.

A Gentleman connected with the manufactures of Sheffield, has given the following deſcription of the changes which take place in the various proceſſes of hardening, tempering, hammering, burniſhing, &c. "I took," ſays he, "a ſteel plate 30 inches long, 12 broad, and 04 thick; I hardened it in a compoſition of oil and tallow, and afterwards tempered it down to a ſpring temper; it was not ſo elaſtic as to recover its poſition after being bended; by hammering it to ſet it ſtraight, it loſt its elaſticity; after being ground in the ſame manner as a ſaw, the elaſticity became ſtill leſs, having nearly returned to the ſame ſtate as before hardened; it was then very uniformly heated till it became blue, when it recovered the whole of its elaſticity: after being glazed bright upon a glazier coated with emery, the elaſticity was found to be impaired, but in a leſs degree than when it was ground: the ſame effect was alſo produced by rubbing with emery or ſand paper, and alſo by burniſhing. The elaſticity was invariably recovered by bluing, and hence this is always the laſt operation in the manufactory of elaſtic ſteel plate.

The following arrangement has been made at the Royal Inſtitution for twelve courſes of lectures, to be delivered the enſuing ſeaſon, by the undermentioned gentlemen. 1. On Chemiſtry, by H. Davy, eſq. F. R. S.—2. On Natural Philoſophy, by William Allen, eſq. F. L. S.—3. On Engliſh Literature, by the Rev. T. F. Dibdin.—4. On Moral Philoſophy, by the Rev. Sidney Smith, A. M. Evening Preacher at the Foundling Hoſpital.—5. On Dramatic Poetry, by the Rev. William Crowe, L. L. B. Public Orator of the Univerſity of Oxford.—6. On Zoology, by George Shaw, M. D. F. L. S. Librarian to the Britiſh Muſeum. 7. On Belles Lettres, the Rev. John Hewlett, B.D. Morning Preacher at the Foundling. 8. On Muſic, W. Crotch, M.D. Profeſſor of Muſic in the Univerſity of Oxford. 9. On the Hiſtory of Commerce, the Rev. Edward Forſter. 10. On Drawing in Water Colours, W. M. Craig, Eſq. 11. On Botany, J. E. Smith, M.D. F.R.S. and Preſident of the Linnean Society. 12. On Perſpective, by Mr. Wood.

Ruſſia.

A letter has recently been received from M. REHMANN, the phyſician in the ſuite of the Ruſſian embaſſy to China, dated Kiachta on the frontiers of China, October 14th, 1805; in which he ſays that he has vaccinated a great number of the children of the Mogols. "Theſe people (continues M. Rehmann,) have retained the ſimple manners and cuſtoms of their anceſtors. They live in tents, and ſtill make uſe of bows and arrows, which they employ with ſuch dexterity and preciſion, that when they went out with the Ruſſians of the ambaſſador's ſuite they killed ſix times as much game as the latter, though provided with excellent fowling-pieces." He likewiſe writes that he has diſcovered a little portable pharmaceutic collection of Nubet, from which the ſcience of medicine is likely to derive advantage. It conſiſts of ſixty different articles, very elegantly wrapped in paper. Among theſe are ſome remedies known in Europe; but with a much greater number the botaniſts attached to the embaſſy were unacquainted. The latter conſiſt of ſmall fruits, nuts, and ſome chemical preparations. M. Rehmann has procured a tranſlation of the liſt of them, which was written in the language of Tangut. He propoſes to bring with him ſome of theſe collections of medicines, which are much in uſe among the Bucharians.

Sweden.

Sweden.

Sweden was hitherto in want of a Swedish and French pocket dictionary, on the plan of the French and Swedish by Jonchere. This deficiency has been supplied by M. Nordforss.

Of the magnificent collection of views in Sweden, by Martin, which is to be completed in sixty plates, the five first have appeared. These consist of three views of Stockholm, one of the mine of Dannemora, and one of the mine of Högborn.

Colonel Skiöldebrand, whose Picturesque Tour in Lapland is well known, is at present engaged on a History of all the public festivals held in Sweden, which will be a splendid work with engravings. He is said to have received an advance of 12,000 rix-dollars towards this work, of which great expectations are entertained.

The fifth part of Icones Plantarum Japonicarum, by Thunberg, has made its appearance; but it is likely to be the last the learned professor will publish, unless some foreign bookseller will undertake to give his admirable collections to the world.

M. Schönherr, silk manufacturer of Stockholm, possesses a handsome cabinet of natural history, and has recently published an octavo volume with plates, entitled *Synonomia Insectorum.*

The Botany of Sweden, written in the Swedish language by a society of Literati, and embellished with coloured plates, is proceeding rapidly. The 42d number has already appeared.

Denmark.

In the Academy of Sciences of Copenhagen, Professor Bugge lately read a memoir, in continuation of the theory of terrestrial refraction, and on the method of calculating the height of mountains above the surface of the sea. Several mountains in Iceland have been measured according to this method by the officers Olsen and Vetlesen; and it has been found that the height of Wivelfield is about 347 fathoms above the surface of the sea, that of Wester Jökel 760, of Hekla 827, and of Ejafiella, or Oster Jökel, 921.

Germany.

M. de Threbra, superintendant of the mines of Freyberg, and Professor Lampadius, have lately ascertained, by repeated expriments, the relative temperature of the internal parts of the earth. Having placed, at different depths, in the mines two of Reaumur's thermometers, and compared them twice every day with another exposed in the open air, they found that whatever difference of temperature prevailed above ground, one of the two thermometers placed in the mines uniformly indicated 12° above zero, and the other 9°½.

The following extraordinary instance of the effects of music is related by M. Menuret. An unmarried lady, now about thirty years of age, in consequence of violent grief in her youth, experienced various derangements in the natural functions, and was afterwards attacked by convulsions, which at first returned every month, and in the sequel became more frequent. Medicines of every kind seemed only to aggravate the disorder; the fits recurred not only every day, but several times a-day, and were marked by an involuntary agitation of the limbs, by their rigidity, gnashing of the teeth without foam, and insensibility. Their duration was unequal, sometimes a quarter of an hour, but more frequently several hours; and concluded by an abundant discharge of urine or of tears. No expedient could be devised for her relief during these fits, nor did any remedy appear capable of preventing them, or of diminishing their violence or their frequency: the most affectionate attention, travelling, diversions, amusements, were equally ineffectual. Among the means that were tried on this occasion was fortunately a concert, during which the young patient seemed highly delighted and uncommonly well: she not only remained free from any convulsive fit while it lasted, but it afterwards returned later than usual. This method was repeated with the same result. The medical men by whom she was attended availed themselves of the intervals of composure which it produced to have recourse to other remedies. Long experience demonstrated their inutility; and repeated trials having proved the exclusive efficacy of music, her father, being obliged to return into the country where he resided, engaged a musician to accompany and live with him. The soft melody of the violin or the piano-forte, skilfully adapted to the taste and the state of the patient, and often repeated, frequently prevents the convulsive fits, or abates their violence. This treatment, which has been solely employed for the last three years, has been attended with such success that all the functions are restored to their natural state; and for a year the attacks are rare, and so slight that

that the ſhortneſs of their duration does not always render it neceſſary to have recourſe to the agreeable ſpecific.

It is not without ſincere ſatisfaction that the admirers of Geſſner's Muſe, and the amateurs of the arts, will learn that his family has engaged CHARLES WILLIAM KOLBE, an eminent German engraver, to give to the public, at a moderate price, a ſeries of the beſt landſcapes executed by Geſſner. That artiſt has obtained permiſſion of his patroneſs, the princeſs of Deſſau, to devote ſome years to this purpoſe at Zurich itſelf, amidſt the family and the friends of the amiable poet. The firſt number of this work has recently made its appearance. It contains four prints in large folio, repreſenting two of the beſt pieces in water colours in the collection of Geſſner's widow, and two drawings in the cabinet of the princeſs of Deſſau. The two firſt are known by the titles of the Fiſhermen and the Fountain in the Wood. The ſubjects of the two others are paſtoral ſcenes taken from the Idyls: Daphnis, and Phillis and Chloe. The execution proves that the honourable taſk of introducing theſe performances to the notice of the public could not be confided to abler hands. M. Kolbe, deeply impreſſed with the ſpirit and the manner of his model, has rendered his conceptions with equal feeling and accuracy.

An important fact with regard to the theory of electricity, has recently been diſcovered by M. BIENVENU. By varying his experiments he has found, in contradiction to the received opinion, that glaſs and roſin produce the ſame kind of electricity, and that the difference depends upon the rubbers. With a cat's ſkin he electrizes an electrophorus of roſin, which manifeſts negative electricity: an electrophorus made of a piece of glaſs, and rubbed with a cat's ſkin, manifeſts exactly the ſame kind of electricity as that of roſin. This experiment proves that if the conductor of an electrical machine conſtantly gives poſitive electricity, the reaſon lies in the morocco cuſhions, which poſſeſs the property of developing the electricity of glaſs, which, received on the conductor, communicates to it a poſitive electricity. To prove this, he ſubſtitutes cuſhions of cat's ſkin in their ſtead; the glaſs is then negatively electrized, and the conductor furniſhing it with the electricity it has loſt, manifeſts a negative electricity.

The following receipt for keeping flies out of apartments and ſtables, and driving them away from horſes was ſold, in a ſealed cover at the Leipſic Michaelmas fair, at a high price, and had a very extenſive ſale. Put into an earthen pot half a pound of cantharides, an ounce and a half of gourd ſeed; mother-wort, ſaſſafras, root of the St. John's wort, and ſpirit of ants, of each half an ounce: a quarter of an ounce of orpiment, a good handful of ſavin, the whole cut ſmall or reduced to powder: cloſe the pot hermetically, luting the interſtices of the lid with flour-paſte. After the contents of the pot have boiled ſufficiently, take it from the fire, and let it ſtand 24 hours in a cool place; then uncover the pot, and with a feather ſmear the frames of the windows and doors, both of apartments and ſtables, from which you are deſirous of keeping the flies. A ſingle coat is ſufficient for the whole ſeaſon; but if the rain ſhould chance to take it off, care muſt be taken to renew it. The ſmell of this preparation, which is ſcarcely perceptible to man, is ſo inſupportable to flies that there is not a ſingle inſtance of one having entered by an open window or door to which this liquid has been applied. To keep them away from horſes, it is ſufficient to beſmear the harneſs, the girth, or the ſaddle, with this liquid.

A ſecond enlarged and reviſed edition of the valuable Narrative of a Tour in England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, by Profeſſor GODE, has appeared in Germany.

M. SCHUTZE, who four years ſince publiſhed the third volume of his *Holſteiniſche Idioticon*, has completed the fourth and laſt volume of that work.

In the Scandinavian Literary Society at Copenhagen, M. NIEBUHR, ſon of the celebrated traveller of that name, recently made a memoir, in which he ſhewed how far the nations ſubdued by the Romans might have maintained or recovered their independence.

A ſplendid edition of the Poetical Works of the celebrated SCHILLER, with plates, will ſpeedily make its appearance.

The worthy Abbé MANN, who, as a member of the academy of Bruſſels, formerly wrote various intereſting treatiſes, and among the reſt a very intereſting deſcription of that city, is about to publiſh at Vienna, a work entitled, *Principes Metaphyſiques des Connoiſſances et des êtres.*

STURZ is about to publiſh *Maittaire de linguæ græcæ dialectis opus auctum et emendatum.*

Dr.

Dr. Hedwig is engaged upon a work entitled *Adumbratio et delineatio Microscopico-analytica plantarum calyptrarum;* the firſt part of which, in folio, will ſpeedily be publiſhed.

The garden Schwetzingen near Mannheim is reckoned one of the fineſt in Germany. Ten views of it are ſoon expected to appear, from drawings by Kuntz, and accompanied with a topographical, botanical, &c. deſcription.

A German and Engliſh Dictionary by Kuttner and Nicholson, after the Engliſh and German Dictionary of Adelung, will ſoon make its appearance.

M. Nemnich's Narrative of his late Tour in England is expected with impatience.

Holland.

The Teylerian Society at Haarlem has propoſed the following queſtions, as the ſubject of a prize eſſay, to be adjudged on the 8th April, 1807:—1. In what does the difference between natural and revealed religion conſiſt? 2. Whether various publications have not appeared at different times which tend to obſcure this difference, and to cauſe the advantages poſſeſſed by Chriſtianity over the religion of nature to be forgotten? 3. Whether, in proportion as theſe writings are diſſeminated, and the two religions aſſimilated to each other in every point, the moſt fatal effects may not be expected to reſult to chriſtianity, morality, and the happineſs of man?—The prize is a gold medal of 400 florins in value. The eſſays muſt be written either in Dutch, Latin, French, or Engliſh.

France.

A machine, capable of being ſet in motion, and producing a powerful effect, without either the intervention of any combuſtible, the action of any current of water or of air, or the exertion of animal ſtrength, but poſſeſſing within itſelf the inexhauſtible principle of motion, would doubtleſs prove of great utility to mankind. Such is that of which M. Dodemant, profeſſor of mathematics at Lyons, announces himſelf the inventor. At his requeſt the prefect has directed two perſons, M. Carron, chief engineer of the department, and M. Moller, profeſſor of natural philoſophy, to examine this machine.

A proces-verbal of the municipality of Lille, in the department of Vaucluſe, has confirmed the ſucceſs of a plantation of indigo in the open field, in a farm belonging to M. Icard de Bataglini. It is ſaid in the proces-verbal, that after an attentive examination of the indigo, the produce of this trial, the commiſſioners gave it as their opinion, that this valuable plant might be naturalized in the department, and at ſome future period became a principal ſource of its wealth.

Spain.

The following decree has been iſſued by his Catholic Majeſty the King of Spain, on the occaſion of ſome experiments made at Carthagena, with reſpect to the efficacy of anti-contagious fumigations. "Don F. de Borja, commander in chief at Carthagena, having made known to the king, in different reports, the important ſervices performed by Don Michel Cabanellas, during the prevalence of the contagious diſtemper which raged in that place, his Catholic Majeſty was particularly ſtruck with the importance of the experiment made by him in one of the hoſpitals of the ſaid city, where he ſhut himſelf up with fifty perſons in order to prove the efficacy of the acid fumigations; and actually ſlept with his companions, including two of his own children, in the beds where many patients had recently fallen victims to this terrible diſeaſe, without employing any other preſervative means than the mineral acid fumigations, as directed by M. Guyton. His Catholic Majeſty, moreover, learned with the moſt unfeigned ſatisfaction, that the reſult of the experiment was ſo fortunate that the fifty-one perſons, after having been ſtrictly confined in this lazaretto, had come out of it in a ſtate of perfect health. In conſequence, and in order to afford a proof of his royal munificence, his Catholic Majeſty has remitted to each of the galley ſlaves who voluntarily ſubmitted to this experiment (not having previouſly undergone an attack of the yellow fever), one year of the time they were ſentenced to remain in chains; and he farther cauſed his approbation of their conduct to be notified to them, by his captain-general. To Don Michel Cabanellas his Catholic Majeſty grants the title and honours of phyſician to his Majeſty's houſehold, with an annual ſalary of 24,000 reals, to be paid monthly from the funds of the community of Carthagena; at the ſame time is conferred on him a right of voting in the municipal body of that city, in the ſame manner as if he had been a natural-born citizen. The king, beſides, charges himſelf with providing for his two children, whoſe lives, like his own, were expoſed for the intereſt of the ſtate and of humanity."

Italy.

It is well known that when a current of inflammable air, projected by a pipe only a few lines in diameter, is burned under a glafs tube, you hear certain harmonious, but very fhrill, founds, which perfectly refemble thofe of the harmonica. An Italian philofopher has recently obferved an effect which bears a great analogy to this phenomenon. Melting, at the lamp of an enameller, a glafs tube wet in the infide, to blow with it the bulb of a thermometer, it emitted a found which lafted feveral feconds, conftantly increafing in loudnefs, but which could be ftopped by clofing with the finger the open extremity of the tube. The explanation muft apparently be the fame in both cafes. In the firft, the combuftion of hydrogen gas with a part of the atmofpheric air forms, every moment, a very hot aqueous vapour, which by the fpeedy diffipation of the heat is condenfed into water. Accordingly fmall vacuums are rapidly formed in the air, and as many fucceffive approximations of its parts; and thefe fudden alterations produce in the air ofcillations like thofe arifing from the collifion of a fonorous body. In the fecond cafe, by caufing the humidity to pafs from the tube into the heated bulb, the vapour is fucceffively formed and decompofed there at very fhort intervals, and produces a fimilar found in the tube.

America.

Mr. THOMAS EWELL, an American farmer, announces in the New York papers fome fuccefsful experiments which he has made with powdered coal as a manure. He fays, that 16 bufhels of coals in lumps make 24 in powder; but he omits to mention the quantity which he applied per acre.

The following atteftation lately appeared in a New York paper, relative to a local appearance of Aurora Borealis:

"On Sunday evening, the 15th of September laft, between feven and eight in the evening, from the windows of the Rev. Mr. Grofs's houfe in Hartford Vermont, we noticed the Aurora Borealis; the bottom of it elevated but a few degrees above the horizon, lay in a regular line, very bright, and not much wider than the rainbow; above that, in feveral places ftreams fhot up towards the zenith as ufual. We had not viewed it long before we obferved the eaftern part of it had fettled fo low as actually to be between us and the high land on the north fide of White River, the height at the diftance from us perhaps of about one mile and a half. The meteor muft have been nearly perpendicular to White River, and diftant perhaps about half a mile. It would have gratified our curiofity could fome of us have been on the height beyond White River, to have made our obfervations upon it, as it muft have been between us. This we certainly concluded, that it would be needlefs for us to go to the *north pole* for it. There had been confiderable rain the preceding day, the air was warm, and fome fog towards evening lay along upon the White River, and the luminous meteor rather appeared to be intermingled in the fog."

ISAAC POTTER,
THOMAS GROSS, and
IGNATUS THOMPSON.

ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED BY THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

46 Geo. III. Chapter 22, 22 Mar. 1806, is "An Act for defraying until the 25th Day of March, M.DCCC.VII. the Charge of the Pay and Cloathing of the Militia of Ireland: for holding Courts-Martial on Serjeant-Majors, Serjeants, Corporals, and Drummers, for Offences committed during the Time fuch Militia fhall not be embodied; and for making Allowances in certain Cafes to fubaltern Officers of the faid Militia during Peace."

Allowance four calendar months pay in advance, at the rate of—

To every Adjutant, 6s. per day.
For each refident Serjeant, 1s. 6d. with additional 2s. 6d. per week to each Serjeant-Major and Quartermafter-Serjeant, 1s. 6d.
Drummer, 1s.
Additional 6d. for each Drum-Major.
Corporal, 1s. 6d.

It provides alfo for militia contingencies from the 4d. per month out of the pay of each private and drummer.

The next act is upon a fubject of great importance—that conftitutional principle, that foreign troops may not be landed within the realm without the consent of Parliament. It is

Chapter 23, 22 Mar. 1806.

This

This act is entitled,

"An Act to extend the Provisions of an Act passed in the 44th Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, for enabling Subjects of Foreign States to enlist as Soldiers in his Majesty's Service: and to indemnify those who have advised his Majesty to land such Soldiers in this Kingdom."

By the act to which this refers*, more than ten thousand men were not to be employed within the realm as soldiers at one time.

This act raises the number to sixteen thousand.

Act to continue during the war, and till one year after the termination thereof by a definitive treaty of peace.

The last act to be considered under this head of laws respecting the military constitution is,

Chapter 45. is intituled

"An Act for the better Regulation of the Office of Treasurer of the Ordnance." 5 May, 1806.

The Board of Ordnance, in every memorial for money for that service, is to pray that it may be paid into the Bank of England.

Treasury to direct the issue to the Governor and Company of the Bank.

Only customary fees to be paid. But the act no way specifies those fees.

Treasurer of the Ordnance to make payment by drafts on the Bank.

Board of Ordnance to direct the Treasurer to draw on the Bank of England for payment of salaries and allowances to officers of the Board, and persons employed under them, and for his petty account, by distinct drafts for each of these services, of which a separate account is to be kept; and to state in his application for leave to draw the balance remaining in his hands on account of such service. The sums so drawn to be deposited in his office at the Tower of London, or in such other place as the Board of Ordnance shall direct, and not on any account to be withdrawn thence but for payment accordingly.

The Treasurer of Ordnance to pay immediately into the Bank all sums received by him.

Forgery of an order of the Treasurer of Ordnance, or draft of any kind from any person authorized to receive money under this act, is made felony without benefit of clergy.

* 44 George 3, c. 75.

There is a provision that the act may be repealed or altered within the session.

A forgery of this kind is undoubtedly one of the worst species of this very base and pernicious crime. Yet in a new provision it seems it would have been expedient rather to punish it as a transportable misdemeanour, than to add to our crowded list of crimes punishable with death*. It may be said, indeed, the general provision would of itself have reached it as such. But it is one thing to leave an offence liable to the punishment by not excepting it, and another to enact. And the punishment by transportation, or by long imprisonment, would probably be found far less ineffectual for the prevention of the crime. It would not, however, be difficult, in the present high state of the art of engraving, and it is every way a public duty of great magnitude, to place notes of the Bank of England, and all official orders and receipts respecting the payment of money, absolutely out of the reach of forgery.

This is a very concise and clear act; and at the same time that it has a considerable tendency to check abuses in the application of the public money for the future, it is striking evidence, among others, of what the state of things was when the present Administration came into office.

The next to be considered is intituled

"An Act for the Regulation of his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on Shore." 22 Mar. 1806. 46 G. 3, c. 8.

This act does not well admit of abridgment; yet the great importance of it to individuals and to the public requires that some of the most material clauses be stated.

The preamble recites, that it may be necessary for the defence of the possessions of the crown of Great Britain and Ireland, that a body of Royal Marine Forces should be employed in the fleet and naval service, under the direction of the Lord High Admiral or Commissioners: and that, whereas they may be frequently quartered on shore, where they would not be subject to the laws for the govern-

* Twenty years back there were 176 classes of offence punishable with death in the first instance; sixty-five clergyable, which means death on a second conviction of any clergyable or higher felony. In all two hundred and forty-one.

ing

ing of his Majeſty's forces by ſea, it is requiſite for the retaining of ſuch forces in their duty that an exact diſcipline be obſerved, and that marines who ſhall mutiny, or ſtir ſedition, or deſert, be brought to a more ſpeedy and exemplary puniſhment than the laws would (otherwiſe) allow: and it then proceeds to enact, giving a commencement from the 25th March, 1806.

But before we take farther notice of theſe enactments, it will be proper to ſtate generally what have been the preceding proviſions.

By 13 Car. II. ſ. 1. c. 9, rules, articles, and orders were enacted for the government of the navy.

And by 22 Geo. II. c. 33, an. 1749, intituled

"An Act for amending, explaining, and reducing into one Act of Parliament, the Laws relating to the Government of his Majeſty's Ships, Veſſels, and Forces, by Sea."

This and ſeveral other Acts on the ſame ſubject were modified and incorporated into one ſyſtem.

By a clauſe in this, very humane and judicious (§ 3), no perſon is to be liable to a ſentence of impriſonment for more than two years.

Many crimes are made puniſhable with death by ſentence of a court-martial; partly ſuch as exclusively relate to the naval ſervice, and partly ſuch as are puniſhable in like manner when committed by any perſon, by the general ſtatute law.

Among thoſe puniſhable with death is, by Art. 11, not obeying the commander in time of action, and not uſing every poſſible endeavour to put his orders in execution.

By Art. 10, the conduct of every officer not preparing for action according to ſignal, or not encouraging his men to fight courageouſly.

By Art. 12, every perſon not coming into fight through cowardice, negligence, or diſaffection, or not doing his utmoſt to take and deſtroy every ſhip of the enemy, and to aſſiſt and relieve all the King's ſhips and thoſe of his allies.

By Art. 13, not purſuing an enemy, or relieving a friend in view.

Delaying or diſcouraging the ſervice on account of wages, or deſerting, is, by different articles, puniſhable in the ſame manner.

By Arts. 34 and 35, mutiny, diſobedience, or any other of the crimes, by a perſon on ſervice and full pay, on ſhore, being part of the crew, is made puniſhable in the ſame manner as if at ſea.

Theſe previous foundations exiſting, and alſo an act, an. 1701. 1 Anne, ſ. 2, c. 16,

"For puniſhing Soldiers who ſhall mutiny or deſert, and for puniſhing falſe muſters, and for better Payment of Quarters in England,"

The preſent act makes proviſion, founded in great meaſure on the preceding ſtatutes.

The chief of its own particular proviſions are theſe. It makes deſertion (§ 7) puniſhable as tranſportable felony; and return from tranſportation puniſhable with death; that is, if the court-martial ſhall not think it deſerving of death. It puniſhes mutiny and deſertion, enliſting in another regiment, ſleeping on poſt, or leaving it before being relieved, treating with the enemy without licence, correſponding with the enemy, ſtriking or uſing violence to a ſuperior officer, or diſobeying lawful commands, puniſhable with death, or ſuch other puniſhment as a court-martial may inflict.

In a word, it adopts, in this reſpect, the general proviſions of the Mutiny Act reſpecting the land forces.

It empowers the Lord High Admiral, or three or more commiſſioners (§ 3), to make articles in writing for the puniſhment of crimes, according to the meaning of the preſent act.

It provides (§ 4) that no perſon ſhall be puniſhable with loſs of life or limb by ſuch articles, who are not ſo puniſhable under the act.

It orders (§ 22) perſons puniſhable capitally or otherwiſe, under the known laws of the land, to be delivered over to the civil magiſtrate.

It directs them to be quartered only in public houſes or alehouſes, or houſes for ſelling brandy or wine, with the exception that it be not the houſes of diſtillers, nor of ſhopkeepers whoſe principal dealing is not in brandy or wine, nor in private houſes.

It provides (§ 60) that Marine Forces borne as part of the crew of a ſhip of war ſhall be under 22 G. 2, c. 33, already recited.

It gives a clauſe (§ 55) in favour of perſons baſely enliſting themſelves, like that of ſoldiers; by which they cannot be brought before a magiſtrate to aſſent

or diſſent as to ſuch enliſtment in leſs than twenty-four hours, and are to be brought within four days.

And it enacts, that the act ſhall be in force to the 25th of March, 1807; and in Ireland, from 1 April, 1806, to 1 April 1807.

This act is ſubſtantially, and in general, an accommodation of the General Mutiny Act reſpecting land forces, to marines while on ſhore.

The laſt act under this head, 46 G. 3, c. 31, is

"An Act to continue until the 25th Day of March, 1807, an Act made in the 44th Year of his preſent Majeſty*, for empowering his Majeſty to accept the Services of ſuch Parts of his Militia Forces in Ireland as might voluntarily offer themſelves to be employed in Great Britain." 21 April, 1806.

* C. 32.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,
In July, 1806.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A NEGOTIATION for peace, between this country and France, has been commenced between Mr. Fox and Prince Talleyrand, which has had conſiderable effect on the funds both in London and Paris. The people of England, in general, view the negotiation with indifference, becauſe they do not, at the preſent moment, expect conceſſions from the French Emperor, intoxicated as he is by his overthrow of the Powers on the Continent; and governing the ocean as they do, they are not prepared to make conceſſions to him, whom they deſpiſe both from the manner in which he obtained his power, and the way in which he has abuſed it.

The Earl of Caledon has been appointed Governor and Commander in Chief of the Cape of Good Hope, with its territories and dependencies.

Captain Prowſe, of the Sirius, on the 17th of April defeated a French convoy off the Tiber, under circumſtances which add new laurels to our navy. He deſcribes the action in the following terms:

"Sirius, Malta, 27th April.

"Being ſix or ſeven leagues to the Eaſtward of Civita Vecchia, on the 17th inſtant, at two P. M. I gained intelligence that a French force was to have ſailed that morning from thence, and were to proceed to Naples. I crowded a preſs of ſail in the ſame direction; and at a quarter paſt four they were ſeen from the maſt-head near ſhore. On cloſing with them juſt after ſun-ſet, I had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing one ſhip, three brigs (corvettes), and five heavy gun-veſſels, formed in compact order of battle, within two leagues of the mouth of the Tiber, and near a dangerous ſhoal, lying to, with reſolution to await our attack. At ſeven, within piſtol-ſhot, commenced firing with vigour from both ſides, and continued cloſely engaged with the ſquadron for two hours, when the Commodore, in the ſhip, hailed 'he had ſurrendered.' His gallant and determined reſiſtance, together with the dangers of the ſhore, and crippled condition of his Majeſty's ſhip, (the ſmoothneſs of the water admitting the enemy to uſe their guns with the greateſt effect) prevented me from purſuing the remainder of the flotilla, although ſeveral were much diſabled, and compelled, a ſhort time before the ſhip ſtruck, to ceaſe firing, and make off. Had it been day-light, I have no doubt, from the firm and gallant conduct evinced by the officers and ſhip's company, that we ſhould have ſucceeded in capturing more of the enemy's veſſels. I have deeply to lament the loſs of my nephew, the only officer, and eight ſeamen and marines, killed in the above conteſt, and three officers and ſeventeen ſeamen and marines wounded, nine of whom are in a very dangerous ſtate. The ſhip captured is called La Bergere; mounts eighteen long twelve-pounders, manned with one hundred and eighty-nine men, and was commanded by Chaney Duolvis, Captain of a frigate, and Commodore of the flotilla, and belonging to the Legion of Honour. She is a remarkable fine veſſel, ſails well, and is fit for his Majeſty's ſervice. I beg particularly to recommend to your Lordſhip's notice Lieutenant William Hepenſtall, who was the ſenior Lieutenant in the actions of the 22d July and 21ſt October, and who has been in the ſhip nearly five years, as an officer deſerving of promotion. The gallantry and good conduct of the other officers and ſhip's company likewiſe deſerve my warmeſt acknowledgments."

On the 4th of May, about one A. M. the boats of the Renommée and Nautilus, under the direction of Lieutenant Sir William Parker, of the former ſhip, gallantly boarded, carried, and brought out from under the fire of the guns of the town and Torre de Vieja, near Cape Palos, and alſo from under the fire of more than one hundred muſketeers, his Catholic Majeſty's ſchooner Giganta, of nine guns, viz. two twenty-four pounders, and three

three four-pounders, long guns, and four four-pounders, fwivels, commanded by Alfiere de Navis Don Juan de Moire, with a crew of thirty-eight men.

The Portugueſe Government perſiſt in their unfriendly conduct towards England. A cartel lately arrived in the Tagus, with 187 French priſoners from the Cape. Theſe ruffians roſe upon the guard on board the cartel, beat them, plundered the ſhip, and made their eſcape in the ſhip's boat. The guard fired upon them, but without effect. In conſequence of the guards having thus done their duty, the Portugueſe Miniſter wrote to Lord Strangford, our Charge d'Affaires, informing him that an embargo had been placed upon the cartel, and that ſhe would not be allowed to quit the port, for having dared to fire upon the Frenchmen on neutral ground. Lord Strangford communicated the note to the commanding officer on the ſtation, from whom theſe particulars have been collected. This makes the ſecond ſhip which the Portugueſe Government have thought proper to embargo in the courſe of a very few days, although both of them were actually employed on important ſervice.

The Fervent gun brig was attacked on the 24th in coming from Tangiers, by ſome of the enemy's gun boats, and was much crippled in her maſts and rigging; one man was killed, and the Lieutenant and another wounded: the enemy had ſix killed and twelve wounded.

The lateſt accounts from Cadiz ſtate, that they expect a French army of 60,000 men in Spain this ſummer, and the French agents are now employed in Barbary procuring cattle for their ſubſiſtence, and horſes to draw their cannon and mount their cavalry. Either Portugal or Gibraltar is their object.

It is ſaid that Buonaparte intends ſhortly to viſit the coaſt, and to re-eſtabliſh his head-quarters at Boulogne, and perform over again the farce of *preparing* for the invaſion of this country—a ſcheme which is as phyſically impoſſible, while we maintain our naval ſuperiority, as it would be to make a voyage to the moon!

The French tyrant will not withdraw his armies from Germany till he is put in poſſeſſion of the mouths of the Cattaro, which have been ſeized by another power, over whom Auſtria has no controul. Ruſſia, on a principle of humanity, a ſentiment alien to the heart of the Corſican, has conſented to reſtore the poſition to Auſtria: but ſuch are the unavoidable delays, that if the return of the French armies to the left bank of the Rhine is not to take place until intelligence of the actual evacuation of Cataro ſhall be received, it is evident that Germany will be condemned for ſome weeks more to groan under their oppreſſion. Between intentional delays, and the formalities upon which Buonaparte inſiſts, a conſiderable time muſt neceſſarily elapſe before a French garriſon can occupy the poſt.

A letter from Araba, to a merchant in Philadelphia, dated the 3d of May, ſtates that "The celebrated Miranda, a native of Caraccas, has arrived there with a large American ſhip and two ſchooners, having on board 280 men, deſtined to kindle the torch of Revolution upon the Continent. They have a conſiderable number of arms and ammunition, ten colonels, and all the officers of a new adminiſtration and municipality."

A meſſage from the King, recommending to Parliament to increaſe the proviſion made for the younger branches of his Royal family, has been taken into conſideration; and it has been agreed to, that the incomes of the Dukes of Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, Suſſex, Cmbridge, and Glouceſter, ſhould be augmented from 12,000l. to 18,000l. This increaſe, with that of an additional 1000l. per annum to the Princeſs Charlotte of Wales, the five Princeſſes, and the Princeſs Sophia of Glouceſter, will be an annual addition of 43,000l. to the nationa expenditure.

The reaſons urged by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for this augmentation were as follow:—

"The proviſion for the younger ſons of the King was fixed at 12,000l. per annum in 1778. This was judged at that time to be a proper ſum, and adequate to the due ſupport of their rank. But he would leave it to the Houſe to determine, when they looked at the increaſed expence attending every article of conſumption, when they conſidered that moſt of them were doubled ſince that period, and ſome of them more than doubled, whether that ſum could be regarded as any way adequate. From the advanced ages alſo of the illuſtrious perſonages, more appearance and greater expenditure were called for, than in the younger part of their lives, when this ſum was originally fixed."

On the 2d of July, in the Houſe of Commons Lord Henry Petty roſe, to bring forward a motion which was entirely unconnected with political ſyſtems of parties, but which related to the health, happineſs, and welfare of the united kingdom, and to the human race in general.

"His lordſhip called attention to the diſcovery of inoculating for the cow-pox, or as it is uſually

usually called, the Vaccine Inoculation, which had checked in a great degree the progress of a dreadful malady which had spread ravage and desolation over the world. He should not go into any length of detail upon the history of this discovery; he should only state, that the discovery itself, as well as the effects which have since been derived from it, were the results of the constant labour of an eminent physician (Dr. Jenner), who had devoted above thirty years of his life to this single object. This discovery was made in 1777, but it was not until the year 1788 that Dr. Jenner recommended the extending of the cow-pox by means of *inoculation:* in 1798 he was enabled, from a long course of successful experiments, to recommend the discovery to the people of this country, and to Europe, in such a manner as to excite universal attention: in 1799, it was very generally introduced into America, not only among the more civilized inhabitants, but even among the Indians. In 1801 it was practised all over the continent of Europe with the happiest effect. Certain prejudices he said had greatly obstructed the progress of this most useful discovery in this country, and in consequence of these prejudices, the number of annual deaths from the small pox in London, which had been reduced from 1,811 to 622, had again risen to 1,685, so that they were fast approaching to their original amount. The measure he had now to propose was, "that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying him to direct his college of physicians to inquire into the state of Vaccine Inoculation, and its effect in destroying the small pox, and to report the evidence upon the subject, and the causes which have retarded its progress in the united kingdom; and that this report should be laid before parliament. He hoped that this report would be ready before the commencement of the next session; and should it be favourable, as he had every reason to expect, it would become a serious consideration with the house, what step should be taken to make the discovery as beneficial to this country as it had been to other nations. It would also be a subject for their consideration, whether any reward at all adequate to the importance of the discovery, or worthy the character and liberality of this country, had been given to a man who, by the entire application of his mind to this subject, had been enabled to render such important services, not only to this country and to Europe, but to the world; services which would not be confined to the present generation, but which would be felt as long as the human race existed."

Mr. Matthews, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Windham, Mr. Banks, Mr. W. Smith, and Mr. Paul, spoke in favour of the address which was agreed to *nemine contradicente.*

On the 11th, a long debate took place on a motion made by Sir H. Mildmay, for Vote of Thanks to the Volunteers, for their zeal and patriotism in the service of their country. Lord Ossulston opposed the motion, and moved the previous question, which was supported by Lord Howick and Mr. Windham. The Vote of Thanks was enforced by several Members, particularly by Mr. Sheridan, who delivered an animated speech in favour of the Volunteers. He defended the conduct he had hitherto adopted, and declared his intention to adhere, under all circumstances, and in all situations, to the same principles by which he had been guided, with regard to that meritorious body of men. We regret to say that the previous question was carried by a majority of 75 to 41. Mr. Sheridan afterwards moved, that this House continues to retain its opinion of the zeal of the Volunteers and Yeomanry of the United Kingdom, and highly approves the patriotism which induced them to embody themselves for the defence of the country, which was negatived by a majority of 69 to 39!!!

Parliament was prorogued on the 23d. of July by special commission, when the following speech was delivered, in his majesty's name, by the Lord Chancellor:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that the state of the public business enables his Majesty to close this session of Parliament.

"We are, at the same time, directed to express to you the great satisfaction which his Majesty has derived from your unremitting zeal and diligence, and from that attention to the most important interests of his Empire, which has been so conspicuously manifested in all your proceedings.

"The measures which have been adopted for the permanent improvement of the various branches of our military system, your attention to combine these arrangements with the great object of public economy, and the regulations which you have established for the speedy and effectual audit of the public accounts, call for his Majesty's particular acknowledgments.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"We have it in command from his Majesty to thank you for the provision which you have made for the various exigencies of the public service, particularly by raising, within the year, so very large a proportion of the necessary supplies; a measure in itself highly advantageous, and which must create, both at home and abroad, the most favourable impression of our national resources, and of the spirit which animates the British people. You may be assured that the utmost attention shall be paid to the frugal administration of those supplies which you have so liberally granted.

"His

" His Majeſty is particularly ſenſible of the freſh proof he has received of your affectionate attachment to him, in the proviſion which you have made for enabling the younger branches of his royal family to meet the neceſſary expences of their ſtation.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" His Majeſty, being always anxious for the reſtoration of peace on juſt and honourable terms, is engaged in diſcuſſions, with a view to the accompliſhment of this moſt deſirable end. Their ſucceſs muſt depend on a correſponding diſpoſition on the part of the enemy; and in every event his Majeſty looks with the fulleſt confidence to the continuance of that union and public ſpirit among all ranks of his people, which can alone give energy to war or ſecurity to peace."

His Majeſty's commiſſion for proroguing the Parliament was read at the table, the ſame noble lords ſitting as commiſſioners. The Lord Chancellor then ſaid:

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" By virtue of his Majeſty's commiſſion under the great ſeal, to us and other lords directed, and now read, we do, in his Majeſty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this Parliament to Thurſday, the 28th day of Auguſt next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thurſday the 28th of Auguſt next."

There are at preſent in commiſſion 730 ſhips of war, (excluſive of cutters, &c. of which 122 are of the line, 15 from 50 to 44 guns, 165 frigates, 181 ſloops, 247 brigs, &c. making a total of 730 veſſels. The ordinary compriſes 24 ſhips of the line; 18 repairing for ſervice, and 24 building.

Orders have been iſſued for aſſembling and immediately embarking the following troops:—the firſt and third battalions of the firſt brigade of guards, the 14th, 36th, 49th, 52d, 62d, 99th, and eight companies of the 95th regiments of infantry. They are to be accompanied by ſome horſe and foot artillery, ſo that the amount of the expedition will be little ſhort of 12,000 men. It is intended for the defence of Sicily.

It appears by a return from the Adjutant-General's office, that the number of effective men in foreign and colonial corps in the ſervice of Great Britain, is 31,707.

HOLLAND.

On the 24th of June, their Majeſties made their ſolemn entrance into the Hague. When the proceſſion reached the palace of their high mightineſſes, their majeſties were received at the door of the anti-chamber by the preſident and two other deputies. Having entered the hall of the aſſembly, the king ſeated himſelf on the throne, and put on his hat. On the right hand ſide and behind his majeſty, ſat the grand chamberlain and the aid-de-camp general; on the left the maſter of the horſe, and the grand maſter of the civil liſt. All the other officers of ſtate were ranged in proper ſituations. The members of the aſſembly ſtood up in their places uncovered on the entrance of the king; but when his majeſty covered himſelf they followed his example. The preſident placed himſelf in his chair directly oppoſite the king. After the king was ſeated, he directed the grand maſter of the ceremonies to adminiſter the oaths of allegiance to their high mightineſſes. Each member approached the foot of the throne, and was ſworn on the holy evangeliſts.

Speech of the New King of Holland to their High Mightineſſes.

" GENTLEMEN — When the National Deputies came to offer me the throne which I aſcend this day, I accepted it under the conviction that it was the wiſh of the whole nation—that the confidence and neceſſities of all called me to it. Relying on the intelligence, zeal, and patriotiſm of the principal public functionaries, and particularly on your's, gentlemen, the deputies, I have fearleſsly weighed in my mind the miſfortunes of the nation in their fulleſt extent. Animated by the ſtrongeſt deſire to promote the welfare of this good people, and entertaining a hope that I ſhould one day attain that end, I ſtifled thoſe ſentiments which, till then, had been ever the object and happineſs of my life. I have conſented to change my country, to ceaſe to be ſolely and entirely a Frenchman, after having paſſed my whole life in performing, to the beſt of my ability, thoſe duties which that name preſcribes to all who have the honour of bearing it. I have conſented to ſeparate myſelf, for the firſt time, from him who, from my infancy, has poſſeſſed my love and admiration —to loſe the repoſe and independence which thoſe whom Heaven calls to govern cannot have—to quit him, the ſeparation from whom would fill me with apprehenſion, even in the moſt tranquil times, and whoſe preſence precludes danger. I have conſented to all this —and, Gentlemen, had I not done ſo, I would nevertheleſs yet act the ſame part, now that by the ardour, joy, and confidence of the people through whoſe country I have paſſed, they have proved to me that you were the true interpreters of the nation, now eſpecially, when I am convinced that I may rely on your zeal, your attachment to the intereſts of your native land, and on your confidence in, and fidelity towards me

" Gentlemen, this is the firſt day of the real independence of the United Provinces. A tranſient glance at paſt ages is ſufficient to convince us, that they never had a ſtable government, a fixed deſtiny, a real independence. Under that famous people, whom they fought and ſerved by turns, as under the Franks and the

the empire of the West, they were neither free nor tranquil. Neither were they so afterwards, when subjected to Spain. Their wars and their repeated quarrels until the union, added to the glory of the nation, confirmed its qualities in point of frankness, intrepidity, and honour, for which, indeed, it had been always celebrated: but its efforts procured it neither tranquility nor independence, even under the Princes of Orange, who, though they were useful to their country, as soldiers and statesmen, were always disturbing it, by pretending, or endeavouring to obtain a power which the nation denied them. Nor could Holland be considered in that state in later times, when the elevation of ideas and the general agitation of Europe so long suspended the repose of nations. After so many vissicitudes, so much agitation, so many calamities, and at the time when the great states were enlarging themselves, ameliorating and concentrating their governments and their forces, this country could enjoy no real safety nor independence but in a moderate monarchial state; a form which had been acknowledged during a long period, and by each nation in its turn, as the most perfect, and, if not absolutely so, yet as much as the nature of man will admit. But, doubtless, if perfection were the lot of humanity, we might then dispense with a government of this kind.—Laws would then be founded in wisdom, and obeyed without reluctance or obstacle; virtue would reign triphant, and ensure its own reward; vice would be banished, and wickedness rendered impotent; but illusions which favour such romantic ideas of human nature are transient; and experience soon brings us back to positive facts. However, even monarchy is not sufficient for a country, which though powerful and important, is not sufficiently so for its position, which requires forces of the first rank both by land and sea. It will, therefore, be necessary for it to form a connection with one of the great Powers of Europe, with which its amity may be eternally assured without any alteration of its independence.

"This, Gentlemen, is what your nation has done; this is the object of its constitutional laws, and also that of my taking upon me an employment so glorious; this is my object in placing myself in the midst of a people who are, and ever shall be mine, by my affection and my solicitude. With pride I perceive two of the principal means of government and confidence offering themselves to me; the honour and the virtue of the inhabitants.

"Yes, gentlemen, these shall be the real supporters of the throne—I wish for no other guides. For my part, I know no distinctions of religion or party—distinctions can only arise from merit and services.—My design is only to remedy the evils which the country has suffered. The duration of those evils, and the difficulty in remedying them, will only increase and realise my glory. To effect these objects, I have occasion for the entire confidence of the nation, their complete devotion, and all the talents of the distinguished men whom it contains, but particularly of you, gentlemen, whose zeal, talents, and patriotism are well known. I am at this moment appealing to the good and faithful Hollanders, before the deputies of the provinces and principal cities of the kingdom. I see them around me with pleasure. Let them bear to their fellow citizens the assurance of my solicitude and my affection; let them carry the same testimony of these sentiments to Amsterdam; that city which is the honour of commerce and of the country; that city which I wish to call my good and faithful capital, though the Hague will always remain the residence of the Sovereign. Let them also carry the same assurances to their fellow citizens, and the deputies of that neighbouring city, the prosperity of which I hope very soon to renew, and whose inhabitants I distinguish.

"It is by these sentiments, gentlemen, it is by the union of all orders of people in the state, and by that of my subjects among themselves; it is by the devotion of each individual to his duties, the only basis of real honour assigned to men; but principally by the unanimity which has hitherto preserved these provinces from all dangers and calamities, and which has ever been their shield, that I expect the tranquillity, safety, and glory of the nation, and the happiness of my life."

GERMANY.

The Vienna Gazette of the 11th of June, contains the following particulars under the head of Turkey:

"The Servian insurgents, hitherto so uniformly successful against the troops of the grand seignor, have been defeated by the Bosniaks. The enmity of these two tribes towards each other has in consequence been inflamed to an uncommon degree, and great multitudes of Servians have already taken the field against the latter.

The preparations of the Porte on the Drina are continued without intermission. Numerous detachments of troops daily pass through the capital, on their march from Natolia to that quarter. Cadi Pacha is also on his march from Conia, with a body of from 10,000 to 12,000 men. Ibrahim, pacha of Albania, has declined the proffered command of the grand army at Sophia, until the state of things in the vicinity of his Pachalic shall assume a more settled aspect. Of the 12th of May near 13,000 troops, disciplined on the new plan, began their march from the barracks, to act partly against the Servians, and partly against other tribes in Romelia; who still absolutely refuse to submit to the government of Nizani Gedid.

The Reis Effendi has given Count Italinsky to understand, that the Porte may be placed in unpleasant circumstances with regard to another

their power, should the Montenegrins, as Turkish subjects, continue to give any active assistance in maintaining possession of the Cattaro."

WEST INDIES.

The American Papers, received to the 14th ult. contain, with respect to the expedition of General Miranda, so many improbabilities and inconsistencies, that we are not without hopes they may prove wholly unfounded. One account attributes the discovery of the plan to the timidity of his brother. Miranda, on his arrival off Barcelona, is said to have written a letter to his brother on shore, acquainting him with his intention, and advising him, his mother, and sister, to retire into the interior, and to take with them the most valuable of their property. His brother was alarmed; and, lest he should be suspected of being concerned in the enterprize, he communicated the contents of the letter to the Governor-General of the Carraccas. This account seems to have been fabricated in the United States.

It is well known that Miranda proceeded from Jacmel to the little island of Aruba, situated a small distance to the leeward of Curaçoa; he left it about the 16th of April, with the Leander and his two schooners, and was attempting a landing towards the province of Coro, when his little squadron fell in with two Spanish privateers, one of fourteen and the other of twelve guns, fitted out at Laguira by the Government of Caraccas. The Leander, after attempting to engage the stoutest, suddenly withdrew from the contest, crowded sail, and escaped; the schooners were left to their own fate, and after a trifling resistance struck to the smallest of the Spanish privateers. Two young Spaniards, who were on board of the schooners, anticipating their fate, threw themselves overboard and were drowned; the remainder were taken and carried into Porto Cavello, where they were lodged in jail; some of the leading men, young Smith among them, were immediately ordered up to the Carraccas.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.

From the 20th of June to the 20th of July.

DIARRHŒA	23
Cholera	11
Dysenteria	2
Pthysis	8
Scrophula	4
Amenorrhœa	16
Menorrhagia	1
Leucorrhœa	2
Hysterica	3
Epilepsia	1
Hypochondriasis et Dyspepsia	13
Anasarca et Ascites	7
Morbi Cutanei	12
Morbi Infantiles	14

Disorders of the stomach and bowels have been, rather prematurely, prevalent during the past month. They seldom begin to spread themselves so extensively until the nearer approach of the autumnal season. When bilious vomiting accompanies an undue degree of intestinal relaxation, it constitutes, in combination with it, a disease formidable from its commencement, and which often, with an alarming rapidity, rushes through the different stages of its progress towards an inevitably fatal termination. It is a thing by no means rare, that a patient should die in twelve or six hours after the first attack; and if no efficacious method be in due time employed to check its advancement, or to mitigate the exhausting violence of its symptoms, the chance is considerable that in two or three days a decided cholera will produce an entire and irrecoverable extinction of the sensorial power. Alkohol, in the earliest stage of this disease, whether it be given in its pure and ingenuous form, or under the disguise of an officinal preparation, is a prescription, although by no means confined to the unprofessional, which is fraught with an extreme degree of injury and peril; both as, by this means, are checked prematurely those evacuations which, to a limited extent, seem necessary, in order to purify and exonorate the bowels from the quantity of colluvies with which they are polluted and oppressed; and likewise, because so abrupt and unseasonable an interruption of a salutary and restorative discharge involves imminent risk of inducing those inflammations of the stomach, or other viscera, which constitute, from the nicety required in their management, and the necessity to life of the organs which they attack,

tack, the most formidable perhaps of all the diseased affections to which the human frame can be exposed.

The inclination to vomiting in this disorder may, to a certain degree, be checked by *striving* against it; which it is often desirable to do, as the too frequent straining of the stomach implied in vomiting cannot fail, by still farther impairing its tone, to aggravate a disposition to those troublesome symptoms which, for a moment only, it is calculated to relieve. This species of morbid convulsion, after having been frequently suppressed by a strenuous effort of volition, will be less apt speedily to recur.

The different degree of power which persons of distinct habits and constitution appear to possess, not only over the feelings and faculties of the mind, but likewise over what are called the involuntary muscles, and even the nerves and the blood vessels of the body, affords ground for a speculation, curious at least, if not important, how far so desirable a power may be *acquired*; and to what extent, by some yet undiscovered method of education, it may be elevated and improved. Dr. Cheyne relates an instance, in one of his medical treatises, the accuracy of it is established by an irrefragable combination of evidence, in which a person, at any time when he chose, could exhibit every phenomenon of death; and, after having lain for a considerable period exactly as a corpse, was able, as it should seem, by a voluntary struggle, to restore to himself the appearance and all the various functions of intellect and animation.*

We are not aware, or at least not sufficiently so, that the greater part of nervous, are, through the medium of sympathy, scarcely less *infectious* than febrile diseases. Amongst many other instances of this fact which, at different times, have fallen in the way of the reporter, one striking case he has very recently been made acquainted with, of a young lady who, although before she had been remarkable for the uniform chearfulness and gaiety of her temper, has become decidedly and often deplorably dejected, in consequence of having for a length of time been domesticated with a friend who was of a desponding and melancholy cast. The circumambient atmosphere of an hypochondriacal, like that of a typhous patient, is impregnated with contagion; which, although not so immediately active, is almost as certain, and at least equally mischievous and malignant, in its ultimate operation.

It is principally on account of the barbarous and unphilosophical treatment, but in part, likewise, it is owing to the unequivocally *communicative* nature of mental indisposition, that the receptacles are too often found to be the nurseries of insanity; where any, however small, an aberration from the ordinary and healthy standard of nervous excitement may, in no long time, be matured and expanded into the full size and frightful monstrosity of madness.

JOHN REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,
July 26, 1806.

* "He could *die* or *expire* when he pleased, and yet, by an effort or somehow, he could come to life again. He insisted so much on our seeing the trial made, that we were at last forced to comply. We all *three* felt his pulse first; it was distinct, though small and thready; and his heart had its usual beating. He composed himself on his back, and lay in a still posture for some time; while I held his right hand, Dr. Baynard laid his hand on his heart, and Mr. Skrine held a clean looking glass to his mouth. I found his pulse sink gradually, till at last I could not feel any, by the most exact and nice touch. Dr. Baynard could not feel the least motion in his heart, nor Mr. Skrine the least soil of breath on the bright mirror he held to his mouth; then each of us, by turns, examined his arm, heart, and breath, but could not by the nicest scrutiny discover the least symptom of life in him. We reasoned a long time about this odd appearance as well as we could, and finding he still continued in that condition, we began to conclude that he had indeed carried the experiment too far; and at last were satisfied he was actually dead, and were just ready to leave him. This continued about half an hour, by nine o'clock in the morning in autumn. As we were going away, we observed some motion about the body, and upon examination found his pulse and the motion of his heart gradually returning; he began to breathe gently, and speak softly. We were all astonished to the last degree at this unexpected change, and, after some further conversation with him and with ourselves, went away fully satisfied as to all the particulars of this fact, but not able to form any rational scheme how to account for it. He afterwards called for his attorney, added a codicil to his will, &c., and calmly and composedly died about five or six o'clock that evening." *Vide Cheyne's English Malady.*

Alphabetical

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of June and the 20th of July, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ABSALOM John, Maiden lane, Covent garden, straw hat manufacturer. (Courteen, College hill)
Armitage Richard, Vigo lane, ironmonger. (Dawson and Wratislaw, Warwick street
Amery John, Bayswater, carpenter. (Dawson and Wratislaw, Warwick street
Atkins Robert, Fenchurch street, mathematical instrument maker. (Monney, Wood street
Barkwith John, King street, Hammersmith, butcher. (G. Field, Richmond buildings, Soho
Bamb John, Bury, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. (Meddowcroft and Stanley, Gray's Inn
Bulling Charles, Kentroad, Southwark, victualler. (Evans Kennington cross
Crefswell George, Droitwich, coal merchant. (Bray and Gale, Droitwich
Chifney Barker, Liverpool and King street, Covent garden, soap manufacturer. (Blake and White, Essex street
Downall William, Stockport, grocer. (Blackstock, St. Mildreds court
Davenport James, Rochdale, cotton spinner. Huxley, Pump court, Temple
Dearman Richard, of Barnsley, and Robert Dearman, Vindar Oaks, merchants. (Wilson, 16, Greville street, Hatton garden
Delap Thomas, Barton-upon-Humber, Shopkeeper. (Maris and Brown, Bart n
Du Bois John Baptiste, Bury street, merchant. (Rogers, Manchester bui dings
Eckenstein Daniel, College hill, merchant. (Allen, Exley, and Co Furnival's Inn
Edwards John, Stonehouse, draper. (James, Gray's Inn
Fielding John, and William Walker, Nicholas lane, ship brokers. (Warrand, Castle court, Budge row
Graf James, and Patrick Dempley Foley, Tower royal, merchants. (Lourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday street
Grocer Thomas, Kingston-upon-Thames, postmaster. (Simpson and Co Temple
Hatch John, Axbridge, grocer. (Bleasdale and Alexander, New Inn
Hyde James, Long lane, Southwark, victualler. (Attorney not named
Harrison Richard, Ormskirk, watchmaker. (Windle, John street
Jackson John, Great Yarmouth, chemist. (Wiltshire and Co. 6, Throgmorton street
Lane James, Cheapside, warehouseman. (Foulkes and Longdell, Gray's Inn
Lythgoe James, Liverpool, timber merchant. (Blackstock, St Mildreds court
Lawrence Ely, Huddersfield, drugg st. (Battye, Chancery lane
Mason William, Huntingdon, grocer. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane
Massey Thomas, Manchester, cotton dealer. (Foulkes, Gray's Inn
M'Dermott John, Red Lion street, Borough, hop factor. (Palmore, Old Broad street chambers
Newton Isaac, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Ellis, Curritor street
Phillips Benjamin, and William Bacon, Ewer street, Borough, drug grinders. (Sherwood and Farrell, Canterbury Square
Pennock William, Whitby, ropemaker. (Sykes and Knowles, Lincoln's Inn
Ronksley Francis, Sheffield, edge-tool maker (Bigg, Hatton garden
Shaw John, Fore street, cheesemonger. (William Nettlefold, Bouverie street
Sherwin Thomas, Tower street, wine merchant. (Pullen, 34, Fore street
Swainscott Meredith, Fother lane, warehouseman. (Smith, Hatton garden
Surtees A. J. Surtees, R. Burdon, J. Brawling, and J. Embleton, bankers, Berwick-upon-Tweed. (Bainbridge, Newcastle upon-Tyne
Southwell Henry Edwin, Saxmundham, money scrivener. (Debary and Cope, Inner Temple
Sharpe Jesse, Phœnix street, St. Pancras, painter. (Kibblethwaite and Co. Gray's Inn place
Stevens Joseph, and John Carter, Bread street, warehousemen. (Wiltshire and Co Throgmorton street
Skinner William, Greenwich, victualler. (Wadeson and Co. Austin Friars
Sheppard Henry, Cambridge, wine merchant. (Windus and Co. Southampton buildings, Chancery lane
Stubley David, Batley, clothier. (Lambert, Hatton Garden
Thomas Derrien Thomas, Portsea, stationer. (Mellum, Portsea
Tydeman John Simpson, Colchester, ironmonger. (Hansford and Co. Chancery lane
Turner John, Lane-end, potter. (Small and Austin, Temple
Turner William, Lane-end, potter. (Small and Austin, Temple
Villiers John, Coventry, liquor merchant. (Hughes, Temple.
Wilson Richard, Guernsey, merchant. (Allen and Co. Furnivals Inn
Whitehouse Edward, Birmingham, sword-hilt maker. (Turner and Wells. Warwick court, Gray's Inn lane
Wellsake Thomas, Plymouth dock, draper. (Eaton, Birchin lane
Whightman Thomas, Arundel, victner. (Holmes, Arundel
Yates William, Handsworth, bleacher. (Jackson, Hare court, Temple

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Bennett George, Birmingham, linen draper, July 22
Bury Richard, Manchester, dry salter, July 19
Berriman John, Pimlico, florist, August 9
Bell Michael, Monkgate, oil merchant, August 11
Bate Fortescue, Vigo lane, Printfeller, August 9, final
Bicknell John, Little Maddox street, dealer and chapman, August 2
Beesley Francis, and Thomas Owen, Rood lane, wine merchants, August 21
Brewer James, Richmond hill, victualler, August 10
Brown Matthew, St. John's square, printer, July 29
Brumhall Thomas, Morley, cotton spinner, July 28
Banding John, Birmingham, platter, July 22
Carter John, Grimstone, grocer, July 19
Cox John, and Frederick Hesfick, Crutched-friars, merchants, Nov. 8, final
Da Costa Benjamin Mendes, Bury street, dealer and chapman, July 26
Davis Edward, and William Phillips, Church street, brewers, August 9
Donnison Thomas, Prescot street, merchant, July 8
Dogson George, Kendall, grocer, July 29
Eardley George, and William Macfarlane, Rotherhithe, merchants, July 19
Eddells Thomas, Aldermanbury, warehouseman. July 19
Farlly Thomas Russell, Steyning, linen draper, July 22
Foxbroke James, Derby, grocer, August 4
Frazer Henry, Nightingale lane, grocer, dealer, and chapman, August 16
Field George, Old Swan stairs, merchant, August 2, final
Field William, Old Swan stairs merchant August 2, final
Green Richard, Ilney, lace merchant, July 23, final
Graves William, jun. Lloyd's coffee house, merchant, August 2
Gandi n John, Kingsland road, wax dresser, August 16
Graham James, Millcubnil, limholder, August 22, final
Hube John Christian, Deptford, potter, August 12
Holmes David, Liverpool, grocer, August 4
Hole garner, Paintwick, clothier, August 6
Jones Evan, Morton, dealer and chapman, July 26
Lewis John, Tywyd l, grover, July 20
Lewis Jacob, and Silvester Cohn, Liverpool, merchants July 30
Lewthwaite John, Liverpool, merchant, August 7
Lacey John, Curritor street, brassfounder, August 2
Lowden William, Riding-house lane, farrier, August 2
Milnes William, and John Copeman, Bow church yard warehousemen, July 8
Marsden William, Manchester, merchant, July 19
Macklin Anthony, Compton street, linen draper, July 29
Moorhouse Richard, Manchester, joiner, August 7
Murray Alepha Buxton, draper, August 26
Normington Thomas, Barton Walden, innkeeper, August 9
Ormrod George, Manchester, dyer, August 12
Paris John Sawyer, Aldwinkle, victualler, July 19
Packer William, Chamber street, Goodman's fields, taylor, July 26
Perks John, Great Saredon, money scrivener, July 23
Pierce John, Bread street, warehouseman, July 26, final
Pickup John, and James Pickup, Rossendale, Woollen manufacturers, August 6, final
Platt Thomas, Diggers, merchant, August 27
Page John, Worcester, hop merchant, August 21, final
Perkins Nathaniel, and Nathaniel Perkins, jun. Eastington, clothier, July 28
Read Edward, Hiters, carpenter, July 26
Sutcliffes Thomas, Wetherby, linen draper, August 23, final
Simon Solomon, Lynn, silversmith, November 8, final
Smithson Richard, Kingston-upon-Hull, innkeeper, July 22
Strother Andrew, Token house yard, factor, August 12
Stokes James, Worcester, hop merchant, July 31
Saunders Joseph, Arundel, woolstapler, August 7, final
Townsend John, Stones-end, wine merchant, July 5
Wood, Richard, Liverpool, merchant, August 4, final
Whitehead James Sebastian, Shrewsbury, linen draper, July 19
Warlow John, Haverfordwest, brewer, July 24
Whitehead Edward, New road, Tottenham court, merchant, August 24
Wilson William, Commerce row, Blackfriars road, druggist, August 9
Wilde James, John Watts, and John Boddy, Upper Thames street, grocers, August 2
Whitehead John, Rochdale, innkeeper, August 5, final
White James, Newman, pattin ring maker, August 8, final

INCIDENTS.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

THE Cadets at Woolwich will ſhortly remove into the New Academy on Shooter's-hill. The building, which is in the Gothic ſtyle, is calculated for the reception of 100 young Gentlemen, the Officers and Maſters, &c. in the moſt convenient manner. This public edifice is ſaid to have coſt upwards of 50,000l.

A ſhew of pinks for a wager of five hundred guineas, between the Gentlemen Floriſts of London, and of Uxbridge and its vicinity, took place on the 24th. of June at the Hats, on the Uxbridge-road; umpires were choſen from among the moſt celebrated judges. The ſhew conſiſted of ſix ſtands, with twelve bloſſoms of various ſorts; three on each ſide. It was univerſally allowed, that a more beautiful diſplay was never witneſſed. After a moſt careful and particular ſcrutiny, the umpires decided in favour of the London Floriſts. Mr. Stephens, a Gentleman of great celebrity, as an amateur, of flowers propoſed, after dinner, in the names of the London Gentlemen, to ſhew Pinks the next ſeaſon, for any ſum not exceeding five hundred guineas, againſt all England.

The remainder of the brick wall, which incloſed the Weſt front of Privy Gardens, Whitehall, ever ſince the reign of King Charles the Firſt, has been razed to the ground, the Duke of Richmond, on whoſe premiſes it ſtood, having given his conſent to the removal of this nuiſance, and thus followed the example ſet by Lord Gwydir, for the improvement of that neighbourhood, which, when the buildings now going on are completed, will be one of the moſt elegant in town. The improvements now carrying into execution were planned in the year 1775.

The following is a ſtatement of the quantity of Porter and Stout, brewed in London, by the Twelve principal Houſes, between the 5th of July, 1805, and the 5th July, 1806:

	Barrels.
Meux	187,349
Barclay	132,529
Hanbury	125,820
Whitbread	104,311
Goodwin	73,335
Shum	75,111
F. Calvert	64,175
Brown and Parry	57,104
Elliot	45,943
J. Calvert	36,444
Clowes	36,036
Riley	31,175

Owing to the repairs and improvements going on, and which are not yet completed, the houſe of Brown and Parry has brewed but little more than half the ſeaſon.

The quantity of Ale brewed in the London diſtrict, by the ſix principal houſes, between July 5, 1805, and July 5, 1806, is as follows:

	Barrels.
Stretton	19,207
Charrington	17,926
Webb	10,019
Sharp	9,102
Goding	9,060
Hall	7,505

On the 14th of July, the Weſt-India Dock Company opened a new Dock at Blackwall, appropriated for ſhips outward bound; and the *Phœnix* Weſt Indiaman, Captain Douglas, was warped into the baſon from the Import Dock, amidſt the applauſes of many thouſand ſpectators.

MARRIED.

The Rev. James Blenkarne, A.M. vicar of St. Helen's, Biſhopſgate, to Miſs E. S. L'Heureux, of Weſt Ham, Eſſex.

William Sloane, eſq. ſon of Colonel S. of Harley-ſtreet, to Lady Gertrude Howard, daughter of the earl of Carliſle.

Joſeph White, eſq. late ſolicitor of the Treaſury, to Miſs Chamberlayne, daughter of the late William C., eſq. formerly of the Treaſury, and one of the Commiſſioners for auditing the public accounts.

Thomas Parry, eſq. to Mrs. Berrington, widow of William B., eſq. of Moat Hall, Salop.

At Hampſtead, Robert Smith, eſq. of Aylesbury, Bucks, to Miſs Mary Sufannah Watſon, ſecond daughter of Sir James W., late one of His Majeſty's Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bengal.

The Rev. George Auguſtus Lamb, ſon of T. P. Lamb, eſq. of Mountsfield Lodge, Rye, to Miſs Juliana Louiſa, daughter of Dr. Bancroft, of Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

C. G. Mundy, eſq. ſecond ſon of F. R. C. Mundy, eſq. of Markeaton, Derbyſhire, to Miſs Maſſingherd, only daughter of C. B. Maſſingherd, eſq. of Ormſby, Lincolnſhire.

At the Romiſh Chapel, King-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, Armand Comte de Barde, to Mademoiſelle Adele de St. Hermine, youngeſt daughter of the marquis of St. Hermine, and niece to the Duke de Polignac.

Mr. Allrich, of Brighton, to Miſs Watſon, of Norfolk-ſtreet, Strand.

Mr. Charles Kemble, to Miſs De Camp.

At the ſeat of Lord Spencer Chicheſter, the Hon Colonel William Bligh, to Lady Sophia Stewart, daughter of the earl of Galloway.

At the houſe of Lord Dundas, in Arlington-ſtreet, Viſcount Milton, only ſon of Earl Fitzwilliam, to the Honourable Miſs Dundas, daughter of Lord Dundas.

Captain

Captain Egan, of the royal artillery, to Miſs Blaquiere, daughter of the late Colonal James B., and niece of Lord De B.

At Lambeth, Mr. Edward Beaumont Venn, ſon of E. V., eſq. of Camberwell, to Miſs Harriet Green, third daughter of Francis G., eſq.

Mr. John Bleaden, of Baſinghall-ſtreet, to Miſs Mead, of the Old Jewry.

Edward Parkins, eſq. of Dean-ſtreet, Soho-ſquare, to Miſs Caroline Grey, of Upper Harley-ſtreet.

Capt. Macgregor, of the 88th regiment, to Miſs Parry Jones, daughter of Thomas Parry Jones, eſq. of Madrin, Carnarvonſhire.

Benjamin Edward Hall, eſq. to Miſs Braithwaite, daughter of the late Richard B., eſq. Admiral of the White.

The Hon. William Henry Hare, ſon of Lord Enniſmore, to Miſs Bough, only daughter of Iſaac B., eſq. of Upper Wimpole-ſtreet.

At Hendon, Lieut.-Colonel P. Cary, of the 28th regiment, to Miſs Hewett, eldeſt daughter of Lieut.-General H.

At Marquis Welleſley's in Oxford-ſtreet, Sir William Abdy, to Miſs Welleſley, daughter of the Marquis.

At Hampſtead, Leonard Horner, eſq. to Miſs Ann Suſanna Lloyd, daughter of Gamaliel L., eſq.

William Fuller, eſq. to Miſs Mary Browning, daughter of John B., eſq. of Blackheath.

Giles Stibbert, eſq. ſon of General S., to Miſs Jane Slatter, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas S., rector of Saltford, Somerſetſhire.

DIED.

In Bouverie ſtreet, Fleet-ſtreet, *Mrs. Page*, wife of Mr. James P.

At Stanſteadbury, Herts, Captain Joſelyn, of the royal navy, 81.

At his apartments, in Howland-ſtreet, Mr. *Alexander Poole Moore*; a young man of very diſtinguiſhed talents, as an architectural draughtſman. His drawings will long remain as an evidence of his great induſtry and faithful accuracy; particularly his laſt work, a drawing of that beautiful ſtructure, St. Mary's, Taunton. By his death, the public are deprived of the completion of a grand drawing of the elevation of the Weſt Front of St. Paul's, a work on which he had been occupied for ſeveral years.

At her houſe in Queen Ann-ſtreet, Weſt, *Lady Mary Duncan*, 87. She was ſiſter to the late, and aunt to the preſent Earl of Thanet.

In Queen Anne-ſtreet, Weſt, *Major-general James Bannatyne*, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment.

At her houſe in Kenſington Gore, in her 70th year, the *Hon. Mary Leigh*, only ſurviving ſiſter and heireſs of Edward Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh Abbey, which title became extinct at his death. By her demiſe, one of the fineſt eſtates in England comes to her heir at law (to whom is not yet known, but it is believed to Lord Craven), not leſs at the preſent rents, than 17,000l. a year, in Warwickſhire, Staffordſhire, and Cheſhire. But what makes this eſtate of immenſe value is, that the rents have not been raiſed theſe ſixty years; the good old Lady not wiſhing to raiſe them, as her brother had adopted that line of conduct; and at this moment, if re-let, it is ſuppoſed the annual revenue would not be leſs than 50,000l. Few deaths have happened, that will be more generally felt and regretted than that of this excellent woman. In her, the poor have loſt a benefactreſs, whoſe boundleſs ſtores were ever open to their relief; whoſe ears were never cloſed to their cry of miſery in diſtreſs; and whoſe bounteous hand freely dealt forth, unaſked, that ſuccour, which modeſt merit knows not how to ſolicit. Though a retired and in many reſpects ſingular character, few were more generally reſpected; and conſtantly ſurrounded by her friends, ſhe paſſed her life in the exerciſe of thoſe chriſtian and ſocial virtues, which gave a luſtre to riches, and add dignity to hoſpitality. This Lady was diſtinguiſhed for her munificence to thoſe confined within the priſon walls of the county gaol, particularly to the unfortunate debtors, who became ſuperſedable, as on a proper application to her, ſhe invariably tranſmitted money to procure their releaſe.

At Thames Ditton, Surry, *Sir Richard Joſeph Sullivan*, *bart.* of whom ſome account will be given in our next number.

At Brompton, *Miſs Starkie*, eldeſt daughter of Le Gendre Pierce S., eſq. of Huntroyd, High-ſheriff of Lancaſhire, 17.

At Kentiſh-town, *S. Irving*, M.D. phyſician to his majeſty's forces, and ſecond ſon of the late Dr. I., of Lilburn, Ireland.

In Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, *William Rowely*, eſq. of Newby Wilke, Yorkſhire.

At Kingſland, *Mrs. Seymour*, wife of Robert S., eſq. deputy comptroller of the Wool Letter Office, at the Cuſtom Houſe.

At his father's houſe, in James-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, *Mr. Frederick William Lobb*, only ſon of Captain L, of the royal navy, 17.

At his brother's houſe, in Crutched-friars, *Samſon Gompertz, eſq.* 76.

At his ſeat, Foreſt Houſe, Laytonſtone, *Samuel Bofanquet, eſq.* deputy governor of the Levant Company, and a director of the Bank of England, 63. He was a gentleman of high honour and great liberality.

At Hampſtead, *Francis Henry*, the infant ſon of Lady Charlotte Wingfield.

Mrs. Stone, of Oxford-ſtreet, 76.

In Great Tichfield ſtreet, *Mr. Mathew.*

At his houſe, George-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, *Arthur Richard Dillon*, archbiſhop and duke of Narbonne, primate of the Gauls, preſident of the ſtates of Languedoc, and commander of the order of the Holy Ghoſt. This venerable prelate, who was eminently diſtinguiſhed for his knowledge, talents, and eloquence, was the youngeſt brother to the late, and uncle to the preſent viſcount Dillon. He was born at St. Germain en Laye, in the year 1721,

1721, ordained bishop of Evreux the 28th of October 1753, archbishop of Toulouse, in 1758, archbishop of Narbonne in 1762, and commander of the order of the Holy Ghost, in the year 1776. When the revolution took place in France, which was a total subversion of every principle which all good men hold dear and sacred, he retired to this country, where he has since constantly resided, preferring the sacrifice of his high rank and situation, to a dereliction of those principles of duty and honour which uniformly guided his conduct through a long and meritorious life.

At his house in Harley-street, *William Dickinson, esq. M. P.* for Somersetshire; for which county he sat in two parliaments, having been first returned in 1796. In 1780 Mr D. was elected member for Rye, and in 1783 supported Mr. Fox's India Bill. In 1798 he joined the minority on the division relative to the increase of the assessed taxes, and in 1802 voted in favour of the Prince of Wales's claims. In March 1803, he brought in a bill to suspend, for a short time, the operation of an act of Henry VIII. so far as it relates to the residence of the clergy. In March 1804, Mr. D. voted for an enquiry into the state of our naval force, and soon afterwards opposed the slave trade abolition bill, on the principle of its injustice towards the settled islands, which would remain unaided by fresh imports. On the 17th of March, 1805, he moved an additional clause to the mutiny bill, to enable provisional courts-martial to administer oaths. On the question relative to Lord Melville's conduct, on the 8th of April, 1805, his name appears in the minority. Mr. D. married Miss Jane Fuller, daughter of Stephen F. esq. of Jamaica, on whose death he received a considerable addition to his fortune. A son by this marriage is member of parliament for Leftwithiel. The death of Mrs D. in April last is noticed at page 360 of our last volume.

At his apartments in Dean-street, Soho, at the advanced age of 82, *Mr. Robert Lawless*, who, for considerably more than half a century, had been well known to, and much distinguished by the notice and regard of many of the most eminent literary characters of his time, as one of the principal assistants to Mr. Millar, formerly bookseller in the Strand; afterwards to his successor, the late Mr. Alderman Cadell; and since, till very lately, to Messrs. Cadell and Davies. Mr. L. was a native of Dublin, and related, not very distantly, to the respectable and recently-ennobled family of the same name, as well as to the Barnewalls and Aylmers. He was a Roman Catholic, and strictly observant of the duties and obligations of his religion, yet perfectly free from the bigotry and uncharitableness which have, on too many occasions, marked the conduct of members of the Romish Church.—In his character were united the soundest integrity of mind with a simplicity of manners rarely equalled. His reading had been extensive; his judgment was remarkably correct; his memory uncommonly strong; and the anecdotes with which it was stored often afforded gratification to his friends, who delighted to draw him into conversation. Humble as was his walk in life, few men had stronger claims to affectionate regard. A purer spirit never inhabited the human bosom. —One remarkable instance of his singleness of heart we can add on the most indisputable authority. Not very long before Mr. Cadell obtained the scarlet gown, on taking stock at the end of the year, *beneft Robin* very seriously applied to his master, to ask a favour of him. Mr. Cadell, of course, expected that it was somewhat that might be beneficial to the applicant. But great indeed was his surprise to find that the purport of the request was, that his annual salary might be *lowered*, as the year's accompt was not *so good* as the preceding one; and Lawless really feared that his master could not *afford* to pay him such very high wages. On retiring from business, the benevolent master had a picture of the faithful servant painted by Sir William Beechy, which he always shewed to his friends as one of the principal ornaments of his drawing-room.

At Brompton, *Mrs. G. Iliffe*, widow of Captain Thomas I. late of the East-India company's service, on the Bombay establishment.

At Denham, Bucks, *Mr. Thomas Cox*, many years a respectable bookseller in St. Thomas's-street, Borough.

At Twickenham, *Mrs. Lotondes*, widow of Henry L., esq. late of Abingdon-street, Westminster.

Mr. Moulton, of Kensington, horse-dealer. Accompanied by a boy, he was driving a one-horse chaise down Hyde Park, when he came to the bridge by the Serpentine River, he attempted to water the horse; the animal being very spirited, it was with difficulty he could be driven into the water; when there, he suddenly plunged and got out of his depth, in consequence of which, Mr. Moulton, his boy, and the horse, were unfortunately drowned. They were immediately dragged for and found, and conveyed to the Swan Public-house, in Mount-street, where an inquest was held on the bodies. His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent had offered seventy guineas for the horse in the morning. Mr. Moulton was formerly a sergeant in the 15th Light Dragoons, and was one of the non-commissioned officers who received a medal for his gallantry displayed at the Battle of Villers en Couche. He was several times in action during his service in that regiment, and twice wounded, which honourable marks he bore to the day of his death. Mr. Moulton was afterwards removed to the 25th regiment of Light Dragoons, as a Quarter-Master, and served with them several years in the West-Indies, Portugal, and latterly in Egypt, where he distinguished himself, and particularly at the battle on the 13th of

March, when the cavalry were engaged, and on which day Capt. Turner, of that regiment, was taken prisoner. Mr. Moulton, after the action, volunteered to rescue his Captain from the enemy, provided he was allowed three Dragoons to assist him. He actually performed his promise, and was on the point of returning to the British Camp, when they were suddenly surprised by a very superior force, retaken, and carried prisoners to Alexandria, and remained closely confined for six months. Mr. Moulton, on his return to England, purchased a commission in the 23d Light Dragoons, which he held for near two years; but his family increasing, he was obliged to retire from service. He has since, for the support of his family, bought and sold horses, by commission at Kensington, and was breaking the horse to harness, when he met with his untimely death. This brave, but unfortunate man, has left behind him a wife and four small children, totally unprovided for.

At his apartments in Chalton-street, Sommers town, in the 80th year of his age, *Mr. J. Abercrombie*, to whose taste and writings the English gardens is peculiarly indebted. He was the son of a respectable gardener, near Edinburgh, and descended of a good family. The father having early discovered a predilection in the son for that profession in which he was himself allowed to excel, in a proper hour taught the young idea how to shoot. Of all pursuits Gardening is that in which profit and pleasure may be truly said to be united. As his mind was solely bent on this delightful pursuit, his knowledge in horticulture, &c. soon outstript his years; but his father's library was too scanty, and his garden on too small a scale, to gratify his thirst of knowledge, in the different branches of gardening; for this end he came to London at the age of eighteen, and worked in Hampton court, St. James's, Kensington, Leicester, &c. gardens. His taste in laying out grounds, and his progress in botany were highly appreciated by those who could relish the cultivated beauties of nature and the votaries of botanic science. Several of those advised him to publish something on those subjects, but his extreme diffidence for a long time counteracted their wishes. At length he was induced to commence author; having submitted his manuscript to Mr. Griffin, bookseller, of Catherine-street, in the Strand, Mr. Griffin candidly told him he was not a judge of the subject, but with permission he would consult a friend of his who was allowed to be so, Mr. Mawes, gardener to the duke of Leeds. Mr. Abercrombie consented. Mr. Mawes bore testimony to the merit of the production, and prefixed his name to the publication in order to give it that celebrity to which it was so justly entitled, for which he received a gratuity of twenty guineas. The work alluded to was published under the title of Mawe's Gardener's Calender; the flattering reception which it experienced induced the real writer to publish another under his own name; the Universal Dictionary of Gardening and Botany, in quarto. This was followed by the Gardener's Dictionary, the Gardener's Daily Assistant, the Gardener's Vade Mecum, the Kitchen Gardener and Hot-Bed Forcer, the Hot-House Gardener, &c. &c. No man ever wrote so much upon these subjects, and wrote so well; many of them were translated into French, German, &c. Mr. Abercrombie's industry enabled him to bring up a large family, and to give them a good education; but he survived them all, except one son, who has more than once distinguished himself at sea in the service of his country. If wealth had been his object he might have spent the evening of his life in easy circumstances. His moral character was not merely irreproachable, but exemplary; modest, and facetious in conversation, he met death with the serenity of a good man, whose conscience told him he had every thing to hope, and nothing to fear.

[*Further particulars of the late Rev. Dr. Gaches, whose death was noticed in our Magazine for* Oct. 1805. Mr. Gaches was born near Oundle in Northamptonshire. His father was descended from an ancient family, (who left France at the time of the persecution of the Huguenots) and cultivated his own estate. Mr. Gaches acquired the rudiments of his education at Oundle, whence he was transplanted at an early period of life to Eton college. Here he was early distinguished for his attainments in the learned languages, for the strength of his memory and for a great facility in making Latin Verses, so that he not only wrote his own, but often assisted other boys of inferior capacity. His father's allowance to him whilst at Eton was very small, so that he could not afford to run into those habits of expence, which at that time were creeping into our public schools, and have in the present times become disgraceful to those who have the care of them. He therefore applied himself very closely to his studies, and filled up his hours of relaxation in athletic exercises, for which he was well fitted by his manly figure. Few could excel him in the game of cricket, in leaping, or in skating, among his cotemporaries at Eton. Whilst he was at school he formed many connections in friendship, which lasted as long as any human enjoyments, to the death of the parties. Sir James, then Mr. Mansfield, the present Chief Justice of the Common Pleas was one of his earliest friends. They lived much together both at Eton and afterwards at Cambridge, and their friendship continued to the present time. Mr. Thomas Townshend, afterwards Lord Sidney, Charles Fox, Horne Tooke, and Mr. Smith, the celebrated actor, were among his cotemporaries at Eton. From Eton he went to King's college, Cambridge, of which he was Fellow for many years, and during a part of the time he was tutor. Here he became acquainted with Sir George Baker, the celebrated Phytician, who was then a Fellow of King's college, where

where he laid the foundation of that celebrity which he has ſince enjoyed. A ſimilarity of taſte in the purſuit of claſſical knowledge produced between them a friendſhip, which was only interrupted by death. Among the number of thoſe friendſhips which he cultivated in early life we find the name of the late amiable and lamented Dr. John Jebb: a man of various learning, of much political knowledge, and who for conſcience ſake relinquiſhed a very good living, and afterwards ſtudied Phyſic, but was cut off by a pulmonary conſumption juſt as he was beginning to reap the fruits of his laborious application to the acquirement of medical knowledge, to the great regret of his friends and the public. In the laſt few years Mr. Gaches became acquainted with Dr. Parr, and the opinion which Dr. P. formed of him as a critic is beſt collected from his own words. When Mr. Gaches had finiſhed the uſual courſe of academical ſtudies it was his intention to have proſecuted the ſtudy of the Law, for which he was admirably calculated, but in conſequence of ſome diſappointments, which he met with, he took holy orders, and at length accepted from King's college the preſentation to the living of Wootton Wawen, near Stratford on Avon. He afterwards was preſented by the Provoſt and Fellows of Eton to the vicarage of Long Compton in the ſame county. This he reſigned about two years ago in favour of one of his nephews, the Rev. J. Ellis. On the reſignation of his fellowſhip he married Miſs Ellis, who at that time reſided at Cambridge, and whoſe death happened in April 1804. Previouſly to that event Mr. Gaches had ſeveral apoplectic, or paralytic attacks, from which he had recovered. The laſt was more ſudden and violent, and only allowed him to utter a few words, expreſſive of his ſenſe of his danger. He then fell into a ſtate of torpor, or inſenſibility, till he expired in the 73d year of his age. A few months before his death he married Miſs Bate, of Henly, in Arden. Mr. Gaches, as we have already mentioned, has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the beſt claſſical ſcholars in England. His early exerciſes were of great merit, but we know of nothing which he printed except ſome Latin verſes in the Gratulationes Academicæ on the peace at the beginning of this reign, replete with the keeneſt ſatire on the miniſtry of that time. As it is a compoſition of great merit, and the book very ſcarce, we ſhall reprint it in the original poetry of our next number. We ſhall alſo give ſome of his fugitive pieces, which have never been publiſhed. From his firſt paralytic ſeizure he has always expected a ſudden death, and not long ago he deſtroyed ſeveral pieces, which he had written, among the reſt, a Latin poem, addreſſed to Sir James Mansfield upon courſing, an amuſement, to which he was very much attached, and which he purſued with great eagerneſs almoſt to the cloſe of his life.

Mr. Gaches was in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Warwick, and we may venture to ſay that a more upright magiſtrate never ſat on the bench. He was particularly a friend to the induſtrious poor, whom he protected on all occaſions, eſpecially in the time of diſtreſs, from the ſcarcity a few years ago. When Mr. Gaches firſt reſided in Warwickſhire, the road from Oxford to Birmingham was ſo bad as hardly to be paſſable in winter. He projected, and in a great meaſure ſuperintended, the execution of that part of it which lies between Shepſton on Stour and Birmingham, the effect of which has been that it is now one of the beſt frequented in England, and is become the high road from London to Holyhead. Though the ſubject of this memoir lived in a very ſequeſtered ſpot in the country, yet he never relaxed from his habits of ſtudy. His mind was therefore ſtored with all the learning of antiquity, and ſuch was the ſtrength of his memory that he made every book, which he read, his own. He was a very keen diſputant, and a very cloſe reaſoner, and being perfectly ſkilled in the uſe of his weapons, few durſt enter the liſts with him, and he generally was able to foil the attacks of the ableſt adverſary. He became from this circumſtance an object of fear to thoſe dabblers in literature, whoſe ſuperficial knowledge led them ſometimes imprudently into diſcuſſions upon ſubjects, which they were not qualified to maintain. Mr. Gaches was of a quick temper, and impatient of learned ignorance. When he attacked he was ſure to content, and this with ſome gave him the character of ſeverity. He was always ready to aſſiſt unaſſuming merit, and to inform thoſe, who were deſirous of information. Of this diſpoſition he gave a ſtrong proof in the aſſurance which he gave to many of thoſe who compoſed verſes for inſertion in the Gratulationes Academicæ. He certainly entirely wrote ſome, which bear other names, in that collection. Though of the clerical order he was not of the high church party. He lived on very good terms with the catholics in his neighbourhood, and was highly reſpected by them, and at the time of the diſgraceful riots and perſecution of the diſſenters at Birmingham ſome years ago, he received and protected ſome of thoſe, who were the objects of popular fury and indignation. In his political ſentiments he was of opinion that government was inſtituted for the good of the people, and though as a magiſtrate he adminiſtered juſtice with the greateſt impartiality, yet he never failed upon every proper occaſion to lend his protection to ſuch perſons as he conſidered to be the objects of political perſecution. On the whole he was one of thoſe characters, whoſe loſs will be for ſome time conſiderably felt in the diſtrict where he reſided, and long regretted by thoſe, who having known him longeſt and moſt, knew beſt how to appreciate his merit.] L.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Poftage, are always thankfully received. Thofe are more particularly acceptable which deferibe the Progrefs of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceafed.*

NORTHUMBERLAND.

THE Earl of Darlington has caufed the toll-booth and fhambles in the town of Barnard Caftle to be taken down, and has directed the elegant market-crofs to be inclofed by an iron paliſade, and the upper part converted into a room for the holding of his manor-courts, and the tranſaction of other public buſineſs. The inhabitants, with a laudable ſpirit, have ſeconded his Lordſhip's intentions for the improvement of the town, by a ſubſcription for flagging and paving the ſtreets, and repairing and ornamenting the church and church-yard. Theſe meaſures will add much to the comfort and convenience of the public, and heighten the picturefque beauties of the place; and we hope they will alſo tend to the increaſe of its wealth and conſequence, few ſituations commanding ſo many natural advantages, either for commercial ſpeculation or country reſidence.

At a meeting of the Tyne-ſide Agricultural Society, at Ovingham, on the 10th July, the premiums were adjudged as follows:—1. To Mr. William Pickering, of Denham, for the beſt tup, more than one ſhear, 5 guineas.—2. To Mr. Thomas Jobling, of Styford, for the beſt ſhearing tup, 5 guineas.—3. To ditto, for the beſt pen of five gimmers, 5 guineas.

Married.] At South Shields, J. W. Smith, eſq., of Sunderland, to Miſs Pattinſon, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. John P., of Norton.

At Cheſter le-ſtreet, Mr. Robert Forſter, of Lambton Hall, to Miſs Elizabeth Dalton, of Allers, near Weardale Chapel.

At Morpeth, Mr. Turnbull, to Miſs Milburn.

At Long Horſley, Mr. Robert Howe, of Edlingham Caſtle, to Miſs Jane Belton, of Field Head.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. Thomas Hunter, to Miſs Tweddell.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr Thomas Taylor, ſon of Thomas T., eſq., of that place, to Miſs Palmer, ſecond daughter to the late Mr. P., of Boſton.

Died.] At Monkwearmouth Shore, Mrs. Furnas, wife of Mr. Michael M., 52.

At Sunderland, Miſs Hall.

Miſs Bland, daughter of the Rev. Thomas B., vicar of Allenton with Hallyſtone, 26.

At Alnwick, Mr. John Leavens, of Appetley Bridge, near Leeds.—Miſs Frances Robertſon, ſiſter of Mr. R., ſurgeon.—Mr. John Anderſon, boot and ſhoemaker, 81.

In the Downs, on board the Harmony of Newcaſtle, John Sutherland, ſecond ſon of Mr. Sutherland, organiſt in Gateſhead. This promiſing and amiable youth was in the laſt year of his apprenticeſhip, and by an accidental ſtroke from an oar a blood-veſſel was burſt in his head, which cauſed his death.

At Stubb Houſe, Durham, Cornelius Harriſon, eſq.

At Newcaſtle, in her 99th year, Elizabeth Roberts, relict of the late Hugh Roberts, of Cheſter, who ſerved many years in the third regiment of foot. She was an eye-witneſs to five different engagements that her huſband had been in. Her ſtrength did not fail her to the laſt. She had 13 children, and has left behind 2 children, 33 grand-children, and 13 great-grand-children.

At his houſe in Pilgrim-ſtreet, the Rev. Hugh Moiſes, A.M. It is about fifty years ſince he firſt came to this town, to fill the office of head-maſter at the Free Grammar-School, where his aſſiduous attention gained him the eſteem of all the gentry in the neighbourhood, and a retroſpective view of which could not fail of yielding himſelf the higheſt ſatisfaction, as thoſe labours have contributed not a little to ſome of our firſt national characters, viz., Lord Eldon, Lord Collingwood, Sir W. Scott, &c. Some years after his arrival he was appointed forenoon-lecturer of All-Saints, where for about thirty years he filled that office with the ſame unremitting attention; and, from the circumſtance of his reducing to practice the ſeveral virtues he inculcated from the pulpit, added to a peculiar but ſtriking manner of delivery, which did not fail to arreſt the attention of the moſt careleſs part of his audience, the church was numerouſly attended during his labours. So great an averſion had this divine to eat the bread of idleneſs, that while the edifice was rebuilding, he made a tender of his ſalary, unleſs a place was procured in which he could officiate; and this was the cauſe of the chapel of the Trinity-Houſe being opened until the new church was finiſhed. And ſo deſirous was he to cultivate a ſpirit of induſtry in others, that, when aſſailed in the ſtreet by the ſturdy beggar, he generally took the opportunity of making a preſent to ſome poor but induſtrious perſon who might be on the ſpot, and left the mendicant unnoticed. He appeared to be no friend to a plurality of livings, for, on being preſented with the rectory of Grayſtock, in

Cumberland,

Cumberland, he reſigned his office at All-Saints. In a few years he likewiſe reſigned the living at Grayſtock, and has ſince reſided in this town, where he has continued to preach at intervals till within a few weeks of his death, to the great joy and ſatisfaction of many of his former hearers. He was not merely revered by his own flock, and the circle in which he moved, but all ranks, of whatever profeſſion, bore teſtimony to his conſiſtency of character. He cloſed his earthly labours in the 85th year of his age.

Mrs. Ann Angus, wife of Mr. Thomas A. 24. —Aged 81, Ninian Walker, a truly honeſt and independent-minded ſeaman, who had viſited moſt parts of the globe, and had been engaged in many perilous adventures. He was a native of Fifeſhire; was preſſed in 1745; and on board the Happy Jennett, of 20 guns, was in purſuit of the Pretender in moſt of the creeks of Scotland. He afterwards ſerved on board the Cambridge eight years, without ever being on ſhore; was at the capture of Guadaloupe in 1758, and at the memorable ſiege of the Havannah in 1762, when the Cambridge loſt 125 men in twenty minutes before the Moro Caſtle. He had the yellow-fever with ſeveral others of his ſhip, and was the only one that recovered. At the peace he engaged in the merchant ſervice, in which he at length got lamed; and then maintained himſelf and his ſecond wife, who was bed-ridden for twelve years, by ſelling ſmall wares about the country, refuſing relief from the pariſh, although offered it; till at laſt, being unable to travel, and reduced to a mere ſkeleton, he was obliged to receive ſome ſmall aſſiſtance.

At Wakefield Houſe, near North Shields, George Wakefield, eſq., banker.

At Dunſton, John Marley, eſq.

CUMBERLAND.

A new road, on the margin of Windermere, has been lately made, by the munificence of Mr. Curwen, and which he is now extending quite round his ſide of the Lake. It is planted with beautiful ſhrubs and trees, and forms a *tout enſemble* not to be obtained in any other part of England. Mr. Curwen has made, within theſe three years, very conſiderable additions to the Ferry-Houſe Inn, for the accommodation of viſitors.

An attempt is about to be made to eſtabliſh a wool-fair at Keſwick, which has for its object to give encouragement to the improvers of wool over the widely-extended mountainous diſtricts of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland, by enſuring to the farmer a price proportioned to the improved quality of his article. The firſt meeting for this purpoſe will be held on the 2d of Auguſt.

Mr. Curwen's ſheep-ſhearing was held at Harrowſlack on the 4th of July, and was numerouſly attended. A South-Down three-years old wether was killed againſt a fell-wether of five years old, having gone together for the laſt twelve months. The live-weight of the South-Down was 124lbs; net-weight, 83lbs. 1 oz. The live-weight of the fell-ſheep was 138lbs.; net-weight, 81lbs. 2 oz. The fell-wether exceeding the South-Down 14lbs. in live-weight, and only 1 lb. in carcaſe; but with the head and feet of each deducted, gained a weight of 1lb. 15 oz., gives a convincing proof that a larger proportion of food is requiſite for the ſupport of the Fell ſheep than the South Down. Ample teſtimony was given in favour of the croſs, by letter from Thomas Pattenſon, eſq., and in perſon by —— Balden, eſq., of Heverſham, as well as other gentlemen preſent, all agreeing that there was much improvement in both ſhape and wool. The ſkin of the South-Down was 6lbs 6 oz., that of the fell-ſheep 8lbs.

Married.] At Carliſle, W. Hodgſon, eſq., of Clement's-Inn, London, to Miſs Young. —Mr. James Boyes, ſadler, ſon of Mr. John Boyes, of Carlton, gardener, to Miſs Bella Bacon, ſiſter of Mr. John Robinſon Bacon, of Lough.

At Kendal, Mr. Stephen Bell, brazier, to Mrs. Marr.—Mr. Thomas Baynes, hooper, to Miſs Boak, daughter of Mr. Thomas Boak, innkeeper. — Mr. Jackſon, ſteward to Lord Grantham, to Miſs Jane Yeates.

At Penrith, Mr. John Monkhouſe, wine-merchant, to Miſs Addiſon, daughter of the late Henry A, eſq.,

At Workington, Captain Allinſon Croſthwaite, to Miſs Falcon, daughter of Michael F., eſq.

At Whitehaven, Mr. James Thompſon, to Miſs Corlett.—Mr. Harley, to Miſs Glaiſter, daughter of Mr. John G., of the Gretna and Carliſle Coffee-houſe

Died.] At Carliſle, Mrs. Ann Pattinſon, widow of Mr. John P., formerly a butcher of this city, 84 — Mrs. Graham, relict of Mr. George G., of Garriſton, 86.—Suddenly, Mr. Robert Ruſſell, aged 66, forty of which he had ſpent in the employment of Meſſrs. Fergufons, of this city. He was a man of very general knowledge and information, and had fortune been propitious, might have been a bright ornament to ſociety. But what was ſuperior even to this was his moral character, for the truth of which his long employment under one firm is a ſufficient proof.

At Moorhouſe, near Carliſle, Mr. John Bell, 100.

At Penrith, Mr. James Cannon, linen-draper, 48.

At St. Bees, Mr. Henry Fox, 65.

At Whitehaven, Miſs Ann Wylie. — Mr. William Greenlaw, 76.—Mrs. Jane Mundle, wife of Mr. John M.—Mr. William Vickers, ſlater.—Captain Robinſon, of the Eleanor.—Mrs. Richmond, 82,

At Whither, near Burton in Lonſdale, J. Atkinſon, eſq.

At Cheltenham, Glouceſterſhire, in his 44th year, Sir Wilfrid Lawſon, of Brayton Houſe, baronet; by whoſe death the county of Cumberland has ſuſtained the loſs of a very worthy

worthy and independent country gentleman. Averse to the buſtle of public life, he had frequently declined the honour of a ſeat in the Houſe of Commons; but no member of that aſſembly ever glowed with a more ardent love of civil liberty, or felt more attached to the eſtabliſhed principles of our excellent conſtitution, than the late Sir Wilfrid Lawſon. Not merely an admirer, he was a diſtinguiſhed patron of the fine arts; and his ſplendid and valuable collection of books, (particularly natural hiſtory,) pictures, plants, &c., and the various extenſive improvements at Brayton Houſe, bear ample teſtimony of his correct taſte and liberality. To the above qualifications, ſo prominent in the character of the deceaſed baronet, may juſtly be added his ſtrict integrity, admirable equanimity, diſintereſted friendſhip, unbounded hoſpitality, and that uninterrupted *gaieté de cœur*, which not even pain or ſickneſs had power to ſubdue. He was a friend to the poor; and, to his honour be it recorded, he diſtributed weekly a great quantity of potatoes, butchers' meat, &c., to the poor in the neighbourhood during the ſcarcity which prevailed a few years ago. Sir Wilfrid Lawſon, on the 22d of March, 1787, married Ann, the youngeſt daughter of the late John Hartley, eſq, of Whitehaven, and has died without iſſue. His remains were privately interred in the family burying-place at Aſpatria. He has bequeathed the patrimonial property in Cumberland, amounting to 8000l. per annum, to the ſecond ſon of a neighbouring gentleman, named Wybergh, whoſe mother, Mrs. Wybergh, is Lady Lawſon's ſiſter. He aſſumes the name of Lawſon.

At Lamplugh, the Rev. Clement Nicholſon, many years curate of that pariſh.

At Redmain, near Cockermouth, Mr. Wm. Miller, 71.

At Aſpatria, Mrs. Elizabeth Rothery, wife of Mr. Daniel R., 25.

At Kendal, Miſs Jackſon, daughter of Mr. David J.

At Wigton, Mr. Martin, attorney.—Mrs. Elizabeth Matthews, wife of Mr. Thos. M., innkeeper, 80.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Charles Studholm.

YORKSHIRE.

The remaining ſhares in the Dock at Hull (fifteen in number) were ſold by auction at the Exchange, on the 18th of June. The firſt ſold for 11501. the ten ſucceeding ones 11701. and the four laſt 11801. each. Average 11711. 6s. 8d. Theſe ſhares are the laſt which the Dock Company were empowered to create by the late Acts of Parliament.

The newly erected promenade at Harrowgate has been opened, and it is intended next ſeaſon to give a conſiderable extenſion to the pleaſure grounds. The plan for building the room, and for raiſing the ſubſcription, originated with Dr. Cayley, of Ripon, in this county, and was finally completed by the joint co-operation of Dr. Hunter of York, by whoſe zealous aid it was greatly expedited. The room will be opened in each ſucceeding year on the 1ſt of May, at ſeven o'clock in the morning, and will continue open the greateſt part of the day, until the 31ſt. of October inclusive. The following are the Regulations; 1. That ladies and gentlemen who are deſirous to become annual ſubſcribers to this room and the gardens adjoining, ſhall pay 12s. for admiſſion, and ſhall have the uſe of the organ. 2. That young ladies and gentlemen, under the age of twelve years, ſhall pay 6s. 3. That each lady and gentleman do enter their reſpective names into the ſubſcription-book, in their own hand-writing. 4. That no ſervants be allowed to walk in the room or gardens at the hours they are frequented by the Company: Nurſes attending young children excepted. 5. Ladies and gentlemen paſſing through Harrogate, who may be deſirous to ſee the room and gardens, will be admitted once only, gratis, but on their entering a ſecond time, they will be expected to become annual ſubſcribers. 6. Such Ladies and gentlemen who may return to Harrogate a ſecond time in the ſame ſeaſon, will be admitted upon their former ſubſcription.

Application is intended to be made to parliament, for an act for incloſing the common town fields and waſte grounds, in the manor and townſhip of Bramham.

The firſt ſtone of the intended Light houſe, to be erected on Flamborough Head, was laid on the 8th of July, by Benjamin Milne, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms at Bridlington, to whoſe aſſiduity and exertions the public are materially indebted for ſuch a beneficial eſtabliſhment.

Married.] At Wakefield, Mr. Robert Thornton, wool-ſtapler, of Black Gates, Eaſt Ardſley, to Mrs. Wright, of Birkinſhaw.—Mr George Smith, of the Barrack Office, Dublin, to Miſs Charlotte Hardy, daughter of Thomas H. eſq.

At Hull, Lieut. Duncan, of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Maxwell, daughter of Captain Richard M.

At Leeds, Mr Sutton, attorney, of Scarborough, to Miſs Sarah Smith, ſecond daughter of George S. eſq. banker.—Mr. Thomas Clapham, jun merchant, to Miſs Glover.

At York, William. M. Maude, eſq., of Hull, to Miſs Sarah Maude, of Cliſton.—Mr. Henry Gill, attorney, to Miſs Forbes.

At Whitby, John Richardſon, eſq captain in the Whitby volunteer infantry, to Miſs Margaret Barker, daughter of Joſeph B. eſq.

Died.] At Sand Hutton, Mrs. Rudſton, relict of R. C. Rudſton, eſq. of Hayton, 65.

At York, in his 70th year, William Cadday, eſq. He ſerved the office of ſheriff in the year 1798. Few men have more uniformly practiſed all the ſocial duties, or paſſed through life with a more reſpected and unblemiſhed character.—Mrs Bond, daughter of the late Mr. John Prince, 56.—Suddenly Miſs Batty.—Mr. John Harriſon, glover.

At

At Hull, Mrs. Hannah Coggrave, 91.—Mr. James Waites, broker to the undertakers of the Aire and Calder navigation, 58.—Mr. Gibſon, clock-maker, 52.—Mr. W. Anderſon, 61.

At Leeds, Mrs. Barker, wife of Mr Robert B. partner in the firm of Swaine and Co., woolſtaplers, and daughter of J. Philips, eſq. of Berwick in Elmet.—Mr. Soper, ſurgeon.—Miſs Mary Hirſt, daughter of Mr. Samuel H. 14.—Mr. Thomas Huggan.—Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. W. one of the ſupervifors of exciſe for the Leads collection.

At Thorpe, near Leeds, the Rev. Mr. Metcalf.

At Bradford, John Hardy, eſq. partner in the houſe of Jarratt, Dawſon, and Hardy, of the Low Moor Iron works near that place.

LANCASHIRE.

The Agricultural Society of the hundred of Weſt Derby, having for its object the promotion of a general ſpirit of agriculture of that hundred, and being particularly deſirous of encouraging the tenants and farmers within the ſame, have reſolved, that in future there ſhall be a claſs of premiums which ſhall be given to tenants only, who are invited to attend the general meetings of the ſociety, and to ſtate their reſpective claims, with which the owners or proprietors of land will not in future be allowed to interfere. The following are the premiums for the preſent year which are appropriated to this purpoſe:—1. To the tenant who ſhall have his farm in the beſt general ſtate of cultivation, and in the neateſt and moſt exact order as to fences, drains, farm-yard, cleanlineſs from weeds, &c., a ſilver cup, value 7 guineas.—2. To the tenant who ſhall have his farm in the next beſt ſtate of cultivation and order, a ſilver cup, value 5 guineas.—3. To the tenant who ſhall lay down the greateſt quantity of land, not being leſs than twelve acres, for paſture, in the beſt manner, and cleaneſt from weeds, and ſowed with white clover or graſs-ſeeds, a ſilver cup, value 5 guineas.—4. To the tenant who ſhall raiſe on his farm the greateſt quantity of good manure, ariſing from the farming-ſtock, and ſhall therewith cover the greateſt number of acres in proportion to his farm, a ſilver cup, value 5 guineas.—5. To the tenant who ſhall, in the moſt effectual and judicious manner, lay a quantity of peat-earth, with a ſufficient mixture of lime, potaſh, ſoapers' waſte, dung, dung-water, &c., on not leſs than ten acres of land, a ſilver cup, value five guineas.—6. To the tenant who ſhall improve the greateſt quantity of land, not uſually overflowed in time of flood, by throwing water over it in the moſt equal and effectual manner, the quantity of land improved not being leſs than ten acres, a ſilver cup, value 7 guineas.—7. To the tenant who ſhall moſt effectually improve the greateſt quantity of land, not being leſs than five acres, by plowing in any green crop, a ſilver cup, value 7 guineas.—8. To the tenant who ſhall raiſe and conſume on his farm the beſt crop of turnips, to be cleaned from weeds, either by the drill or hoe, the quantity not being leſs than four acres, a ſilver cup, value 5 guineas.—9. To the tenant who ſhall raiſe and conſume on his farm the beſt crop of cabbages in every reſpect, to be planted in rows or ridges, to be kept perfectly clean, the quantity not being leſs than two acres, a ſilver cup, value 5 guineas.—10. To the tenant who ſhall raiſe the beſt crop of drilled beans, to be hoed at leaſt twice, and weeded with the hand, the quantity not being leſs than two acres, a ſilver cup, value 5 guineas.—11. To the tenant who ſhall raiſe the beſt crop of dibbled beans, not leſs than four inches aſunder, and to be well weeded, the quantity not being leſs than two acres, a ſilver cup, value 5 guineas.—12. To the tenant who ſhall produce, in the moſt judicious and effectual manner, the greateſt quantity of lucerne, not being leſs than one acre, a ſilver cup, value 5 guineas.—13. To the tenant who ſhall raiſe the beſt crop of winter-tares, preparatory to a ſummer crop, not being leſs than five acres, a ſilver cup, value 5 guineas.—14. To the tenant who ſhall drain the greateſt quantity of ground, not being leſs than twelve acres, in the moſt approved and effectual method, a ſilver cup, value 7 guineas.—15. To the perſon who ſhall drain, in the moſt effectual manner, with ſtone or brick, the greateſt quantity of land, not being leſs than five acres, a ſilver cup, value 5 guineas.—16. To the perſon who ſhall drain the greateſt quantity of land with ſods, turf, or wood, in the moſt effectual manner, not being leſs than twelve acres, a ſilver cup, value 5 guineas.—17. To the tenant who ſhall marl, in the moſt approved and judicious manner, the greateſt number of acres of moor, moſs, or heath, not leſs than fifteen acres, a ſilver cup, value 7 guineas.—18. To the tenant and occupier of any farm, who, in proportion to its ſize, and the uſual number of draught-horſes worked on in it, ſhall employ in his huſbandry buſineſs the greateſt number of ſingle-horſe carts, of the moſt approved conſtruction for ſtrength, lightneſs, and cheapneſs, a ſilver cup, value five guineas.

It gives us much pleaſure to hear that there is ſuch an inſtitution as the Liverpool Annuitant Society, an inſtitution which promiſes conſiderable advantages not only to its members, but to the community at large, the principles of which are ſo liberal, that they need only to be known to meet more general encouragement. Prior to this eſtabliſhment there was none in this town that provided for deſolate widows except the Marine Society, and from which landſmen are excluded; but now the man of opulence, as well as the mechanic, has an opportunity of making a moderate proviſion againſt probable want, and of rendering in ſome degree comfortable under the frowns of fortune thoſe for whom he has the higheſt regard. It is a ſingular, and probably

bably an unprecedented circumſtance, in favour of this ſociety, that although ſix years have elapſed ſince its eſtabliſhment, there is not a ſingle annuitant.

On the 26th May the ſixteen Friendly Societies at Lancaſter had their annual feſtival. The number of members is about 2230.—Twenty-four burials the laſt year.

The ſame day the three Friendly Societies of Ulverſton went in proceſſion to church, and afterwards dined. The firſt of theſe, the Friendly Society, was inſtituted the 26th of April, 1779. It conſiſts of 240 members, and has a ſtock of 105l. 15s. 2¼. In the courſe of laſt year relieved 34 members; buried one member. — The Amicable Society was inſtituted the 2d of January, 1792. Number of members, 215; fund 617l. 14s. 6¾d.; relieved 23; buried 4. The Union Society, inſtituted 1ſt of January, 1799. Number of members, 151; fund, 251l. 13s. 2d.; relieved 12; buried 1. — Total number of members in the three ſocieties, 606; amount of the funds, 992l. 2s. 11d.

A meeting lately took place at Liverpool, to conſider the propriety of altering the hours of attendance at the Exchange, which had been gradually protracted till five in the afternoon. It was reſolved, in future, to commence buſineſs at one o'clock, and to conclude it at three. The New Exchange, now building, proceeds with much celerity; the walls are raiſed to the full height, and ſome part of the roof formed for covering in. It will certainly be one of the moſt ſuperb ſtructures in the kingdom.

Married.] At Hodnet, Mr. W. Adams, jun. of Marchomley Wood, to Miſs Alice Powell, of Marchomley; and at Prees, Mr. Adams (father of the above W. Adams), to Mrs. E. Walford, of Darliſton (ſiſter to the above Miſs Powell).—On this occaſion a neighbour wrote the following lines:

"My grandfather is my father, my father is my brother,
And the girl that I married is ſiſter to my mother!"

At Preſton, Mr. Thomas Swithinbank, of Blackburn, to Miſs Sarah Satterthwaite, of Wood, near Hawkſhead.—Mr. John Binns, of Cowling, Yorkſhire, to Mrs. S. Garth, of Cadley. The former being a widower with twelve, and the latter a widow with ſeven children: they are now bleſt with a family of nineteen.

At Ulverſton, Captain Cannon, of the ſloop James, to Miſs Garnet, daughter of Mr. G. innkeeper.

At Bebbington, John Plumbe, eſq. of Kingſley, Cheſhire, to Miſs Atherton, daughter of the late J. A. eſq. of Walton Hall, near Liverpool.

At Wigan, Mr. Samuel Prince, of Manchester, to Miſs Roby.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Roberts, to Miſs Roberts.—Mr. James Mallalieu, to Miſs Sarah Chapman, daughter of Mr. C., of Shrigley Fold, near Macclesfield.

At Liverpool, James Croſbie, eſq. of Netheryett, near Dumfries, to Mrs. Roberts, relict of Mr. James R. merchant.—Mr. Thomas Paul, of the White Lion inn, Cheſter, to Miſs Cooper, daughter of Mr. C. of the Roſſett, near that city.—Mr. J. Smith, to Miſs Stephens, both late of the Manchester theatre.

At Blackburn, Mr. Wright, ſurgeon, of Huddersfield, to Miſs Bulcock, daughter of T. Bulcock, eſq. of Norden Houſe.

At Hindley, near Wigan, R. Rowbottom, eſq. to Miſs Lever, only daughter of James L. eſq.

Died.] At Manchester, Mrs. Young, wife of Mr. Young, one of the managers of the Manchester theatre; a lady of the moſt amiable manners and ſuperlative mental endowments, ranking among the foremoſt of her profeſſion, and univerſally admired as an actreſs, few equalling, and ſtill fewer excelling her. Owing to this event, the theatrical amuſements were ſuſpended.—Mr. Joſeph Jenkins.—Mr. George Grimſhaw.—Mr. Henry Lever, 17.—Mr. Tate, confectioner.—Lieut. Col. Young, of the marines.—Mr. Ralph Barber.

At Liverpool, Mr. Wedgwood, 62.—Miſs Sibella Corrigall, 18.—Mr. Thomas Clare.—Mr. Thomas Wood, 23.—Mr. Huxley, of the Printers' Arms.—Mrs. Sarah Smoot, 96.—Mrs. Johnſon.—Mr. John Parry.—Mr. W. B. Dickins, muſician, ſon of Mr. D. ſchoolmaſter.—Mr. Irving, wife of Mr. George I. merchant.—Mr. John Orme.—Mrs. Woods, 65.—Miſs Lolley, daughter of Mr. L. diſtiller, 18.

At Blackburn, Mr. James White, ſtamp diſtributor, 35.

At Lancaſter, ſuddenly, Mr. Thomas Ralph, plumber and glazier.

At Summer-hill, near Ulverſton, Captain George Knott, of the firſt Lancaſhire militia, 33.

At Ulverſton, Mrs. Jackſon, relict of Mr. Richard J.

At Aberdeen, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, the Rev. James Smith, late of the Aſſociate Burgher congregation, Bolton-le-moors. During the ſhort period of his miniſtry, which was not quite a year, his public and his private character alike contributed to ſecure the affection and eſteem, not only of his congregation, but of all his acquaintance. His courſe was ſhort; but if a ſtrict and conſtant regard to duty, an ardent deſire, accompanied by zealous endeavours to promote the beſt intereſts of men, confer honour, it was truly honourable.

At Orrell, near Wigan, Mr. R. F. German.

At Ince, Mrs. Burrows, wife of Mr. B.

At Jericho, Toxteth Park, Mrs. Woodward, 89.

A[illegible]

At Low Hill, Mrs. Jane Harper, 92.

At Ormskirk, Mrs. Oliverson.

At Coln, Mr. Bolton, attorney.

At Ardwick, Mr. Arnold Birch, formerly a wollen-draper, of Manchester.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Tarporley, Mr. Charles Hayland, of Halifax, to Miss Okell, daughter of the Rev. Mr. O.

At Malpas, Mr. Benyon, of Filstock, to Miss Price, of Iscoyd, Flintshire.

At Chester, Mr. James Davies, to Miss Lloyd, of the Red Lion, Handbridge.

At Bowdon, Mr. Thomas Darbyshire, maltster of Altrincham, to Miss Goulden, only daughter of Mr. G. innkeeper.

Died.] At Hinderton, Mr. John Powell, cork manufacturer, of Liverpool, 65.

At Halton, Mr. J. Hollingsworth.

At Wimslow, Michael Ferrebee, esq. of Langley Hall, near Middleton, Lancashire.

At Caughall, near Chester, Miss Amory.

At the Rectory, Blithfield, the Rev. Walter Baggot, 74.

DERBYSHIRE.

At the annual meeting of the Derbyshire agricultural society, the premiums were distributed as follow:—For the best theaves, to Mr. W. Smith, four guineas.—For the second best to Mr. Hoskins, three guineas.—Best shear hog ram, to Mr. Hoskins, three guineas; second best, Mr. Mundy, two guineas.—Best two shear ram, Mr. Hoskins, three guineas; second best, Mr. R. Jowett, two guineas.—Best shear hog wether, Mr. Smith, of Repton, three guineas; second best, Mr. W. Smith, two guineas.—Best two shear wether, Mr. Smith, of Repton, three guineas; second best, Mr. Hoskins, two guineas.—Best two years old heifer, Mr. Mundy, four guineas; second best, Mr Hoskins, three guineas.—Best three year old ox, Mr. R. Jowett, three guineas; second best, Mr. J. Jowett, two guineas. The meeting was numerously attended, and the stock was allowed to be much improved. Sir Henry Harpur exhibited two South Down theaves, one South Down shear hog wether, and one South Down two shear hog wether, bred and fed in Calke Park, which gave great satisfaction to the amateurs present.

Married.] At Heanor, Mr. Godber, to Miss White, of Loscoe.

Mr. Samuel Ward, of Dronfield, to Miss E. Naylor, of Sheffield.

Died.] At Glaiswell Hall, Lady Barker, relict of Sir Robert B. Bart.

At Derby, Mr. James Peet, hosier.

At Barrow-upon-Trent, suddenly, Mr. Francis Beaumont.

At Crich, Mr. W. Towndrow, of Manchester.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Clayworth, George Acklom, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Miss Acklom, daughter of Jonathan A. esq. of Wiseton Hall.

At Nottingham, Mr. Joseph Lomas, to Miss Eliz. Frost.

At Hucknall Forkard, the Rev. Charles Nixon, rector of Nuthall, to Miss Jackson.

Died.] At Bingham, Mr. Whitworth, of the king's arms, 55.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Cook, of the White Hart.—Mrs. Herbert.—Mrs. Hunt.—Mrs. Sarah Drury, 69.—Mr. Gibson, hosier.

At Great Wigston, suddenly, E. Gilbert, esq. 58.

At Thorney, George Neville, esq. a justice of the peace, and formerly lieut. colonel of the county militia, 66.

At Radford, Mrs. Buck.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Board of Agriculture have awarded their premium of fifty guineas, for the greatest quantity and best quality of spring wheat, to Mr. Peter Sers, of Gedney, in this county.

Married.] At Grantham, Mr. Tenny, attorney, of Thrapston, Northamptonshire, to Miss Louisa Rawlinson.

At Boston, Robert Clarke, esq. to Miss G. M. Gauteri.

At Louth, Mr. Thomas Phillips, jun. attorney, to Miss Andrews, daughter of the late John A. esq. of Alford.

At Raithby, Mr. W. Lonsdale, farmer and grazier, to Miss Catherine Pulpemom, of Louth. The joint ages of the father and bridegroom amounted to 136 years, and those of the bride and bride's maid to 28.

Mr. Edward Blyth, of Louth, merchant, aged 78, to Miss Ash, of Boston, 54.

At Gringley, near Gainsboro', Mr. Martain, schoolmaster, to Miss Tinedall.

At Winthorpe, Mr. Dowlman, miller, to Miss Mary Chapman.

At East Keal, Mr. Thompson Farren, to Miss Cartwright.

At West Keal, Mr. Sharp, grazier, to Miss Lake.

Died.] At Lincoln, W. Burton, esq. many years major in the Rutland militia.—Mr. George Rippon, hat-maker, 28.

At Stamford, Robert, the second son of Mr. Robertson, coachmaker, 17.—Mrs. Sharpe, 86.

At Boston, Mrs. Julian, wife of Mr. J. of the Rodney and Hood Inn.—Mrs. Tuxford, wife of Mr. T. jun.—Mrs. Brockitt, a maiden lady, 80.—Mrs. Simpson, wife of Mr. Thomas S.

At Wellbourn, Mrs. Ridghill, wife of the Rev. Mr. R.

At Louth, Mrs. Robinson, wife of John R. esq.—Miss Hughson, daughter of Mr. Samuel H. surveyor of taxes, 35.—Mrs. S. Hunt, a maiden lady, 76.

At Grantham, Mrs. North, only daughter of Mr. J. Luckton, 21.

At Kirton, the Rev. John Gray, vicar of Hibaldstow.

At East Kirkby, Miss Gildon.—Mr. Edward Hodgson, grazier.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

From the annual report of the female asylum, recently instituted at Leicester, it appears that the earnings of the children for the year 1805 in washing, mangling, sewing, knitting, dressing fowls, &c. for hire, under their own roof, amounted to more than a fifth of the whole expenditure of the charity for that year; so that while the children are engaged in the practice of those employments, which are best adapted to qualify them for useful servants, and suitable wives for honest and industrious mechanics, they are also contributing in part towards their own maintenance and support.

We congratulate the counties of Rutland and Leicester, on the first fruits of their agricultural coalition; the appointment of a wool fair, which is to be held at Leicester. The benefits resulting from similar fairs in other counties encourage the hope that the proposed measure, will answer the sanguine expectations of its promoters.

Married.] At Nuttall, the Rev. C. Nixon, to Miss Jackson, of Hucknall, Northamptonshire.

At Desford, Mr. W. H. B. Brydges, of Ledbury, Herefordshire, surgeon, to Miss Alice Halford.

At Leicester, Mr. Decimus Cooke, attorney, to Miss Farmer.

At Thrussington, Mr. Thomas Shelton, to Mrs. Mary Cox, widow of Mr. C. schoolmaster.

Died.] At Mountsorrel, Mr. Tebbutt. A gentleman from London who was on a visit at his house, took him, with another, in an open carriage, to a neighbouring village, where they partook liberally of the festivity of the wake; on their return, the gentleman who sat in the dicky, fell between the horses, in consequence of the foot-board giving way; the other person jumped out, and both were left upon the road seriously injured. Mr. Tebbutt remained in the carriage, and the horses, with the reins about their heels, ran with great speed into Mountsorrel, when a man attempted to stop them without effect, turning up towards the Green, when Mr. T. by a sudden jerk, was thrown out, and killed upon the spot.

At Shilton, Mr. Sharpe.

At Willoughby Waterleys, Miss E. Gamble.

At Sutton, Mrs. Beale, 72.

At Thrussington Grange, Miss M. Lewin, daughter of Mr. L. 5.

At Breedon Lodge, Mr. Clarkson, 24.

At Coleorton, Mrs. Bailey, 70.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Tamworth, Mr. Billington, of Budbrook, to Miss Clarke.

At Handsworth, Mr. W. Willington, of Birmingham, to Miss Mary Deakin, of Aston.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. J. P. Hodgkins, factor, of Birmingham, to Miss Proud, daughter of the late Mr. P. of Bilston.

Thomas Allen, esq. of Branston, to Miss Hollier, of Blakenhall.

Died.] At Stafford, John Master, esq. alderman.

At Great Barr, Mr. Charles Brindley, 63.

At Etruria, Mr. William Cox, 45 years assistant in the house of the late Josiah Wedgwood, esq. and successors, 85.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At a general meeting of the subscribers to the Nelson fund, at Birmingham, it was resolved that a statue should be erected in that town to the memory of our late gallant hero, and a committee was also appointed to carry this resolution into effect.

Married.] At Aston, Shirley Perkins, esq. barrister, of Sutton Coldfield, to Mrs. Walker, widow of capt. William W.

At Birmingham, Mr. Lea, builder and surveyor, to Miss Margaret Tabberner.—Dr. Smith, of Upton Magna, near Shrewsbury, to Miss Adams.—Mr. John Smith, draper, to Miss E. Colmore, of Camp Hill.

At Edgbaston, Mr. Daniel Hill, to Miss Rowlinson.—The Rev. J. A. James, to Miss F. C. Smith, second daughter of the late Dr. S. of Birmingham.

Died.] At Warston Lane, near Birmingham, Mrs. Giles, wife of D. Giles, esq.

At Homly, Mr. Thomas Walton, jun. farmer.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Dugmore.—Mrs. Jane Dalton, relict of Mr. Joseph D.—Mr. W. Shelton.—Miss Mary Belcher—Mrs. Mary Clarke, mother of Mr. John C. perfumer, 85.—Mr. Richard Taylor, master of the free school, Great Barr, who came the day previous to his death for medical advice.—Mr. Clement, Sadler.—Mr. Stephen Seager, 60.—Mr. Richard Webster, late an eminent brass founder.—Miss Sarah Clements, eldest daughter of Mr. Francis C.—Mr. Moses Benjamin.

At Compton Lodge, Mr. John Oldenshaw, 58.

At Snowford, Mrs. Hill, 51.

At Coventry, Miss Packwood, sister of Mr. Amos P.

At Warwick, in the 49th year of his age, Mr. William Parkes. This excellent man discharged all the various and sacred duties of domestic life, with the most irreproachable exactness and amiable tenderness. He was intelligent, punctual, and diligent, in conducting the numerous and important concerns of a very extensive business, and unwearied in his endeavours to relieve the indigent, and to protect the oppressed. The activity of his benevolence was unrestrained by any narrow and invidious distinctions of sect or party. The memory of such a person will ever be dear, and his example instructive, to the poor, who shared his bounty, and to every class of men that had opportunities for contemplating his virtues. For the space of twelve months he laboured under a lingering and complicated ma-

lady,

lady, of which neither the causes could be ascertained, nor the effects resisted by the most skilful physicians, both in the capital, and in the neighbourhood. But he supported with unshaken fortitude the pains of disease, and the languor of decay.

SHROPSHIRE.

At the general assembly of proprietors of the Ellesmere canal, held at Ellesmere, on the 25th of June, a subscription was opened for completing the water-line and feeders from Bala Pool to Pontcysyllte aqueduct, and more than half the money requisite for that purpose was immediately subscribed by the proprietors present, upon notes of the company, bearing an interest at five per cent. with an option of the subscribers receiving their principal money at the end of four years, or converting the same into stock at that period. The junction of the Ellesmere canal with the Chester canal at Namptwich, has already introduced a very considerable trade on the latter canal, and opened a direct communication from the remote parts of Montgomeryshire to Liverpool, and been the means of bringing by water carriage, immense quantities of timber, bark, corn, and other produce of the rich and fertile counties of Salop, Denbigh, Montgomery, to Chester, Liverpool, and the adjacent country, and supplying those counties with all kinds of West Indian produce and other articles from Liverpool, at a moderate expence.

From the report of the state of the prison charities of this county, for the year ending at Midsummer last, it appears that the total amount received during that time was 96l. 10s. 4½, that the disbursements were 88l. 18s. 8½, and the balance left in the treasurer's hands is 63l. 10s. 5½. The objects of this truly laudable institution are as follow: 1. To enable debtors to gain a livelihood while in confinement; to reward their industry and good behaviour while there; and to furnish them with some implements or materials on quitting prison, the better to support themselves and their families on their return to society. 2. To encourage industry, penitence, and orderly behaviour in criminal prisoners; and to furnish with clothes and implements those, who on quitting prison receive a certificate of their good behaviour. 3. To provide all those who are dismissed with a small sum for immediate maintenance, to prevent the great temptation of committing a crime for that purpose.

Married.] At Ludlow, Mr. Harding, to Miss Whittall.

Mr. Edward Wilding, of Shepton Fields, to Miss Powell, of Newcastle, in the parish of Clun.

At Shiffnall, Mr. William Worral, to Mrs. Eleanor Fulk.

Died.] At Madeley Wood, Mr. John Woodrush, of Shrewsbury, 63.

At Buildwas, Miss E. Pritchard, daughter of Mr. P. surgeon.

At the New Town, Baschurch, Miss Pickstock.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Woodall, 72.—Mr. W. Farrell, 68.

At Hinton, Mrs. Rogers.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Stockton, the Rev. Charles Richard Cameron, eldest son of Dr. Cameron, of Worcester, to Miss Lucy Lyttleton Butt, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Butt, formerly rector of Stanford, and vicar of Kidderminster.

Mr. T. Morgan, druggist, of Stourbridge, to Miss Saunders, daughter of the late Mr. S., of Grafton-lodge, near Bromsgrove.

Died.] The Rev. George Parker, rector of Oddingley. He was inhumanly murdered about five o'clock in the afternoon in a field near his own dwelling house. To this field he had been in the habit of going daily about that time, and driving home his cows to be milked; and the perpetrator of the wicked deed appears to have for some days meditated his diabolical purpose, by repeatedly going there to watch a favourable opportunity, as the ground behind the hedge whence the fatal shot was fired, was exceedingly beaten down, particularly opposite a stile. It appears, however, that after the unfortunate gentleman received the contents of the murderer's gun, he had resolution enough to pursue the wretch over the hedge into the field from whence he fired, when the monster, with the butt end, completed the murder. Mr. P. was found a few minutes afterwards by two persons from Worcester, who were alarmed by the report of the piece, and the cries of the deceased, but the perpetrator of the bloody deed effected his escape. A reward of one hundred guineas has been offered for his apprehension. Mr. Parker was a native of Cumberland, in which county he received his education. After quitting school, he resided with the late Mr. Fowler, of St. John's Academy, in Warwick, for several years, as classical assistant. In 1793, he was presented by his friend and patron his grace the duke of Norfolk, to the rectory of Oddingley, where he resided till his death. He has left a wife and family, to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and tender parent.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Kington, Mr. C. Cope, of Birmingham, to Miss Rogers.—Mr. R. Powell, to Miss Neve, of Rushock.

At Hereford, Mr. Matthews, late of Woolhope, to Mrs. Lockett.—Mr. Christopher Griffiths, to Miss Whitney.

Died.] At his family mansion, in the parish of Foy, Mr. Thomas Abrahall.

At Ledbury, Mr. W. Pritchard, of Welchetton. His death was the consequence of a fall from his horse.

At Hereford, Mr. Rees Price.

At Mormington, Mrs. Webb, wife of Mr. W. 60.

At Hillhampton, Mrs. Hill, 96.—Mrs. Clark, 96.

At Stoke Edith, Mr. John Eustace, many years parish clerk of that place.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The arrangements for the projected addition to the Bristol Infirmary having been completed, it was determined on Monday se'nnight (June 16th) to commence the building. The compliment of officiating on the occasion was intended for the present chief magistrate, Daniel Waite, esq., but that gentleman being out of town, and Mr. Reynolds not being present, Edward Protheroe, esq. at the repeated solicitation of the committee accepted the office. The solicitude and humane attention to the interests of the charity, which this gentleman manifested during his late mayoralty, must be fresh in the memory of all. The following gentlemen of the building-committee accompanied him to the spot, where a very large concourse of people was assembled:

The Rev. John Rowe, Chairman.

Mr. E. Ash	Mr. J. Metford
Mr. T. Benville	Mr. J. Birtall
Mr. W. Battersby	Mr. T. Were
Mr. P. Protheroe	Mr. R. J. Allard
Mr. E. R. Clayfield	Mr. R. Smith.
Mr. G. Hillhouse	

Having placed the stone, Mr. Protheroe said, as nearly as we could collect:—"I lay this first stone of the new wing of the Bristol Infirmary, the funds for erecting which have been provided by the munificence of a generous public, and I pray God to prosper the undertaking." The committee having made the usual douceur to the workmen, retired with that unalloyed satisfaction which is the necessary result of being instrumental to the comforts of their fellow creatures in the hour of pain and sickness, a time when they stand most in need of assistance.

Married.] At Dymock, Mr. H Cooper, of Lime-tree Park, land-steward to the earl of Hardwicke, to Miss Amelia Morton, youngest daughter of Mrs. M. of Mount Pleasant.

At Gloucester, Mr. George, writing-master of St. Mary de Crypt school, to Miss Stephens.

Died.] At Newnham, Mr. Simon Dobbs, iron-master, 72.

At Rudhall, near Newnham, Mr. Henry Greening, 77.

At Gloucester, Mr. James Kearsey.

At Avening, Mr. Le Chevalier, 84.

At Berkeley, Mrs. Chandler.

At Stone, near Berkeley, Mrs. Pierce, 71.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bletchington, Mr. John Peake, of Islip, to Miss Sarah Butler.

At Oxford, Mr. William Gardner, of Fawler, to Miss Davis.—Mr. Francis Freeborn, to Miss Mary Harpur.

Died.] At Oxford, the Rev. John Wills, D.D. warden of Wadham college, 66. He was born at Scarborough, county Somerset, of which he was rector, and of Tydd St. Mary, Lincoln, in the gift of the crown; M.A. 1765, July 13, the same day with his predecessor in the wardenship, Dr. Gerard, whom he succeeded in 1783; and served the office of vice-chancellor from 1792 to 1796. The rectory of Seaborough is in the gift of the Martin family; of whom Adam M. esq. of the exchequer, F.A.S. who died 1783, presented Mr. Wills 1779, who rebuilt the parsonage 1784, as is commemorated by an inscription on its south front. He was also a considerable benefactor to his college, as will appear from the following account of his benefactions and legacies: 400l. a year in addition to the wardenship, with his books and furniture to his successor; 1000l. to improve the warden's lodgings; two exhibitions, of 100l. each, annually, to two fellows of the college, students in law and physick; and two exhibitions, of 20l. each, annually, to two scholars, students in the same professions; 31l. 10s. a year to the Divinity lecturer of the college, to read lectures on the XXXIX Articles; to one superannuated fellow, not having property of his own to the amount of 75l. per annum, an annual exhibition of 75l.; to one other superannuated fellow, not having property of his own to the amount of 100l. per annum, an annual exhibition of 50l.; 5l. or 6l. value in books per annum to the best reader of the lessons in chapel; an estate in Tydd St. Giles, in Lincolnshire, worth about 150l. per annum, to the vice-chancellor for the time being, in aid of the great burthens of his office; 100l. per annum to the senior Bodleian librarian; 100l. per annum to the Theatre; 1000l. stock, 3 per cents, to the Infirmary. The residue of his fortune, exclusive of private legacies to relations, friends, and servants, he has bequeathed to the college, to establish a fund to accumulate for the purpose of purchasing or benefiting livings for that college.

At the Rectory House, Souldern, in the 73d year of his age, the Rev. John Horseman, B.D. upwards of thirty-four years rector of that parish, and formerly fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge.

At Stanlake, the Rev. Arthur Homer, 49. D.D. rector of that parish, and formerly fellow of Magdalen college. The living is in the gift of that Society.

At Fusmore, William Fermor, esq. 69.

At Alderbury, Christopher Aplin, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Daniel Setchfield, chemist and druggist of St. Ives, Hunts, to Miss Salmon, of Peterborough.

At Northampton, Mr. Locock, surgeon, to Miss Cape.

At Hardingstone, Mr. H. Hughes, attorney, to Miss A. Smyth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. S., rector of great Linford, Bucks.

At Thrapston, Mr. J. B. Eland, draper, to Miss Leete.

At Sulgrave, Mr. George Scriven, of Dunstable, to Miss Whilton.

Died.]

Died.] At Weſton Favell, Edward Britten, gent, 84.

At Moulton Grange, Mr. Charles Pywell.

At Bourteenhall, Mrs. Johnſon, wife of Mr. Joſeph J., 63.

At Gidding, Mr. William Bradſhaw, 73.

At Northampton, Mr. Jeyes, formerly an attorney, and nearly 40 years town-clerk of that place.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A handſome iron railing next the water in the front of Addenbrooke's Hoſpital, Cambridge, is juſt finiſhed, and has a very pleaſing effect; the whole expence of which has been defrayed by the executors of the late J. Merrill, eſq. out of a legacy left by him for that ſpecial purpoſe.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Richard Foſter, jun. common brewer, to Miſs Staples.—Mr. John Pulley, ſurgeon, of Bedford, to Miſs Bedford, late of Hitchen, Herts.

Died.] At Newmarket, Dennis Fitzpatrick, commonly called Denny, well known on the Turf, and particularly in Suſſex, from his having rode many years for the Earl of Egremont. His integrity both as a man and a rider, obtained him the reſpect and friendſhip of all his employers

At Wiſbeach, Mr. Thomas Whitmore, 87.—Mrs. Draycott, wife of Mr. Stephen D.

At Cambridge, Miſs Frances Barker, 27—Mr. John Smith, butler of Magdalen college.—Hiram, the youngeſt ſon of Mr. Maſon, of the Wreſtlers' Inn.

At Triplowe, Mrs Berry, wife of the Rev. Butler B., vicar of that place, 35.

At Chippenham, in this county, Mrs. Tookie, daughter of the Rev. Dr. T. formerly prebendary of Ely.

At Widdial, near Barkway, Mr. Richard Hogg, 43.

NORFOLK.

A propoſal has been made for erecting a Corn Exchange at Norwich, by ſubſcription, on the ſite of the White Horſe Inn, in the Hay-market, for want of which the frequenters of the market are expoſed to great inconvenience.

Married] J. Goodeve, eſq. banker, of Goſport, to Miſs Hurry, daughter of Wm. Hurry, eſq. of Yarmouth.

The Rev. Edward Bulwer, to Miſs Graver, of Haynford.

The Rev. P. B. Scott, rector of High Laver, in Eſſex, to Mrs. Bringloe, of Saham.

Mr. Robert Fickling, to Miſs Ann Farrer, both of Barton Bendith.

Mr. John Overton, of Patteſley, to Miſs Miles, of Kettleſtone.

Mr. John Kelly, jun. merchant of Yarmouth, to Miſs E. Parker, of Mettingham.

Died.] At Wells, Julia, the wife of John Hill, jun. eſq.

At Great Maſſingham, Mr. W. Banks, 78.

At Loddon, Mrs. M. Fayerman, widow of Mr. F. attorney, formerly of Chedgrave.

At Scotlow, Thomas Blake, eſq. 79. To the moſt inviolable integrity of conduct he joined a peculiar urbanity of manners, and in active benevolence and uniform kindneſs and affection in the diſcharge of every parental and domeſtic duty, few can have ſurpaſſed him. His hoſpitable diſpoſition, for which he was remarkable, was not confined to his friends only, but diffuſed around him, and the poorer of his neighbours ſhared the bounty of his table, it having long been his cuſtom (worthy of general imitation!) to have all the poor families in his pariſh, in their turn, dine at his houſe every Sunday.

At Swafield, Horatio Weggs, gent. late a merchant at Cley next the ſea, and nineteen years land ſteward to the earl of Orford.

At Hingham, Thomas Griſon Payne, eſq. many years an acting magiſtrate of this county.

At Gately, Mrs. Margaret Gibbs, wife of Mr. John G. and niece to Thomas Seppings, eſq. of South Creak, 27.

At Norwich, Mr. John Pratt, formerly an eminent woollen-draper.—Mrs. Gooſe, wife of Mr. G., 25.—Mr. Eaſtoe.—Mrs. Pell, wife of Mr. P. 45.

SUFFOLK.

A ſubſcription has been opened at Bury, for the purpoſe of erecting a turret-clock in front of the Old Bridewell in that town, which is likely to prove a great convenience to the neighbouring inhabitants and the numerous frequenters of the Market.

Married.] At Ipſwich, T. Taylor, eſq. of Abberton Hall, to Miſs Carter.—Mr. Poſtle Jackſon, ſon of Mr. J. printer of the Ipſwich Journal, to Miſs Burcham.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Houghton, 31.—Mr. William Adkin, a member of Captain Oakes's volunteers, 23.—Mr. John Cobb, of the Horſe-ſhoe inn.—Mrs. Baglee, relict of Mr. John B. 82.

At Stowmarket, Mrs. Elmer, late of the White Hart inn.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. Black, wife of Mr. James B. printer, of Norwich.—Miſs Mary Ruſſell, daughter of J. R. eſq.

At Southwold, Mr. James Coats, many years ſteward to Sir Gilbert Affleck, of Dalham, 73.

At Heſſet, Mrs. Steggall, relict of the Rev. Wm. S. rector of Wyverſtone, 90

At Tuddenham, Mr. James Potter, ſchoolmaſter.

At Aldborough, E. Burniſs, eſq. 65.

At Boyton, Mrs. Woolnough, relict of Quinton W. eſq.

ESSEX.

A meeting was lately held at Ilford, for the purpoſe of conſidering the propriety of making a new road from London to Tilbury Fort, through Barking and Grays. Mr. Wilmot, the ſurveyor, produced an excellent plan by which the diſtance may be reduced ſeven miles in the twenty-nine. It was unanimouſly agreed to apply to Parliament for an Act for the purpoſe; and nearly 10,000l. were immediately ſubſcribed. By ſuch a road fiſh might be conveyed to London in two hours, in caſe of foul wind, and the river being frozen; ammunition and ſtores from Woolwich might be conveyed to Purfleet and Tilbury.

Tilbury, in one-third leſs time than at preſent; and numerous advantages would accrue from it to the metropolis.

Married.] Mr. Richard Pickman, of Danbury, to Miſs Barker.

At Enfield, Mr. John Landon, to Miſs Jamet.

Thomas Leappingwell, eſq. of Saling, to Miſs E. Tweed, of Saling Hall.

Died.] At Chipping Ongar, Mr. Gardiner, ſchoolmaſter.

At Sandon, Mr. Joſeph Levett, 80.

At Saffron Walden, Mrs. Margaret Parke, 85.

At Springfield, of a brain-fever, Mr. Tho. Peacock.

At Brentwood, Mr. Marſton, attorney, 68.

At Montreſſing, Mr. William Frances, 73.

At Chelmsford, Mr. R. Wright, ſecond ſon of Mr. W watchmaker.—Mr. Reeve, baker.

At her father's, at Sewardſtone, Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. George Wood, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, London.

At Colcheſter, Mr. Joſhua Watkins, of the White Hart.

At Stanbourn, Mrs. Mary Choat, 97.

KENT.

A ſpirit of improvement is manifeſting itſelf at Margate. The area of Hawley-ſquare is now laid out in a handſome garden and intended ſhrubbery, for the accommodation of company; and a wide handſome road for carriages is forming to open a communication between Church-fields and Dane-hill. Theſe, with other intended improvements, will be of general benefit to the viſitants and inhabitants of that faſhionable town.

Married.] At Canterbury, William Evans, eſq. lieutenant in the Worceſter militia, to Miſs Lawrence, daughter of —— L. eſq.—Captain Cumming, of the 1ſt Surry militia, to Miſs Kingsford, daughter of Wm. K. eſq.

At the chapel of Bromley Palace, Andrew Wedderburn, eſq. of Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, to the Hon. Louiſa Eden, fifth daughter of Lord Auckland.

Allen Grebell, eſq. of Canterbury, to Mrs. Ann Holton.

Died.] At Eltham, Mr. Peter Wynne, ſtationer, of Paternoſter-row, London.

At Bromley Common, Mrs. Rohde, wife of Major R.

At his ſeat at Lee's Court, aged 52, Lewis Thomas Lord Sondes, of Rockingham caſtle, in Northamptonſhire. His Lordſhip ſucceeded to the title in March, 1795. In 1785 he married Miſs Milles, daughter of Richard Milles, eſq. of North Elmham, in Norfolk, by whom he has left iſſue Lewis Richard, now Lord Sondes, born in May, 1793, three other ſons, and two daughters.

At Weſtwood, in the pariſh of St. Peter, Thanet, Mr. Michael Malcall, 61.

At the Parſonage houſe, Paul's Cray, Mrs. Simons, wife of the Rev. John S.

At Sheerneſs, Mrs. Dodd, wife of Mr. D. ſurveyor of taxes.

At Herne, Captain Burt.

At Tovil, near Maidſtone, Mr. John Pett, 82.

The Rev. Marmaduke Lowis, rector of Lullingſtone, in this county, and vicar of East Garſton, Berks, 77.

At Merſham Hatch, Elizabeth Catharine, ſecond daughter of Sir Edw. Knatchbull, bart. 16.

At Maidſtone, William Penwall, gent. one of the common council of that corporation.

At Dover, Mrs. Bradley.

At Barming Heath, Robert Whitfield, eſq.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. William J.—Mr. Alexander Robinſon, 66.—Mr. Philpot, 48.—Mrs. Howard, wife of Mr. H. of the White Hart.

At Faverſham, Mr. Wm. Glaſcock, many years maſter carpenter at the Royal Powder Mills.

At Tunbridge Wells, Charles Francis Sheridan, eſq. elder brother of the Right Hon. Richard Briniſley S. He was many years a member of the parliament of Ireland, and under ſecretary of ſtate for the war department in that kingdom, previous to the queſtion of the Regency, when he reſigned his ſeat and his office. He poſſeſſed diſtinguiſhed talents as an author both in hiſtory and political controverſy; and no man was more beloved and reſpected in private life. In 1778, Mr. S. publiſhed, in an octavo volume, a Hiſtory of the late Revolution in Sweden, having been ſecretary to the Britiſh envoy in that kingdom at the time it took place. This is a maſterly performance. Mr. S. alſo wrote ſeveral pamphlets on the miniſterial ſide of the queſtion, during the former diſſenſions in Ireland, which were received with applauſe. One of them was entitled, Letters of a Dungannon Volunteer, reſpecting the Expediency of a Parliamentary Reform. In 1793, he publiſhed in London, an Eſſay upon the true Principles of Civil Liberty, and of Free Government; with a view to counteract the levelling doctrines of the day.

SUSSEX.

The ground for a new Theatre at Brighton, is already ſpaced out, in a very eligible ſituation near the new road. The building, it is ſaid, will be entirely completed by the next ſeaſon. Donaldſon has rebuilt his library at that place on a magnificent ſcale; and it is now the moſt ſplendid eſtabliſhment of the kind in the kingdom. It is well known that it commands the favourite Promenade of the Steyne; while Pollard's enjoys the advantages of the ſea proſpect.

The progreſs making in the erection of All Saints Church, in Lewes, under the direction of Mr. Wilde, affords the inhabitants the proſpect of its being opened for divine ſervice, much ſooner than was expected, when the corner ſtone was laid in December laſt. The walls are of bricks, with ſtone ruſtics, and it is but juſtice to the builder to ſay, that they pleaſe the eye of every ſpectator.

The ſucceſs which has attended the reſearch for coal at Bexhill, has ſtimulated others to ſimilar purſuits, in ſituations equally promiſing

fing. At Rotherfield several men are actively employed in boring; and at Maresfield some good specimens have been obtained.

Married.] At Westbourn, the Rev. Thomas De Lacy, archdeacon of Meath, to Miss Mountray, daughter of the late John M., esq. commander in his majesty's navy.

Died.] At Lewes, Araunah Verral, gent., 62.—Mr. Davey, plumber and glazier.

At Horsham, William Ellis, esq. clerk of the peace for Lewes.

At Brighton, Miss Emma Wick, daughter of Mr. W., of the Prince of Wales's household.

At Shipley, Mr. Nye, Yeoman.

At Bognor Rocks, Stephen Coffer, esq. of Mark-lane, London.

Mr. J. Medwin, eldest son of Mr. Medwin, solicitor, at Horsham. He was returning in a gig, from a sale at Muntham, when the horse at the top of Pitt's-hill, about half a mile from Horsham, ran away with the carriage, threw Mr. M. out, and the reins being entangled with his legs, dragged him along the road, by which he was so terribly bruised that he expired about two hours afterwards, without having uttered a syllable.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Portsmouth, Lieutenant R. Balfour, commanding his majesty's ship Safeguard, to Miss Maddock, daughter of Mr. M., of the Dock-yard.

At Southampton, John Ballie, esq. of Sherwood Park, county of Carlow, to Miss Ann Wilson, youngest daughter of the late Richard W., esq. of St. Kitts.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. James Nicholson of the Sun Fire Office, to Miss Ann Haddon.

Richard M. Movey, esq. of North Marden, Sussex, to Miss Roberts, daughter of Mr. R., of Aubeston.

Died.] At Portsmouth, the lady of Thomas A. Minchin, esq.—Mr. Frederick Lobb, midshipman of his majesty's ship Captain, and son of Captain L., commander of that ship.—Mrs. Fowles, wife of Mr. F., baker.

At Tunworth, the Rev. John Ilfey, rector of that place.

At Winchester, Lieutenant Green, of the royal navy, son of Harry G., esq. town clerk of that city.—Miss Rogers, daughter of Mr. William R., coach-maker.

At Farcham, Miss H. L. Burdon, youngest daughter of Capt. B., of the navy, 14.

At Havant, Mr. Knapp, senior partner in the old and established firm of Richard and James K.

At Fordingbridge, Mr. John Turner, son of the late Mr. T., attorney.

At Fyfield, Christian, wife of the Rev. H. White, rector of Shalden.

At Southampton, Mr. Ringgette, of the King's Arms,—Mr. Thomas Baker, sen. an eminent trader, merchant and banker.—Mrs. Hayes.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Orcheston, Edward Fennell, esq. of the New Brunswick Fincibles, to Miss Gibbs, daughter of Francis G., esq.

Died.] At Salisbury, Joseph Bird, esq. late a captain in the horse guards blue, and brigade major on the staff in this district, 31.

Mr. Abel Howell, silversmith. He had been indisposed a few days before; but on the evening preceding his death had been working some hours in his garden, and on retiring to rest complained of slight fatigue only; in the morning he was found dead in his bed, having expired apparently without pain or struggle.

At Britford, suddenly, Mr. Newman, sen. late a respectable farmer, but had retired from business about two years.

At Wootton Basset, the lady of John Ralph, esq.

At Marlborough, Mr. J. Mills, 99.

At Semington, Mrs. Lewis, 78.

BERKSHIRE.

Cumberland Lodge, in Windsor great park, is undergoing such considerable alterations and improvements, by direction of his Majesty, that it is supposed this long deserted mansion is intended for the residence of some branch of the royal family. In the mean time, the gold and silver plate, brought from Hanover, remains there under a guard of the Oxford blues; and the King's fine stud of Hanoverian horses occupy the stables.

Married.] At Lambourn, Lieutenant William Garrard, of the Madras engineers, to Miss M. Francis.

At Reading, Mr. Brand, to Miss Willidon.

At Burghfield, Mr. Charles Hearne, to Miss A. Hancock.

At Bufcot, near Faringdon, Mr. John Prior, to Miss Yates.

Died.] At Warfield, Miss Cotterel.

At Bracknall, Mrs. Burdett, widow of Captain B.

Suddenly, at the Rev. Mr. Knapp's, Englefield rectory, Mrs. Knapp, wife of William K. senior alderman of Reading.

In Holywell, aged 78, Mrs. Ann Lloyd, widow of the late Mr. L. formerly master of the academy in the Vine-yard, Abingdon.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The workmen employed in cutting the intended new course for the river Avon at Bristol, have within these few days discovered large quantities of timber about twenty feet below the surface, under a thick bed of clay; they appear to have been probably placed there by some great inundation, and from their decayed state, to have lain there for a long series of ages.

The foundation of a new Assembly-room is laid at the east end of the Mall at Clifton. It will be a handsome public building, and do honour to the liberality and taste of those who have patronised and subscribed to it.

Married.] At Bath, Nicholas Sadlier, esq. of Sadlier's Wells, in the county of Tipperary,

rary, to Miss Margaret Bowen.—Thomas G. Jacques, esq. of Yorkshire, to Miss Gore, eldest daughter of Mr. and Lady Morres G.—Joshua Uhtoff, esq. to Miss Jane Farrer, daughter of James F. esq.

At Bristol, Mr. G. Bowen, jun. to Miss E. Halton, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-colonel H. on service in the East Indies.

Died.] At Clifton, John Paterson, esq. of London, and of Carmichael, county of Lanerk, North Britain.—The eldest daughter of Sir George Rumbold.—Miss Eliza Hammond, only daughter of the late Benjamin H. esq. of Liverpool, 18.

At Bristol, Mrs. Carruthers, 25.—Mr. Underwood, iron-monger.—Mr. Thomas Bevan.—Mr. Blanning, shipwright.—Mrs. Watkins.—Mr. Long, of the Cross Keys.—Mr. Arthur Sawyer, accomptant.—James Palmer, esq. many years a resident in the island of Jamaica.—Mr. Benjamin Brown, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Crawley.—Mr. Talboy.—Miss Jones.

At Paulton, Mrs. Rachel Symes, 89.

At Taunton, Mr. George Hare, postmaster.

At the Cottage, near Taunton, John Southey, esq. uncle to the poet of that name, 63.

At Shepton Mallet, Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. Thomas G. clothier.—Mrs. Cary, wife of Mr. C. tanner.

At Portishead, Mrs. Ann Player, 95.

At Clutton, Mr. Hillman, sen. who had lately retired from the Golden Hart, in that place, which he kept nearly fifty years.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Weymouth, William Walter Yea, esq. a captain in the 1st Somerset Regiment of Militia, to Miss Ann Michel, youngest daughter of the late David Robert Michel, esq. of Dewlish.

At Heathfield, Mr. William Greedy, to Miss E. Fouracre.

Died.] At Swanage, Mrs. Price, widow of the unfortunate Capt. John P., commander of the Prince of Wales East Indiaman, lost off the Cape of Good Hope, since which accident she has been gradually dying. The infant family are left under the protection of her brothers, Colonel Cole, of the Royal Marines, Capt. Edmonds, of his Majesty's ship Diomede, and Mr. Price, adjutant of the 3d (Kensington's) London Regiment.

At Piddletown, Mr. Sparke, of the King's Arms Inn; his death was occasioned by a mortification, brought on from an injury he received by the starting of his horse, when returning from a meeting of the Dorset Yeomanry Cavalry, of which he was a member.

At Poole, John Lander, esq. collector of the customs.

At Shaftesbury, Robert Dudley, esq.

At Trent, near Sherborne, Mr. Samuel Eastment.

DEVONSHIRE.

The mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock are said to be in a very flourishing state, and to produce very considerable quantities of copper ore. A new canal is forming there to communicate with the Tamar. This canal is to be carried through a hill, for a considerable distance, and it is hoped that the subterraneous cut will have the additional advantage of intersecting several new lodes of copper.

The new telegraphs fixed at the lines and Saltrun Heights, Plymouth, communicate in a line of telegraphs with the Portsmouth telegraphs. They have been worked for a trial, and a message of some length has been transmitted to the Admiralty, and an answer received in 26 minutes; short messages can be sent and an answer returned in from 10 to 12 minutes; a celerity of conveying intelligence hitherto unknown in this country. There is a comfortable lodge built for the reception of the men who work the telegraphs, but they do not know what intelligence is conveyed.

Married.] At Heavitree, Thomas Hugo, esq. of Crediton, to Miss Jane A. Philip, daughter of the late Arundle P., esq.

At Luppitt, Mr. William Hussey, auctioneer, to Miss Sarah Hodges, daughter of the late James H., esq.

At Totnes, Dr. Marshall, to Miss Farwell, daughter of Arthur F., esq.

Died.] At Sacheverell Hall, near Exmouth, Mrs. Martha Iliff, wife of Edward I., esq. 36.

At Exeter, Mr. James Wescomb.—Mr. Samuel Fley.—Mrs. Dorothy Eastchurch.—Mrs. Strong, Mother of Mr. S., of the Poltimore Inn.

At Tiverton, Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. John W., attorney.

At Charmouth, Mrs. Coade, sister to Samuel C., esq. of Lyme, 84.

At Heavitree, Mrs. Wolland, wife of Mr. W.

Mrs. Bealey, relict of the Rev. Thomas B, formerly vicar of West Anstey, near Tiverton.

At Northmolton, Mrs. Prudence Thorne, 68.

At Stonehouse, Mr. John Keenor, lately a wine merchant at Plymouth, 63.

At Starcross, Captain Pooke.

CORNWALL.

Iron rail-ways are about to be adopted in this county, where considerable advantages are expected from them. One is to be formed near Hayle; another will convey the produce of the Gwennap mines to the sea-shore near Restronget ferry.

Died.] At Upton Helions, Mrs. Wellington, widow of the late Rev. William W., rector of that parish, 31.

At Truro, Mr. Thomas Rivers, of the King's Head Inn, 21.

At St. Austell, Mr. Robert Rowe, 94.—Mr. William Leavis, 29.

At Treluddra, Mr. Robert Hawkey.

At Port Isaac, John Cock, esq.

At Helston, Mrs. Margery Moore, a maiden lady, 86.

At Polruan, near Forwey, Sarah Chase, widow, 102.

DEATHS

DEATHS ABROAD.

On the 21st of May, at the royal palace of Aranjuez, her moſt ſerene highneſs Donna Maria Antonio de Bourbon, Princeſs of Aſturias. The long and painful illneſs, which terminated fatally to the valuable life of her highneſs, was a tuberculous phthiſis, the reſult of mal-conformation. From the time of her royal highneſs's arrival in Spain, the phyſical conſtitutional debility under which ſhe laboured was manifeſted by the paleneſs of her countenance, the flaccidity of her muſcles, the coldneſs of her ſkin, the oppreſſion at her breaſt, and palpitations of the heart of which ſhe complained, and which were accompanied by irregular febrile exacerbations. Theſe different ſymptoms were all greatly aggravated by the two abortions which her highneſs unfortunately experienced. On the 6th of laſt November, at the royal reſidence of St. Lorenzo, ſhe was attacked with an univerſal arthritis, accompanied by vomiting, hectic fever, difficulty of breathing, cough, and ſpitting of blood, which obſtinately continued till the middle of December, when the ſymptoms began to abate. In conſequence of this apparent relief, and the repeated requeſts of her highneſs, ſhe was removed with the court, on the 2d of February of the preſent year, to the royal palace of Aranjuez; where, from the mildneſs of the temperature, her highneſs recovered from her fever, cough, and vomitings, and (though with ſome fatigue) ſhe occaſionally took an airing in a coach. But this relief was only tranſient; for on the 16th, between eight and nine in the morning, after an attack of cough and increaſed palpitation of the heart, her highneſs brought up a conſiderable quantity of red ſpumous blood; and at four the following morning, from three to four ounces of well characterized pus, which latter circumſtance confirmed the opinion previouſly conceived of the exiſtence of tubercles, or vomicæ in the lungs. In conſequence of her dangerous ſituation, the holy viaticum was adminiſtered to her highneſs in the preſence of both their Majeſties; and continuing ſubject to occaſional convulſive ſpaſms, ſhe experienced ſo ſevere an attack on the 19th, that her immediate diſſolution being apprehended, it was judged neceſſary to adminiſter extreme unction. From that period the ſymptoms alternated with more or leſs violence, their remiſſion allowing her highneſs to get occaſionally out of bed, until the middle of April; when becoming aggravated, particularly the oppreſſion at the cheſt, the palpitations, purulent expectorations, and febrile exacerbations, it was found neceſſary to adminiſter the holy viaticum a ſecond time, not neglecting the employment of ſuch medical means as were deemed neceſſary to afford relief. From this period the whole concourſe of ſymptoms became greatly increaſed in violence, until the deceaſe of her highneſs. This fatal event took place, notwithſtanding the ſkill, vigilence, and care employed by the ſeven phyſicians of his Majeſty's houſehold, who, by the expreſs order of their Majeſties, were in attendance day and night upon her highneſs. The phyſicians, who held long and repeated conſultations in order to deviſe the moſt ſuitable and effectual meaſures for her relief, have the ſatisfaction of knowing that they performed all that was incumbent on them; ſeveral of the remedies that they employed were, according to her highneſs's ſtatement, the ſame as had been previouſly preſcribed for her at Naples, namely, a milk diet, viper broth, edulcorating decoctions, &c. The opinion entertained by the phyſicians from the very commencement of the diſeaſe, and their prognoſtication of its fatal termination, were confirmed by the appearances of the body on opening it, preparatory to its being embalmed. The heart appeared of an unuſual magnitude, the ventricles, the ſinuſes, auricles, and all the large veſſels iſſuing from its cavities, were enlarged or aneuriſmatic; the interior portion of the left lobe of the lungs was greatly augmented in ſize, of a livid colour, accompanied with a purulent extravaſation, intermixed with blood. In the upper part of both ſides, near the firſt true rib, there was found a portion of it ſchirrous, and cloſely adhering to the pleura, with ulcers containing pus. The abdominal cavity, on being opened, was found filled with a ſerous fluid, conſtituting aſcitic dropſy, as was clearly foreſeen; the ſtomach was very ſmall; both that viſcus and the ſmaller inteſtines were in an inflamed ſtate, and of a livid appearance: the whole of the body was anaſarcous, and covered with livid ſpots.

At Paris, M. Rétif de la Bretonne, in the 72d year of his age. This original and copious, and ſtill more *bizarre* author, wrote more than 100 volumes, which met with ſucceſs. He had been a journeyman printer, and it is ſaid that he ſet up one of his works without having ever written it. There is much humour in his *Paiſan Perverti*, which is but too true a picture of the loweſt vices and moſt diſguſting manners. His *Vie de mon Pere*, leſs known, is perhaps his beſt production. He was nicknamed the Jean Jacques Rouſſeau of the Streets, a title that well characteriſed him.

In the Eaſt Indies, aged 21 years, Evelyn Seymour, gent, godſon of the Ducheſs of Kingſton, to whom her Grace bequeathed a handſome legacy. He was a deſcendant of the Seymours, of the Bollin, near Roſs, and midſhipman on board the Hon. Company's cruiſer, the Princeſs Auguſta. Being engaged in an expedition with twenty-four men, in croſſing a river near Bombay, the boat upſet, and Mr. Seymour, with twenty-two of his brave followers, was drowned.

At Cape Breton, Mr W. Woodfall, chief juſtice of that iſland. He was the ſon of the late Mr. W. W., and was a young man of a very reſpectable character: his talents and

profeſſional attainments well qualified him for the ſituation he held; and a work which he publiſhed, on the Law concerning Landlord and Tenant, fully proves that he might have riſen to conſiderable repute, if he had remained in this country. He fell a ſacrifice to the climate, and his anxiety to diſcharge his duty; for, though labouring under ſevere infirmity, he would often be carried into court, where he has fainted during his official exertions. He has left a widow and three children.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MR. RALPH DODD, the Civil Engineer, has publiſhed an Introductory Report on the propoſed new harbour at Brighthelmſtone; ſome extracts from which are worthy of the attention of all the commercial part of the public.

"Let us (ſays Mr. Dodd,) view the eligibility of this ſpot, for making a harbour of ſafety, and we ſhall find few places in the Kingdom equal to it, poſſeſſing a fine deep bold ſhore, gradually approaching the land, in regular ſoundings, without rocks or ſhifting ſands near it; an excellent clay or holding ground, for an outer roadſtead; a ſolid chalky rock bottom, for the baſements of erecting neceſſary piers, with a number of coincident advantages that are ſeldom found united. Thus Nature, as it were, invites the hand of Induſtry and Ingenuity, to form by art what ſhe has withheld; and happy am I to declare its practicability, with ſo many inviting advantages.

"Let us now view the importance of this harbour in a commercial point of view, and we ſhall find it teeming with advantages to the town and ſurrounding country. To mention all, would be only producing a ſchedule, at preſent unneceſſary to recite; but to name only one, the article of coal, ſo neceſſary for fuel in our different dwellings—it would, at leaſt, reduce it in price ten ſhillings per chaldron; and of courſe on other articles imported in like manner. By the adoption of this much to-be-deſired harbour, what is the commercial mind called upon to contemplate?—the riſing-up of a new mart, that will make rapid ſtrides in commerce from its ſituation and locality, only 54 miles from the metropolis, and then an immediate entrance into the Britiſh Channel, without the trammels of a bar harbour, which, by their ſhifting ſands and ſhingles, too often retard the laden bark, paſſing in or out, at a time when moſt wanted, and in head-winds totally inacceſſible. But from this intended harbour, by well-moored warping-buoys, they may paſs in and out in the moſt adverſe winds, and at night-time, by the well-regulated ſignal lights, enter it, during any period, in equal ſafety. It muſt be further remembered, that the prevailing eaſterly winds, which look up the trade in the Thames, from the Metropolis ſending it weſtward, will be ever open here, from whence, with the wind abaft the beam, they may ſail to every port weſtward. In ſhort, that one wind here is ſufficient, when it requires two from the metropolis, viz. one from the weſtward to lead them down the river to the North Foreland, then another to the northward or eaſtward, to carry them down Channel; the like advantage will be attached to this Port in prevailing winds from the Weſtward, which prevents veſſels entering the river Thames.

"My own mind too is big with expectation, that whenever the happy day of peace arrives, this harbour, (if then ready for ſervice) with all its local advantages, muſt command the greater part of the French trade; for what perſon wiſhing to viſit the metropolis of London or Paris, will not wiſh to purſue the leaſt expenſive and ſhorteſt route, which is certainly by Brighton and Dieppe? And whether a perſon croſſes a ſea of eight leagues, between Dover and Calais, with uncertainty, at the journey's end, of entering either of thoſe indifferent harbours, from the various changes they undergo in bad weather, by the ſhifting of ſands and ſhingles at their entrance, or ſailing twenty five leagues from Dieppe to Brighton, with certainty of an entrance to a harbour that will ever receive them; ſurely the latter muſt be preferred.

"Although Brighton, at preſent, poſſeſſes no immediate water inland communication, canals may be conſtructed, and that even to approach the metropolis, which will bring arts and manufactures with them; and I have no doubt but the improving hand of Time will effect that in a ſhorter period than may by ſome be expected. From the year 1758 to the cloſe of the ſeſſions 1804, 165 Acts of Parliament for making and amending Canals had been granted; the Parliamentary Eſtimates for which, were 15,006,1991. and the length of the line of country to be cut through, 9896 miles: this fully evinces the high ſenſe held of their utility by the Legiſlative wiſdom of the country.

"Some gentlemen incorrectly ſuppoſe it impoſſible to erect and carry piers into the ſea, to form a ſecure harbour at Brighton: but they certainly are unacquainted with the extent of the piers at Calais and Dunkirk; the former of which projects 800 yards, or 2400 feet, into the ſea, and the latter was carried out to the extended diſtance of 2000 yards, or 6000 feet.

"I propoſe that the interior ſpace between the piers ſhall be about 14 ſquare acres, ſufficient to contain upwards of 200 ſail of veſſels, averaging them at 32 feet beam, and 100 from ſtem to ſtern, and allowing room for ſhifting, &c. For the accommodation of ſhipping and commerce, between the piers or outer harbour, a public quay is deſigned, to extend 1152 feet, with ſlips at each end: and, in the baſon or inner harbour, it is deſigned that a wharf, or quay-room, ſhall be made, 1500 to 2000 feet and upwards, with graving-docks, &c. which will form a moſt deſirable place for embarkation. On the north, between the inner harbour and the

the Cliff, from the east to the west pier, it is intended to erect a range of warehouses, fifty in number, which, from the desirable form of the Cliff, can be executed with comparatively small expence; nothing is required but a brick vaulting to give them a formation, and their locality must render them of immense value.

"As I deemed it of great national importance that this harbour should receive his Majesty's ships of war, which usually cruize in this part of the Channel, as well as merchantmen, either to gain shelter, or repair damages sustained at sea, I am enabled to state, that I received the following dimensions of draught of water, length of line, and width of beam, from N. Diddams, Esq. the Master-builder of his Majesty's dock-yard at Portsmouth, viz. a frigate of 36 guns, 137 feet on deck, 38 feet 3 inches beam, will draw afore 17 feet, and abaft 18 feet 9 inches; a frigate of 32 guns, 126 feet on deck, 35 feet 6 inches beam, will draw afore 16 feet 4 inches, and abaft 18 feet 8 inches; a frigate of 28 guns, 120 feet 6 inches on deck, 38 feet 7 inches beam, will draw afore 15 feet 10 inches, and abaft 16 feet: a sloop of war, 100 feet on deck, 27 feet 6 inches beam, will draw afore 13 feet 4 inches, and abaft 13 feet 6 inches; a man-of-war brig, of 96 feet 6 inches on deck, 31 feet beam, will draw afore 11 feet 5 inches, and 15 feet abaft; a 50-gun ship, 150 feet 6 inches on deck, and 40 feet 8 inches beam, will draw 19 feet 10 inches afore, and 20 feet 10 inches abaft; by which it will be seen, that in full tides the largest frigate in the navy, or a 50-gun ship, may enter, and even with a little excavation the harbour may be made to receive line-of-battle ships, if hereafter found necessary, as they seldom draw more than 24 or 25 feet water."

The following are the average prices of Navigable-canal, Dock, and Insurance Office Shares, for July, 1806, as sold by Mr. SCOTT, the Agent, New Bridge-street, London:—The Calder and Hebble Navigation, dividing 13l. per Cent. per Annum, 2391.—Leeds and Liverpool, dividing 8l. per Cent. per Annum, 171l. to 172l.—Grand Junction, 97l.—Ashton and Oldham, 72l.—Peak Forest, 60l.—Rochdale, 40l. to 57l.—Warwick and Birmingham, 95l. dividing at the rate of 5l. per Cent.—East India Docks, 5 per Cent. 124l.—West India Docks, at 143l. to 144l. ex-dividend of Nett 5l. per Cent. on the last half-year.—London Docks, 103l. per Cent. ex-dividend of 2l. 10s. Nett, for the last half-year.—Globe Insurance, 100½l. per Cent. ex-dividend 2l. 10s. Nett, for half a year.—Imperial Assurance, 12l. per Cent. Premium.

The imports of bees-wax into Ireland by the way of Liverpool from Russia, are very great; one entry lately paid a duty of 150l. The other imports are tallow and honey, Archangel tar and pitch, turpentine, rosin, hemp and codilla, flax, oars, staves, fir timber, deals, &c. from the northern ports of Europe, as also linseed oil, painters' colours, threads, geneva, &c. from what is now called the kingdom of Holland.

An Account of the TOTALS of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS of Great Britain, for the Years ending the 5th January 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, and 1806, respectively; so as to ascertain the Balance of each Year.

YEARS.	OFFICIAL VALUES.				Real VALUE of British Produce and Manufactures Exported.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		
	From the East Indies and China.	From all other Parts.	Foreign Produce, deducting Over-Estimate on Coffee.	British Produce and Manufactures	
	£	£	£	£	£
1799 ------	4,284,805	22,552,626	9,556,144	24,084,213	38,942,498
1800 ------	4,942,275	25,628,329	13,815,837	24,301,283	39,471,205
1801 ------	5,424,441	27,871,115	12,087,047	25,699,809	41,770,354
1802 ------	5,794,906	25,647,412	14,118,837	26,993,129	43,500,666
1803 ------	6,348,687	21,643,577	9,326,468	22,252,027	40,100,870
1804 ------	5,214,621	23,986,669	10,515,574	23,935,793	40,349,642
1805 ------	— —	24,273,451	9,950,503	25,003,508	41,068,942

An Account of the Quantity and real Value of all FOREIGN IRON IMPORTED, EXPORTED, and RETAINED for Consumption, in Great Britain; on the Average of Six Years, ending the 5th of January, 1806.

SPECIES OF IRON.	IMPORTED.		EXPORTED.		RETAINED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons. C. q. lb.	£ s. d.	Tons. C. q. lb.	£ s. d.	Tons. C. q. lb.	£ s. d.
Bar	36,179 2 1 2	969,134 0 11	4,524 19 2 27	122,076 4 3	31,654 2 2 2	847,357 18 4
Cast, old, broken, &c.	1,495 17 0 16	13,983 12 4	0 5 2 10	2 12 8	1,495 11 2 5	13,985 19 7
Drawn or hammered	10 3 3 10	286 0 3	22 15 3 11	615 15 11	— — —	— — —
Pig	472 18 2 1	3,553 12 2	4 6 2 18	32 9 4	468 11 3 10	3,521 2 9
Hoops	1 19 2 9	52 2 2	5 12 2 22	146 10 1	1 7 1 26	36 7 9
Wrought Nails, &c.	33 1 0 7	1,163 16 10	32 2 0 5	1,164 9 3	8 7 3 21	231 11 2
Total	38,193 2 1 17	988,173 6 8	4,590 2 2 9	124,038 1 6	33,628 1 1 11	865,182 19 7

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Having experienced during the latter part of the month much wet, with frequent thunder ſtorms, and torrents of rain, the heavieſt and moſt forward crops of Wheat have been beaten down in many ſituations, and will be materially injured, ſhould not dry weather ſoon follow; the reaping will be both troubleſome and expenſive.

Oats in general may be expected to turn out a fair crop. Barley has much improved, but that grain coming in two growths, the produce, on thrathing, will be conſiderably leſſened. Peas in moſt ſituations prove a bad crop, in ſome they have totally failed. Field Beans have fared ſomewhat better and may be expected to yield tolerably well. Potatoes improve much, and ſeem to have recovered the check they met with, from the dryneſs of the ſeaſon ſoon after they were planted. The average price of Wheat per quarter throughout England and Wales is, 82s. 5d.; of Barley, 38s. 10d.; and of Oats, 29s. 6d.

The Hay harveſt, in the Counties diſtant from the Metropolis, has been much impeded by the late frequent ſhowers, and in ſome of the low meadows, large quantities of Hay are ſpoiled. In St. James's Market Hay fetches from 2l. to 5l.; and ſtraw, from 1l. 10s. to 2l. 11s.

The Turnips recently ſown, that work having been performed twice in many extenſive diſtricts, may now be expected to ſtand for a crop; and in the early part of the preceding month, in the Fen country the burning of land for Coleſeed was finiſhed and ſown to a great extent; the Coleſeed left for ſeed looked well, and the weather at that Time was favorable to Fen and Waſh Graſs.

The Clovers and winter Tares which were early fed, or mown, grow faſt and afford excellent keep.

The recent improvement of the paſtures has been favorable to the dairyman and grazier, and at the late fairs, Lean Cattle, Store Sheep, and Milking Cows have ſomewhat advanced in price. In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 3s. 10d. to 5s. 4d per ſtone; Mutton from 3s. to 5s. 4d.; and Pork from 4s. to 5s. 4d.

Cart Colts bred in the Fens, and young freſh Horſes in farmers hands, are much in requeſt by the dealers, and obtain good prices: in prior ſorts ſince the great ſales, in conſequence of the reduction in the cavalry, are ſcarcely diſpoſeable, but on very low terms. At preſent little buſineſs is done in the Pig Market, excepting in ſmall ſtores for the dairy.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

"Now the mower whets his ſcythe;
And every ſhepherd tells his tale
Under the hawthorn in the dale."——MILTON.

THE Dog wild briar, *roſa canina*, began to flower about June 4; the field pea, *piſum ſaltivum*, on the 6th; *ranunculus arveſis*, and *lingua*, the corn crowfoot, and great crowfoot, June 8; *clematis alba*, *fraxinella*, June 20; the white lily, *lilium candidum*, June 28; the white dog-roſe, *roſa arveſis*, July 2.

The hay was cut, and a very conſiderable part of it houſed, before the firſt of July.

In the beginning of June the weather was exceedingly hot, and during the whole of the month the face of the country has had a very parched appearance from want of moiſture. The refreſhing rains which fell on the 26th and 27th were of eſſential ſervice, but they were ſcarcely ſufficient to change the general aſpect of the vegetation.

During the heat of the day, the Sheep now collect together on the roads, or on duſty places or the commons, and run with their noſes cloſe to the ground, to ward off the gad-fly, *oeſtrus ovis*, which at this ſeaſon of the year teizes them, by endeavouring to depoſit its eggs in their noſtrils.

The yellow wagtail, *motacilla flava*, runs about the graſs-plots of gardens, in ſearch of inſects and other food.

The twittering note of the ſedge-warbler, *ſylvia ſalicaria* of Latham, is now heard every evening, amongſt the ruſhes and carices which grow along the ſwampy ſides of the rivers.

The water lizards, *lacerta aquatica*, have all caſt off their tadpole form, and attained their perfect ſtate.

In dry waſte grounds the nimble lizard, *lacerta agilis*, may frequently be ſeen running about, or baſking itſelf upon a ſtone or dry bank, in the ſun-ſhine.

The common ſnake, the viper, and the blind or ſlow-worm, now often appear out of their holes during the day-time. I have ſeen dead individuals of all the ſpecies lying in the roads. The brittleneſs of the ſlow-worm is very ſurpriſing; almoſt the ſlighteſt blow will cut it in two. In conſequence of this, its dead body is generally found in two or more pieces, and very ſeldom whole.

A male

A male and female of the privet hawk moth, *sphinx ligustri*, were brought to me about the middle of June. The female had depofited all her eggs before fhe was caught.

The rofe-chaffers, *fcarabæus auratus*, are now feen on the flowers of feveral of the garden plants.

On the evening of the 20th of June, as I was walking along the road, a fmall luminous object paffed fo near me, that I fnapped at and caught it in my hand. I found it a male glow-worm. This is the only one that I ever faw on wing. Since this time I have been told of no fewer than four, which in different evenings have entered the window of a gentleman's houfe in my neighbourhood.

A fhoal of mullet, *mugil cephalus*, approached the coaft on the 10th of June, and in one net about feven hundred weight were caught. I have not fince heard of their being taken, except in fmall numbers.

On the 19th of June the net belonging to the only mackrel boat then employed, caught about eight thoufand of thefe fifh; and in the following evening eleven boats went out, and in all the nets a very great number were taken. A north-eaft wind prevailed for fome days afterwards, which again drove the fhoal out to fea, and from this time, till the night of the 3d of July, very few, if any, were to be feen. But on that evening feveral thoufands were taken by the nets of all the boats.

A few fcads, *fcomber trachurus*, feldom, however, more than eight or nine inches in length, are occafionally brought in by the mackrel nets.

Amongft other voracious fifh which purfued the mackrel to our coafts was a Port-beagle, or Corniſh fhark, about five feet in length. It got entangled in a chowl net, which was laid to catch falmon; and, on taking up the net at the enfuing tide, it was found there dead. In ſtruggling to efcape, it is moft probable that it had beaten itſelf to death.

The falmon are not yet caught in any great numbers. They feem, on this coaft, to diminifh in quantity every year.

Hampfhire.

N.B. Errors of the preſs in the laſt month's Report, p. 591, l. 46, for "*trawling*," read "*hawling*;" l. 48, for "*been at fea*," read, "*been feen at fea*;" p. 592, l. 35, for "*papilio carda mafies*;" read, "*papilio cardamines.*"

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of June to the 24th of July, 1806, inclufive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.20., July 10. Wind S. W.
Loweſt 29,55., July 21. Wind South.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 38 hundredths of an inch.

Between the mornings of the 9th and 10th, the mercury roſe from 29.82 to 30.20.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 81°, July 10. Wind S. W.
Loweſt 45°, June 27 & 28. Wind N. E.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 11°.

Early in the morning of the 10th the thermometer was only 58°; but on the 11th, at the fame hour, it was as high as 72.

The quantity of rain fallen fince our laſt is equal to full eight inches in depth. The heavy rains, attended with much thunder and lightning, are the principal features that mark this month's ſtate of the weather. The rains have however, after a long drought, been very ſeaſonable, unleſs in places where the corn has been beaten down by their great ſtrength.

The thunder ſtorm on the 24th inſtant was by much the moſt terrific we have witneſſed for a conſiderable time; it was, however, not general, and in ſome inſtances we know it did not extend but to a very ſhort diſtance with any degree of violence. It commenced about two o'clock, being preceded with great darkneſs. The wind blew a briſk breeze from the S. W., while the clouds roſe rapidly in the ſouth-eaſterly direction, and croſſing the current of air, at length burſt over the metropolis in a ſucceſſion of tremendous explofions, reſembling diſcharges of artillery. The ſtorm laſted nearly an hour, in the courſe of which the rain fell in ſuch prodigious torrents as to reſemble, it is ſaid, the periodical rains within the tropical climates. Much damage was done in ſome parts of the metropolis and its neighbourhood.

On

On Wednesday the 16th, a very brilliant meteor was seen to pass over the metropolis, at exactly twelve minutes before nine o'clock in the evening.

The wind has been very variable this month, and during the storm of the 24th it shifted to every point of the compass.

The following Observations were communicated by Mr. LOFFT, *of Troston, in Suffolk:*

The Meteorological Report, since the commencement of this month, consists of the following general circumstances; for illustration of which some observations on the two preceding months appear requisite.

May and June had been uncommonly fair and dry, with occasionally cold winds and frequent night frosts, some of them strong. On the 20th of June the thermometer had varied, from twelve at noon to twelve at night, from 82½ to 57°; or, in other words, had passed through 24½ degrees of temperature, from nearly the highest temperature of July in this latitude, to about the mean temperature of September: such a transition hardly ever occurs even in the midst of winter.

The eclipse on the 16th of the sun, though small, had been very distinct; there were then no spots observable, with a good reflector, of the power of 100. Latter end of the month several cluster spots.

By inadvertence the first contact in the eclipse was lost. At about the middle, altitude, Sun, 24° 45', nearly; at the end of the eclipse, 19° 45', nearly.

The preceding state of the weather having been such as I described, July commenced with rain, and, although usually the dryest month of the year, it has been wet and cloudy to an extraordinary degree. On the 11th, we had our share of the great and extensive tempest. It was an universally cloudy sky, from about nine in the morning, for about four hours. Barometer sunk from 29.9½. to 29.7.; thermometer, from 75° to 68½°.

In the great solar eclipse of above ten digits in September 1795, I remember, though it was a very sun-shiny day, and the time of the height of the eclipse nearly that which would have been the warmest part of the day, the thermometer sunk 16° from the commencement of the eclipse to the greatest obscuration.

The thunder was very loud and continued, though distant; the lightning red. The loudest explosion seemed to be near 30" from the flash; which, admitting sound to travel 1,142 feet per second, implies a distance of more than 33,000 feet, or about five miles. By its violence at that distance, it might be conjectured what it must have been when nearest.

The 16th, 17th, and 18th were almost a continued cloudy sky, accompanied, especially on the two first, with thunder and lightning, and almost incessant and heavy rain.

The 19th, cloudy and heavy rain. The 20th, cloudy with rain.

Thermometer, nine in the morning of the 19th, 58½°,—20th, 64½°.

Barometer, 29.6. nearly, during all these rains. Wind westerly.

On the 16th, in the evening, there was a very beautiful and perfect rainbow; part of the secondary iris pretty distinct.

Some few glow-worms (but very luminous) were seen the latter end of last month.

The cuckow and the nightingale left us early.

Vegetation slow and backward in May and June; much accelerated in the course of this month.

Hay-harvest, of course, has suffered by the excessive rain; but wheat appears to have benefited hitherto; and barley is not thought to have been any where materially injured, in general to have benefited also.

Erratum: Insert 5 after April, in the meteorological account published in June, for the flowering of the *caltha palustris*.

THE LATE METEOR.

We have been favoured with the following Communication by Mr. HENRY FARY, *of Crown-street, Westminster, whose ingenious and interesting Observations on the Phenomena of Meteors, Shooting-Stars, and falling or Meteoric Stones, which accompanied it, shall be given in our next.*

On Thursday evening, the 17th of July, about eight o'clock, while it was yet broad daylight, a meteor was seen, sufficiently large and bright to attract attention in the day time, of which Mr. Farey gives the following particulars.

Having heard that Mr. Andrew Foster, surgeon, and his son, were in his garden near the Asylum in St. George's Fields, in company with Mr. Henry Herbert, coal-merchant, of Little Abingdon-street, Westminster, and that they saw the late meteor distinctly, he went to the spot, about noon on the 19th, in company with Mr. Herbert, and collected the following particulars. At his request, each of these gentlemen in succession took a straight staff in his hand, and placing himself on the exact spot where he stood at the time the meteor was seen, pointed

ed the ſtaff to the part of the heavens where he firſt ſaw it; he then on a ſignal began to move the ſtaff along, pointing out the courſe of the meteor through the air, and moving the ſtaff with the ſame regular velocity, as near as he could recollect, to the part where the meteor vaniſhed, and then made another ſignal; the times were noted by a ſtop-watch, and on comparing theſe and taking a mean, he ſet down ſeven ſeconds as the time during which the meteor was ſeen by theſe three gentlemen, which he thinks is very near the truth. By help of a common quadrant, each one took the altitude, as near as they could recollect and eſtimate, according to the chimnies and roofs of the buildings round the garden, over which each one ſaw it, the attention of all of them being directed to it at the ſame inſtant; theſe elevations agreed ſufficiently near with 15°; in like manner the altitude of the end of its courſe was ſettled and taken down at 11°; the arc deſcribed by the meteor was meaſured in like manner, and entered at 7°; and by an obſervation of the ſun (which he made on the 19th for the purpoſe), 58° of theſe were to the eaſtward, and 41° to the weſtward, of the ſouth meridian line.

The ſun was about ſetting or ſet on the 17th, and the planet Jupiter had juſt begun to appear, which occaſioned theſe three gentlemen to be looking up at the time they eſpied the meteor, then about 1° eaſt of, and 5° higher, than the planet, over which it appeared to paſs, and whoſe light was for the inſtant quite eclipſed by the ſuperior ſplendour of the meteor; which had a globular nucleus or body, from one fifth to one fourth of the apparent diameter of the moon, and the flame exceeded in brightneſs the planet Venus, during her moſt ſplendid appearance in the dark, notwithſtanding it was yet but ſtrong day-light; there were no viſible clouds, nor was any wind ſtirring at the time. Behind the body of the meteor was a tail, of a brownith kind of light, following its courſe, in which tail one of the gentlemen deſcribed the appearance of bright ſparks, as proceeding from the body; the tail was conical, and its length equal to three or four times the diameter of the body. Towards the end of the apparent courſe the meteor did not diminiſh in brightneſs, but its tail appeared leſs (probably from being nearer to a line with the eye of the ſpectator), until the whole vaniſhed at once, as if ſuddenly extinguiſhed; probably from paſſing behind a cloud, too rare, or elſe of a colour not to be viſible at that time to the eye. No explofions or noiſes were heard, either before or after the appearance; and the apparent tract of the meteor was as nearly ſtraight as poſſible.

Beſides the above particulars, others were gathered from two gentlemen who ſaw it in Ranelagh-ſtreet, Pimlico; and from a lady who was ſitting before, but not looking out of, a window, oppoſite to Arundel-ſtreet in the Strand, until the light of the meteor, thrown upon the eaſtern jamb of the window, attracted her notice, and occaſioned her to look up and ſee a part of its courſe, till the chimnies and roofs interrupted it. From a compariſon of all theſe particulars, Mr. Farey is inclined to eſtimate the courſe of this meteor to have been about S. E. to N. W., and that it paſſed at a conſiderable diſtance to the N. W. of London; and ſhould this direction be correctly aſſumed, he concludes it to be probable that the meteor entered the ſouthern coaſt of England about Pevenſey Harbour, paſſed nearly over Hailſham, Cuckfield, Ryegate, Chertſey, Windſor, Maidenhead, Thame, Diddington, Stratford, Stourbridge, the Wrekin Hill, Elleſmere, Ruthin, Denbigh, and left the north coaſt of Wales near Abergelly. The length of this ſuppoſed courſe of the meteor, across the Britiſh iſland, is about 248 miles, and with a velocity of 4·955 (anſwering to 4½ miles of height), the time would be performed in the ſpace of 50″ nearly. In this ſpace of time, that part of the earth over which the meteor paſſed, and its ſurrounding atmoſphere, would be carried to the eaſtward, by the diurnal rotation, a ſpace nearly equal to nine miles. Mr. Farey communicates theſe data in hopes, as he ſays, that they may awaken the attention of curious and ſcientific readers to this ſubject, particularly thoſe in the country whoſe reſidences are near the line, or track, across the kingdom deſcribed by this curious meteor, (which doubtleſs conſiſted of a very large maſs of ſolid matter), and to induce them to communicate all the particulars within their reach, on its apparent altitude and direction in many places of obſervation; and particularly, that where explofions may have been heard, or fragments ſeen to ſeparate from the meteor and fall, that ſuch fragments may be carefully ſought after, in the holes in which they uſually bury themſelves in the ground, and be preſerved for the examination of a chemiſt; and that as many minute circumſtances as poſſible of the fall and finding of ſuch fragments may be noted down.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several Querifts are requeſted to conſult their Cyclopedias, or Elementary Treatiſes, before they addreſs themſelves to us. In general, it would be advifable that Querifts, whom we eſteem a valuable Claſs of Correſpondents, ſhould mention the Authorities they have previouſly conſulted, becauſe we cannot occupy our Pages with Enquiries on common Topics, the Anſwers to which are furniſhed by Reference to every modern Library.

R. T. is informed that Communications relative to any Points of Fact from the Weſt Indies, and in general from Places abroad, are moſt acceptable to us and to the Public.

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 147.] SEPTEMBER 1, 1806. [2 of Vol. 22.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CONCEIVING that the following letter from a friend, containing an account of the conduct of the French in Hanover, may be intereſting to the public, I ſend it for inſertion in your valuable Magazine, the moſt liberal publication in the only country in the world which enjoys the freedom of the preſs.

Your's, &c. J. SCHMIDT.

Hanover, Feb. 24, 1806.

DEAR S———,

ALTHOUGH you are happily ſettled in England, yet I preſume you have not entirely loſt all intereſt for your native country. You have, doubtleſs, learned much, through the channel of the public papers; but as that information is extremely defective and inaccurate, I ſhall, as briefly as poſſible, acquaint you with what has paſſed during the laſt three years. It perhaps ſurpriſed you, as much as it did us, to find that the army which Bonaparte had ſo warily collected at Nimmegen, under the pretence of ſending it to Louiſiana, was deſtined for Hanover! Judging from the previous inactivity of our Miniſters, they had no ſuſpicions of the views of the French until the French army actually made its appearance, and then, as if they had awoke from a dream, they ſtarted up and ſeized the ſword, with a deſperate reſolution of defence. But in the moment of danger the confidence of the country was not to be obtained, and its required ſpirit of union was diſſipated into perſonal conſiderations of individual ſafety. A levy *en maſſe* was decreed, which had the effect of compelling the young men to emigrate; and our army, which was nominally 30,000 men, in reality was only 18,000. A ſlight ſkirmiſh near Suhlingen, betwixt the outpoſts, ſerved to decide the fate of Hanover! The farce of a convention, concluded the 3d of June, 1803, ſurrendered it to the French, and ſtipulated that the unbroken Hanoverian army ſhould withdraw beyond the Elbe into Lauenburg, and not ſerve againſt France until they had been exchanged.

When you remember that Rudloff was then at the head of affairs, you will not find that this tranſaction was very inexplicable. His well known character put it out of doubt, that, in conjunction with ſome of his colleagues, he acted a treacherous part towards his country, in favour of the enemy. If the French had not received a previous aſſurance of being admitted without moleſtation, they never would have ventured (as they actually did) through marſhes and bogs, without ammunition, or with ſcarcely a ſingle cartridge, to invade a country that had a regular and reſpectable force to oppoſe againſt their inferiority in numbers. However raſh and fool-hardy the French may be, it is not conceivable that they would thus have devoted themſelves to certain ruin, when with the ſame facility they could have ſent a force adequate to enſure their ſucceſs.

In poſſeſſion of Hanover, they no ſooner learned that the King of England refuſed to ratify the meaſures of his miniſtry in the Electorate, than they proceeded, with newly-acquired arms, againſt the force in Lauenburg. The ſpirit of the Hanoverian ſoldiery, who were fired with an ardent zeal to engage the enemies of their country, was ſuch as to lead every one to expect a bloody conflict: but Count Walmoden put their lives and his out of danger, by a ſecond capitulation, no leſs diſgraceful than the former. According to this convention, ſigned on the Elbe on the 5th of July, againſt the unanimous opinion of the whole army, the Hanoverian troops were diſbanded and obliged to lay down their arms!

I am happy to ſay, that the number has been comparatively trifling who have ſince been impelled, by diſtreſs and want of employment, to enter into the French ſervice. After every endeavour to ſeduce them, Mortier could not get together more than 3000 men, the half of whom were not natives; and not deeming it prudent to keep them in Hanover, they have been ſent to the South of France.

The terrors of the people depictured to them every poſſible act of violence from the invading foe; and the liberty granted to the French troops of plundering two or three villages, naturally ſerved to confirm theſe apprehentions, and occaſioned many groundleſs reports; but in a ſhort time every one was convinced that, with

this folitary exception, the French had laid down for themfelves a very different fyftem of conduct. Policy, in fact, fuggefted to them conciliatory meafures; and as plunder was their object, they clearly faw, that by granting us exiftence, they fhould the moft effectually drain the country of its refources, and reap the fruits of our labours.

Agreeably to this idea, Mortier had fpecified as diftinct articles in the convention, that the then exifting Hanoverian miniftry fhould be diffolved, and fuch changes adopted in the electoral conftitution, as he might think advifeable; yet when he came to organize the government, he reinftated moft of the old adminiftration in high places, excluding only Rudloff, Von Arnfwaldt and Kielmannfegge, who, after having deferted their truft, had fled for fecurity into Mecklenburg.

The form of government adopted by the French was purely financial, it being, of courfe, their fole concern to extract from the country as much as poffible during the period of their occupation. To this end, they eftablifhed an executive committee, whofe talk it was to arrange and levy the contributions, and fatisfy all the pecuniary demands of France. Durbach, Mortier's brother-in-law, whofe familiarity with the German language, and extenfive acquaintance among the Germans, fitted him for the office, was commiffioned to feleft this committee, and he accordingly fixed on Hofrath Patje, chief juftice Von Bremer, Hofrath Von Hinüber, Landrath Von Steding, and Landes-Oekonomierath Meier, for his affiftants.

Nor could he have chofen men more fitted to execute the office impofed on them. They confulted the good of the country on every poffible occafion, averted many evils, and made many remonftrances againft the extravagant demands of the French. Among thefe five members of the executive committee, Patje and Von Bremer diftinguifhed themfelves in a peculiar manner. The firft was a patriot in the fulleft fignification of the term. While devoted to Hanover, and the intereft of his fovereign, he filled his office to the entire fatisfaction of the French, and acquired their complete confidence.

This committee was affifted by a deputation of perfons well verfed in the peculiar refources, connexions, and circumftances of the refpective diftricts to which they belonged, whofe advice was neceffary in appreciating the wealth of each individual diftrict, and proportioning the burden of taxes to its real condition. Their fphere of action was no lefs important than that of the committee, and they acquitted themfelves with no lefs credit. They ingratiated themfelves with the commiffioners, and fucceeded in obtaining their confidence by an upright fyftem of conduct, in which they never loft fight of the intereft of their country.

Thefe branches of the government were, however, totally diftinct from the civil adminiftration, in which the French took no concern. While their pecuniary demands were fatisfied to the utmoft of their expectation, they did not trouble themfelves with any other confideration; but whenever there was any failure or backwardnefs in the fupplies, they would threaten the miniftry with taking the management of the finances into their own hands. They would not have abftained from putting this threat in force, if they had not, in reality, taken meafures to convince themfelves that all was done which it was in the power of men to do. It was truly aftonifhing to fee with what indefatigable activity they fcrutinized into the revenues of the ftate, and defeated every poffible fcheme of deception. They demanded of all the minifters and boards of every province, exact lifts of its income and expences, royal, civil, and military, and inftituted the minuteft inquiries into the accuracy of fuch ftatements. The firft authorities of the land were likewife required to deliver in exact ftatiftic accounts of the whole electorate in general, and of each province in particular; and thefe accounts, containing every thing worthy of notice relative to the internal wealth and refources of the country, when copied fair on fine royal paper, and in a fine hand-writing, were difpatched to the Miniftr for the Foreign Department at Paris.

The confequence of this vigilance on the part of the French, was the ruin of Hanover. The firft five months had drained it of every dollar which was to be found in it. What the country wanted in ready money it was obliged to fupply by its credit; and while loads of fpecie were conveying to France, its public treafury was overwhelmed in debt, and its inhabitants ftarving. Although a due eftimate can never be made of our burdens individually, yet the following ftatement will ferve to give you an idea that the French are mercilefs when plunder is in queftion. The public regular expences are calculated to have been—

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1. The pay of the troops, amounting, upon an average, to 25,000 men, which may be eſtimated at two millions and a half rix-dollars yearly.

2. Bread, meat, forage, wood, and in ſome caſes rice and beer, two millions a year.

3. Clothing, viz. coats, linen, ſhoes, breeches, waiſtcoats, ſpatterdaſhes, caps, ſtockings, knapſacks, great coats, &c. which amounted to above half a million: for we had conſtant exchange of ſoldiers, who were in want of every article of dreſs, for ſuch as we had well provided

Beſides theſe, the country had to bear a number of extraordinary expences, the principal of which were—

4. The erection of hoſpitals, for which purpoſe private houſes were fitted up, and furniſhed with a vaſt number of beds, matraſſes, linen, &c.; the ſick being likewiſe daily provided with victuals, drink, and medicines; all which combined to make a ſum of 200,000 dollars.

5. The conſtant uſe of carriages from Hanover to France, and from one part of the country to the other; which cannot be eſtimated at leſs than half a million. The French had an immenſe number of carts, horſes, and men in requiſition during their whole ſtay, particularly for the conveyance of the booty.

The tranſportation of the artillery taken from the armory of Hanover, and the fortreſſes of Hamel, Ratzburg, &c. employed above half a year; and the value of the whole ordnance, including all the beautifulfire-arms, field-pieces, &c. laid up in ſtore, from the famous founderies of Hanover, and the manufactories of Harzberg, was rated at ten millions.—The French had likewiſe now the gratification of recovering a ſet of cannon denominated the Twelve Apoſtles, which they had loſt in the Seven Years' War. As theſe cannon were paſſing through a village where an old General lived who had been preſent in the battle when they were taken, he is ſaid to have ſhed a flood of tears, and ſoon after to have died of grief.

Beſides the ordnance, the beautiful horſes from the King's ſtud, the fine deer in Dieſterwald (carried in expenſive waggons built for the purpoſe), and many other royal effects, all exceeding two millions in value, occupied a full year in their conveyance.

6. The maintenance of, and preſents to, the Generals, exceeding 200,000 dollars. All Generals, particularly thoſe of the higher ranks, had numerous retinues, conſiſting of twelve, and oftener of more perſons. They reſided in the capitals of the provinces of Luneburg, Verden, Lauenburg, Oſnaburg, &c. Upon an average, they received for themſelves and their retinue fifty dollars per day. Beſides theſe, the *commiſſairs en chef* were to be provided for; thus, for example, in Oſnaburg, Deſſolles received for his general ſtaff, and commiſſariate, ſeventy-five dollars per day, from whence may be eaſily inferred the amount of maintaining the commander in chief in the town of Hanover, his general ſtaff, and retinue, with the *commiſſair ordonnateur*. He occupied the electoral palace, and had every accommodation on a more princely ſtyle even than the Elector himſelf would have had.

7. Several millions expended in caſualties; among which may be reckoned the ſupply of quarters for the officers or ſoldiers who could not be provided in certain places; the maintenance of artillery horſes, and an army poſt with three horſes; the erection of batteries on the Elbe; the raiſing and equipping of the Hanoverian Legion; the fortification of Hamel and Nienburg, and victualling the former fortreſs for a whole year; the ſingle contributions on particular provinces, ſuppoſed beſt capable of bearing the burden, with numberleſs other *et cæteras*.

8. The French gained likewiſe 100,000 dollars from the electorate by a financial ſcheme with Count Bentheim, which originated in the following circumſtance:—Count Frederic Charles Philip von Bentheim being deeply involved in debt, mortgaged his county, in 1753, for thirty years, with all its appurtenances, to the electorate of Hanover, for the ſum of 900,000 dollars. The Count afterwards lived as a private man in Paris, and had neither money nor inclination to redeem his eſtate, in conſequence of which it remained the rightful poſſeſſion of Hanover. On his death, which happened in the year 1803, his next relative, the Count von Steinfurth, profited of this opportunity to recover the land, on paying the French half the ſum in ready money, and the reſt by inſtallments. The French troops then left the county of Bentheim, and he was reinſtated in the quiet poſſeſſion of it.

From the preceding ſtatement, it will be ſeen that the French actually drew from Hanover, during a ſtay of two years and ten weeks, no leſs than twenty-ſeven millions of dollars (or 4,300,000*l.* ſter-

ling); a ſum grievouſly felt, as you will conceive, by a land which enjoys few advantages, having no manufactures or trade of any importance, and ſcarcely producing a ſufficiency of corn for the ſupport of its own people. The whole electorate yields, at the utmoſt, not more than five millions of dollars, all of which was employed in ſupporting the military and public eſtabliſhments. No important retrenchments could have been made in theſe expences without bringing ruin on our country. Of courſe, there remained but very little from the ordinary revenues for the French, who were to be ſupplied only by extraordinary loans and taxes.

The voluntary contributions afforded by patriotic individuals were very frequent and conſiderable; every rich man in the towns and provinces, particularly in the principality of Oſnaburg, advanced, from time to time, in the form of a loan, as much as his circumſtances would admit. But notwithſtanding this, and the heavy burdens impoſed on the people, they were ſtill obliged to have recourſe to foreign ſuccour. In the firſt inſtance, Hamburgh, Lubec, and Bremen, the Elector of Heſſe Caſſel, and Hahn, the rich banker of that place, freely afforded aſſiſtance, by the following loans:

	Dollars.
The Elector of Heſſe Caſſel -	500,000
Hahn, the banker - - -	75,000
Hamburgh - - - -	700,000
Lubec, firſt loan - -	160,000
ſecond loan - -	50,000
Bremen - - - - -	625,000
Total	2,110,000

which were all made in the firſt year; but upon the declaration of the King of England, that he would not acknowledge any loans that had been or were to be made, it was neceſſary to uſe threats, and even coercion, in order to extract money from the ſmaller ſtates. Hamburgh ſubmitted on the firſt demand, by paying 500,000 dollars: but Bremen and Lubec perſiſted in a long and obſtinate refuſal, till the French, finding a ſimple demand without avail, blocked them up, by land and water, ſo effectually, that no perſon or thing could get in or out either of the cities or territories. Bremen yielded, after a week's reſiſtance, by complying with half the demand, receiving a promiſe of never being troubled with a ſimilar requiſition; but Lubec ſtood out a fortnight, and was finally releaſed on granting only a part of the contribution. In fine, Bremen paid 250,000, and Lubec 160,000 dollars.

But the burdens of the Hanoverians oppreſſive as they were upon the public at large, were not confined to exorbitant taxes collected every week or month. Each individual had his peculiar burdens, which fell with unequal weight upon his own particular family. The firſt and greateſt of theſe was the quartering of the ſoldiers; from which, in the beginning, no occupier of a houſe, however poor, was exempt, while the richer claſſes were obliged to take in, and liberally provide for ſix and even eight men at a time.

It is true the ſoldiers were to be provided for, as before obſerved, with bread, meat, &c. at the public coſt; yet had this been regularly attended to (which was by no means the caſe), it would have ſerved but very indifferently in the place of better food. No Hanoverian would have ventured to place a diſh from the public ſupply only before his French epicure, who inſiſted on ſharing with him in every delicacy of his own table. According to a moderate computation, the board of every ſoldier coſt thirty *grotes* (1s. 4d. Engliſh money) a day, that of a captain and ſubaltern from three to four hundred dollars a year, and that of a ſuperior officer five or ten times that ſum.

Another burden, no leſs oppreſſive than the former, was the marching of troops backwards and forwards, with numberleſs waggons, and their drivers. This concourſe of men and horſes naturally crowded the ſmall number of houſes by the way in a diſproportionate manner, and from the conſtant exchange of regiments paſſing and repaſſing, the evil roſe to an inſupportable degree. The principality of Oſnaburg, as a frontier province between Hanover and Holland, ſuffered the moſt ſeriouſly from this grievance.

To eſcape the burden of quartering, many inhabitants ſold their houſes, and lived in lodgings; which proved, however, but a ſmall relief, as the tax inſtead of quartering was raiſed accordingly, no claſs being exempted from the general calamity. All towns and villages were therefore occupied by troops, except Göttingen, on account of its univerſity, and The Harz on account of its poverty; but the French, diſliking the waſte and cheerleſs flats of Weſtphalia, and other parts, flocked as much as poſſible to the larger places, which of courſe endured the ſevereſt hardſhips, from being occupied by the greater number of ſoldiers.

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The remoter parts of the country were, however, not without their ſhare of the diſtreſs. Contributions in kind were introduced in lieu of thoſe in money.—Every peaſant was obliged to furniſh the magazines with corn and forage; the proportion of his ſupplies being regulated by the extent of his land. The proviſion was then duly rated, and the peaſant received for the value bonds at five per cent. And however good the intereſt might be, the poor peaſant was thus deprived of corn, hay, and money, the want of which he could not replace except at a treble coſt.

Beſides, the peaſants were obliged, in their turn, to furniſh their quota of waggons, horſes, and carters, in part for the endleſs conveyances before-mentioned.—Without calculating the wear and tear in this caſe, it is ſufficient to conſider the loſs of time and the interruption of his farming buſineſs as a real oppreſſion, eſpecially when, in addition to extraordinary calls, he was liable to be taken from his work in any ſeaſon, and compelled to drive a few French officers to a ball.

Had the ſoldiery, who are generally liberal with their money, been allowed to ſpend their pay in our country, the poor inhabitants would have experienced in that ſyſtem one conſiderable relief: but the Government of France took the moſt effectual meaſures to prevent this, by keeping back their pay eight or ten months, and, in fact, until they had paſſed the Hanoverian frontiers. Beſides, the French commiſſaries and generals, who amaſſed the greateſt ſums, ſent all they could ſpare to France, by which Hanover was, in fact, drained of all its wealth.

The effects of theſe meaſures were too quickly viſible throughout the country. Men of property were obliged to conſume their capitals, and thoſe in inferior circumſtances to borrow at extravagant intereſt, as long as money was to be borrowed at any rate; but this reſource at length failing to numbers who could not give ample ſecurity, they had no alternative but beggary or emigration.

Every one retrenched in his expences, which was only an aggravation of the univerſal miſery. Thoſe who had lived by the luxuries of the great experienced firſt the hardſhips of poverty, from the want of employment and increaſe of expences. Of courſe, thoſe towns in which luxury was moſt prevalent were the firſt victims of the extortions of the enemy; but the evil at length reached every claſs, from the loweſt to the higheſt. Yet perhaps of this latter deſcription, none were more to be pitied than the civil officers of the ſtate; who, accuſtomed, from their rank and education, to a commodious way of living, were expoſed to greater ſacrifices than other people in lower conditions. A cruel retrenchment was made in their ſalaries, and the remaining allowances were irregularly paid, and frequently altogether neglected. Redreſs, in ſuch caſes, was out of the queſtion, for lawſuits would only have increaſed the evil. Thoſe, therefore, who could not emigrate to England, Ruſſia, or ſome other place, were compelled to ſubmit to their misfortunes.

In conſequence of the glaring diſtreſs, frequent petitions were addreſſed to Bonaparte for a relief from part of the burden at leaſt; to which he anſwered, in his uſual affected ſtyle, "*I do not wiſh the Hanoverian people to be ruined; and I wiſh the French name to be honoured among them.*" And on another occaſion he declared, "he would do whatever he could to ſpare the land, the ſituation of which he ſincerely lamented." But notwithſtanding theſe aſſurances, it was not until the end of 1803 that any diminution took place in the number of troops ſtationed in Hanover, when ſeven of the 30,000 were ordered to France, and another removal took place in the ſummer of 1805, leaving 20,000 in the country, which were finally reduced to 5000 when the late unfortunate conteſt demanded their ſervices in another part of Germany.

Barbou remained in Hanover with this ſmall body of French, until the approach of the Pruſſians rendered it neceſſary for them to retire to Hamel. Previous to his departure, he tried to extort from the Government another million of dollars, by declaring, that in caſe of refuſal he would ſet fire to the town: but while the miniſters were deliberating about their anſwer, the Pruſſians made ſuch haſty advances, as rendered it neceſſary for the French to march without delay. As ſoon as they reached Hamel they devaſtated the ſuburbs, by deſtroying the gardens and pulling down the houſes, the wood of which they converted into firing. In the fortreſs itſelf they took poſſeſſion of every thing they wanted for their own uſe, turning the poor people out of their beds or the cottages, as they found occaſion for either. Even the graves of the dead were not exempt from plunder, and they took up ſeveral coffins for the ſake of the wood and the nails. From

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one of them, which they were informed contained the remains of an Englishman, they tore out the body, and threw it into the streets, treating it with every indignity. In the neighbourhood round Hamel they laid the people under contributions, perpetually carrying away their provender and cattle by force.

It was the fate of Hanover to suffer every way by its accidental connection with England. The mischief intended to the English trade, by the blockade of the Elbe and Weser, fell ultimately upon us and the two cities of Hamburg and Bremen. Our transit trade on the Elbe was thus almost totally ruined.

The little province of Osnaburg, whose principal occupation and subsistence lay in the manufacture and exportation of linen, which it sent to Spain and America, received a check from the stoppage of the regular navigation. The produce of this trade to the province (in which almost every peasant had his loom) was above a million of dollars yearly before the blockade. Although the navigation to Hamburg was kept up in part by the way of Tonningen, and that to Bremen by the Jahde, yet the delays, losses, and charges arising from this circuitous mode of conveyance were very injurious to the merchant:—not to mention that every article passing through Hanover was obliged to have a certificate to specify that it had not paid English customs, which was another circumstance that enhanced the price of all commodities to the purchaser.

In the mean time England was carrying on an unmolested trade, by the river Ems, in Emden, Leer, Meppen, and other places. The French attempted, indeed, to molest the progress of English goods from Meppen to Frankfort, and other parts of Germany, and profited by the supposed arrival of some fire-arms on English account, to occupy the town with military. The fire-arms were, of course, not discovered; but for the *prevention* of such an importation, they thought proper to continue there till the King of Prussia, who was then not so complaisant to the French as he has been since, positively insisted on the perfect freedom of the Ems navigation, and on the evacuation of Meppen, which was acceded to.

One alleviation of our distresses is entitled to notice; namely, that the French Generals who had the command in Hanover were men of as good character, and of as much humanity, as could be expected from persons serving such a detestable tyrant as Bonaparte. They kept the strictest discipline in the army to prevent every irregularity, and softened the rigour of the commands they were obliged to issue as much as lay in their power. Mortier being recalled at the end of five months, in consequence of his elevation to the rank of Marshal, Dessolles supplied his place till the arrival of Bernadotte. Under the administration of the latter, our country was greatly relieved by the system of economy he introduced into the whole army. The maintenance of the Generals in Hanover was reduced one-half, by their being obliged to have their food from the royal kitchen, and that of the Generals in the provinces one-third. The officers were enjoined, on their honour, to have their meals at their own expence, for which they received additional pay every month.—The privates were, in like manner, restricted to their allowance, and not permitted to demand any thing but vegetables, and the preparation of their food. He also kept a strict eye over the commissaries, and lowered their salaries. In all these regulations he appeared to be guided by a consideration for the people's distresses; and, in justice to his character, it ought to be stated, that he was friendly to the poor, and performed many acts of charity from his own private purse.

You have here a correct detail of what we have suffered in Hanover from the invasion of the French; at some future period I may, perhaps, communicate to you some observations on the character of the French military, and some anecdotes of their private conduct during their stay in our country.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON perusing the rational and patriotic observations of Mr. Arthur Young, on the subject of National Defence, I was struck by one great and alarming error of opinion, which is very generally prevalent, and of which the complete and satisfactory detection, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, may conduce to good.

I allude, Sir, to the plausible arguments that have been urged, from time to time, in favour of the pike, as a weapon likely to be employed with effect against an invading enemy.

The authority of Marshal Saxe might seem indisputable to him who studies battles on classic ground, and fights over illustrious campaigns in his closet: but we must

muſt direct our attention to the revolutions that have taken place in the ſcience of war, and to the preſent ſtate of actually exiſting warfare.

It is a poſitive fact, that for a long ſeries of years after the introduction of the muſket, preciſion of aim was very imperfectly underſtood; even to a late period the practice of directing the muſket high in the air was univerſal: this diminiſhed the weight that might ſeem to attach to the reaſonings of Marſhal Saxe, deduced from the ineffectual fire of thoſe two battalions who were cut to pieces by a body of Turkiſh horſe at the battle of Belgrade.

Since that event, the ſcience of firearms has been progreſſive, and the direction of the markſman's aim is now reduced to comparative certainty. Since the period of Marſhal Saxe the rifle has been adopted, and by its deſtructive effects has contributed to the ſucceſs of many an eventful battle. It is well known, Sir, that a cloud of riflemen ever precedes the French main army, forming, as it were, an army of itſelf, ſcattering the bolts of death with the ſwiftneſs of lightning, and with a preciſion of aim nearly infallible. It is in vain that the heavy battalions precipitate their charge, with determination of cloſe and vengeful encounter: they find the enemy which thinned their ranks evaporated from before them; ready to re-collect their floating numbers with co-operative agility of movement, and prepared to re-advance as if under the ſhadow of inviſibility. Againſt ſuch opponents how can the pike be thought to avail?

But, Sir, let it be conſidered to what ſpecies of men the Count de Saxe recommends the adoption of the pike.

That the pike, more than any other weapon, requires the compactneſs of well-diſciplined array, muſt be evident to every man who has perſonally witneſſed the evolutions and viciſſitudes of battle. The ſpecies of men whom that General propoſed to arm with the pike were regular ſoldiers: men capable of traverſing the field of action with firm and inſtantaneous concurrence of movement, and fitted calmly to execute the neceſſary formations, even in the preſence of death. With ſuch men, the pike, in particular circumſtances, would doubtleſsly be formidable, perhaps reſiſtleſs: but the moving in maſs with the preciſion of a ſingle body, and eſpecially the line-movement—the advancing in long extended order with unconfuſed and unbroken arrangement, nay, with any degree of ſteady co-operation, is an object of patient and laborious attainment; and exacts the tried mechanical habitude of the formal ſoldier. Yet it is propoſed to confide the pike to the hands of men, who, whatever be their individual expertneſs in the ſimple management of the weapon entruſted to them, can have but a faint and incomplete idea of widely combined movement, and can never be brought to act together in a body with any tolerable uniformity or ſteadineſs. They would blindly ruſh on inviſible deſtruction, and on their impetuous and broken retreat moulder away like ſnow in the ſun.

But in every ſituation, and with every deſcription of ſoldiers, the bayonet fixed on the muſket poſſeſſes this inconteſtible advantage over the pike—the ſoldier is *doubly armed*; and if compelled to retreat, he moleſts and deters his enemy by a Parthian fire: the pikeman, while retreating, is *defenceleſs*.

Both the bayonet and the pike are, however, equally objectionable with relation to raw levies: they both require a firmneſs of connected movement which diſciplined bodies can alone poſſeſs, and without which a charge induces confuſion, and ends in rout.

The bold theory of grappling with the foe, the calculations on muſcular exertion, and on

> "The might that ſlumbers in a peaſant's arm,"

when applied to men in this ſtate of remedileſs indiſcipline, are chivalrous and romantic deluſions: that ſtrength is withered, and that manly daring confounded, when matched againſt the cunning and coolneſs of veteran diſcipline. Have we not a proof of this in the Iriſh rebellion? Did ever more daring fortitude in a bad cauſe animate a boſom, or did ever more powerful vigour nerve a human arm, than what nerved the ſtrength and fired the heart of the Iriſh rebel? But his weapon was the pike: and with the vaunted advantage of numbers, to a point of dreadful ſuperiority, the Iriſh pikemen fled in diſcomfiture before the diſciplined muſketeers of England. How then ſhall our phyſical force be made effective? I anſwer, let every Briton become a markſman: the pike is cheaper than the firelock; but Mr. Arthur Young himſelf has juſtly obſerved, "what are millions when the ſecurity of the kingdom is the queſtion?"

If the enemy ſend before their face

that

that engine of ſudden and inceſſant ſlaughter, the rifle, let us alſo have our clouds of riflemen—no matter whether the weapon be actually a rifle: it is a miſtake to imagine that the formidableneſs of the French *éclaireur* conſiſts in his peculiar weapon; it is veſted in his accuracy of aim. Let our peaſantry have their fowling-pieces, and our volunteers their muſkets: method and practice will render theſe weapons ſcarcely leſs deſtructive than the French rifle. The diſperſing and re-aſſembling, the looſe advance, and irregular ſkirmiſhing retreat, are of quick and eaſy acquirement. Let the maſs of our people ſwarm like locuſts over the ſurface of the land; let them lurk for their prey; every tree, every inequality of earth, will preſent a bulwark and covering of defence: let them advance with rapid caution, and deliberately recede; hovering on the flanks, in the van, and in the rear of the enemy, and dealing around them diſmay, havock, and death. Your's, &c.

Briſtol, VETERANUS.
June 11, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU will oblige me by inſerting in your Magazine the following obſervations on Earl Stanhope's late publication, intitled "Principles of the Science of Tuning Inſtruments with Fixed Tones."

The work commences with the following ſentence: "Several of the firſt mathematicians, as well as many of the moſt diſtinguiſhed muſicians, have ſpent much time in endeavouring to diſcover the beſt manner of toning inſtruments with fixed tones—[His Lordſhip means keyed inſtruments];—but their efforts have not as yet been attended with the deſired ſucceſs."

His Lordſhip then remarks, that of eighteen muſicians whom he conſulted, one-half were for equal, and the other for unequal temperament.* I am afraid his Lordſhip has made all theſe his enemies. Thoſe who were for equal temperament are of courſe againſt him; and the reſt, who "reprobated that mode of tuning as never ſatisfying the ear perfectly in any one key whatſoever," muſt, if I have any car, object to the "new and improved method" for the ſame reaſon.

His Lordſhip then propoſes to have three inſtruments by which the difference between a real *octave* and one conſiſting of ſix major *tones*, or twelve *fifths*, may be compared; viz., the difference between B *ſharp* (found by tuning twelve perfect *fifths* CG—GD—DA—AE—EB—BF *ſharp*—F *ſharp* C *ſharp*—C *ſharp* G *ſharp*—G *ſharp* D *ſharp*—D *ſharp* A *ſharp*—A *ſharp* E *ſharp*—E *ſharp* B *ſharp*) and C *natural*. This B *ſharp* "will yield a more acute ſound" than the C *natural*; —"a beating will be heard between them; and a kind of diſagreeable ſound will be produced, not very unlike the howling of a wolf at a diſtance. Now the difference of pitch between C [or B *ſharp*] derived from the *quints* [fifths], and the correſponding C derived from the *octaves*, is what is technically called by tuners *the wolf*." I believe his Lordſhip is in an error. If I am not miſtaken, (and I have made ſome inquiries on this ſubject,) tuners who uſe the unequal temperament call the worſt *fifth* of the twelve the *wolf*, and this is generally the fifth from G *ſharp* to D *ſharp*. But there is no wolf in equal temperament, becauſe all the *fifths* are equally imperfect.

"Muſicians and tuners are in the habit of talking of the wolf in the ſingular number. I ſhall, however, ſhew in the ſequel that there are as many as five *wolves* in the *quints* and major *thirds* taken together, in all thoſe inſtruments which have exactly twelve fixed keys, or exactly twelve fixed tones in each *ſeptave*."

His Lordſhip then ſhews that on a keyed inſtrument three major *thirds* make an *octave*, but that if they are tuned perfect they will fall ſhort of an *octave*. Thus if CE—EG *ſharp*—G *ſharp* B *ſharp*, are all conſonant major *thirds*, then B *ſharp* will not be a true *octave* to C, but will fall ſhort of it. This imperfection his Lordſhip calls the C *wolf*, and the *thirds* which ſupport it the C *column*. The G column (conſiſting of GB—BD *ſharp*—D *ſharp* F *double-ſharp*,) ſupports the G *wolf*; and in like manner the D column ſupports the D *wolf*, and the A column

* Temperament is that imperfection in keyed inſtruments which neceſſarily reſults from the limited number of ſounds. In nature G *ſharp* and A *flat* are diſtinct ſounds; but on a keyed inſtrument they are both repreſented by the ſame key. Twelve perfect *fifths* exceed an *octave*, and three major conſonant *thirds* fall ſhort of an *octave*; therefore the art of tuning conſiſts in flattening ſome or all of the *fifths*, and ſharpening the *thirds*. When the *fifths* are tempered equally, the *thirds* will likewiſe be equally imperfect. This is called *equal temperament*: all other temperament is called *unequal temperament*: the

the A *wolf*. "And thofe four, together with the *quint wolf*, make the *five wolves* which I have mentioned above. And it was from my having obferved thefe five diftinct *wolves* that I was led to find out that fuperior mode of tuning keyed inftruments which I am now going to defcribe."

"Muficians and tuners have agreed not to tune all the quints perfect, as that would make the octaves intolerable. Some tuners, however, in order to affift the quints, have very improperly propofed to tune the *octaves* a little *imperfect*." His Lordfhip very properly objects to this barbarous propofal. The *octaves* will admit of no temperament at all. Some one or more of the twelve *fifths* muft be flatter than perfect, and fome one or more of the twelve *thirds* muft be fharper than perfect.

His Lordfhip then gives a definition of temperament, and remarks, that its object is to render the inftrument "harmonious and melodious;" and adds, that the fineft inftrument, when *out of tune*, even if played upon in the moft capital manner, does not found fo well as when it is in tune.*

"In that mode of tuning which is called the *equal temperament*, all the twelve *quints* are imperfect; but in my mode of tuning there are feven *quints* quite perfect, and five *quints* flatter than perfect." Here let it be remembered, that out of twelve *fifths*, the more of them are made perfect, the greater will be the imperfection of the others which remain. It is not the number of the imperfect *fifths*, but the degree of imperfection in thofe *fifths*, that offends the ear. Perfection admits of no bounds to its fcale: a limited number of founds implies imperfection. Could we have fourteen founds inftead of twelve, as at the Temple organ, the offenfive quality of the *fifths* would be greatly diminifhed. Dr. Smith's and Mr. Claggit's improvements on harpfichords were intended to leffen the imperfection of the temperament by increafing the number of fixed founds. In fhort, the temperament on a keyed inftrument cannot be deftroyed. If it is driven from one part of the fcale, it will fly to another. If we adopt feven *quints* quite perfect, fome or all of the remaining *quints* muft fuffer.

"To have an inftrument nothing but difcords, is abominable. This deftroys the difference of character which ought to exift in a well-tuned inftrument between the different *major keys*; and the *minor keys* are liable to the fame defect for a fimilar reafon. Thus it is that dull monotony is fubftituted for pleafing and orderly variety."

This variety of character in the different keys is by fome perfons reckoned a great beauty, and it is certain that compofers feem to pay attention to it; and accordingly Handel's beautiful air of "*Dove Sei*" never gives me fo much pleafure in the key of G, (in which I have heard it fung by Mara herfelf,) as in the original key of E. But is this owing to the temperament?—No, furely it is not; for neither the voice nor the violin tenor and bafs accompaniments had any temperament, having no fixed tones. This is fufficient for my purpofe. I fhall not enter into an inquiry of what is the caufe of this difference of character, fince temperament is not concerned.

"Modulation lofes, in a great meafure, the very object of modulation, which is, to relieve the ear, and to caufe us to return to the original key with an increafed pleafure, which arifes from the fyftematic variety of the different keys through which we have neceffarily paffed."

Quere.—Would it not be a prodigious improvement if *frets* could be applied to the finger-boards of ftringed inftruments, to enable a full band to adopt the *Stanhope Temperament?* Modulation would not then "lofe the very object of modulation."

The noble author objects to the two forts of unequal temperament adopted by fome tuners; the one, of throwing what they call the *wolf* between G *fharp* and D *fharp*. The other,† of dividing this imperfection equally between the two fifths G *fharp* D *fharp* and D *fharp* A *fharp*. "They are defective in practice, for they render fome keys too bad to modulate into them without offending the ear extremely. In my new method there are none of thefe defects."

The Stanhope temperament is as follows.

* Thefe are his Lordfhip's words:—"This is an object of very great confequence to the mufical world. For the fineft keyed inftrument, even if it be played upon in the moft capital manner, lofes, either when *out of tune*, or when tuned according to an improper temperament, the power of producing thofe delightful and exquifite fenfations which the very fame inftrument becomes capable of producing when it is tuned fcientifically and correctly."

† I think this the beft method of tuning

1. C on the ſecond ſpace in the baſs, and the middle C of the inſtrument, are tuned octaves to each other.

2. G on the fourth ſpace in the baſs is made a perfect fifth to C in the baſs.

3. E on the third ſpace in the baſs is tuned a major perfect third to the ſame C; and E on the firſt line and E on the fourth ſpace in the treble are turned to E in the baſs.

4. B on the firſt ſpace above in the baſs is made a perfect fifth to E in the baſs.

5. F on the fourth line in the baſs is made a perfect fifth under the middle C; and F on the firſt ſpace in the treble is made an octave to F in the baſs.

6. B flat on the firſt ſpace above in the baſs is made a perfect fifth under F in the treble.

7. A flat on the fifth line in the baſs is placed at an equal diſtance from E in the baſs and the middle C. This is done by making the beatings equal; or, "if a monochord be uſed for the purpoſe, the length of the wire A *flat* muſt be made a geometrcial mean proportional between the length of the wire E and the length of the wire C." Theſe thirds are called by his Lordſhip *bi-equal thirds*."

8. E *flat* on the firſt line in the treble is tuned a perfect fifth to A *flat* in the baſs.

9. D *flat* on the third line in the baſs is tuned a perfect fifth under A *flat* in the baſs, and D *flat* on the firſt ſpace below in the treble is made an *octave* to D *flat* in the baſs.

10. G *flat* on the fourth ſpace in the baſs is made a perfect fifth under D *flat* in the treble.

11. & 12. D on the firſt ſpace below in the treble, and A on the ſecond ſpace, are placed at equal diſtances from G in the baſs and E on the fourth ſpace in the treble, viz., the fifths from G to D, from D to A, and from A to E, are made equally imperfect. This is done by making the beatings equal. Or, "if a monochord be uſed to determine the pitch of D or A, then the length of the wire D and the length of the wire A muſt be made two geometrical mean proportionals between the length of the wire G and the length of the wire E." Theſe are called *tri-equal quints*.

"My mode of tuning does not produce a ſingle offenſive quint." Yet theſe tri-equal quints are more imperfect than thoſe of the equal temperament, and conſequently more offenſive. His Lordſhip then vindicates his bi-equal thirds, by aſſerting that they have a peculiar and ſolemn character. Speaking of ſuch a third as is uſed in equal temperament, his Lordſhip aſſerts it has neither "of thoſe two ſtriking characters which are to be found in an inſtrument that is tuned in the moſt advantageous manner; for not one of thoſe equally ſharp thirds has either the beauty of a third which is perfect, nor the peculiar and ſolemn character of that other third which I have denominated a bi-equal third." — Quere, why peculiar and *ſolemn?* Becauſe more *imperfect?*

"Between ſixty and ſeventy of the very firſt profeſſional perſons of both ſexes, and of the ableſt connoiſſeurs in England, have given to this new temperament their decided approbation."— *Quere*, How many of theſe were competent judges? How many of them could tune a perfect fifth or third, (not to mention a uniſon or an octave,) or even tell when it was in tune? How many of them could tell one key from another either by its pitch or its temperament? How many of them ſpoke their exact ſentiments? How many diſapproved of the new temperament?

"There are ſome few facts, in particular, which throw ſuch light upon the ſcience of muſic, that I think proper to mention them. On an excellent pianoforte, tuned in my manner, that favourite Portugueze hymn called *Adeſte Fideles*, which is commonly printed in A major, was played ſucceſſively in that key, in the key A *flat major*, in C *major*, and in D *flat major*. The following was the reſult of this compariſon. Firſt, the piece was the moſt characteriſtic and ſublime in the key of A *flat*: it was better in that key than in the original key of A.— Secondly, the hymn was comparatively intolerable in the key C; although according to my *temperament* the key of C is tuned perfect, having a perfect third, a perfect fourth, and likewiſe a perfect quint.—Thirdly, the piece was better even in the key of D *flat* than in the key of C, although the pitch of the key of D *flat* (being higher up,) is leſs ſuited to the character of that ſolemn compoſition than the pitch of the key of C. The ſtriking difference between thoſe three keys, which every perſon with a good ear muſt feel, reſults principally from the thirds and from the ſixths in each key reſpectively; and thoſe two keys, namely, D flat and A flat, where the third in each is imperfect, and is of the exact value of a bi-equal third, are beyond compariſon

better

better suited to the solemn character of the hymn than the key of C, where the third is, on the contrary, tuned quite perfect. We have been in the habit of considering what is commonly called *the wolf* as an inherent imperfection in every instrument which has exactly twelve fixed keys in each *septave*; whereas the very remarkable fact just mentioned, and several others of a like kind, most clearly prove, that so far from the *five wolves* being imperfections, it is precisely the proper distribution of those wolves which produces that charming and essential variety of character between the different keys, which is one of the chief requisites in a well-tuned instrument."

These facts have thrown such a prodigious blaze of "light upon the science of music," that they have for a time blinded me. But I believe I can go on now. The facts are these.—1. A piece of music performed on an instrument tuned according to the Stanhope temperament will not be certain of sounding well in its proper key.—2. A key is perfect if its third, fourth and fifth are perfect.—3. Wolves are not imperfections.

My reply to the first of these facts is, that if *Adeste Fideles*, or any other composition, will not sound so well in its original key as in any other, then we must either transpose all such music into some other key to suit the Stanhope temperament; or, on the other hand, (which will be much easier and better,) we must give up this new method.

My reply to the second fact is, that the third, fourth and fifth of a key may be perfect, and yet that key may be intolerable; for there are three triads in every key,* but only one of the three triads of the key of C are perfect according to the Stanhope temperament.

My reply to the last fact is, that the *wolf*, or the *five wolves*, are necessary imperfections in unequal temperament, but that neither *bi-equal thirds* or *tri-equal fifths* can produce on my ear "peculiar and solemn" effects, or "charming and essential variety."

The fifths in the Stanhope temperament are as follow:—

From C to G, perfect.
G—D, tri-equal.
D—A, tri-equal.
A—E, tri-equal.
E—B, perfect.
B—F *sharp*, nearly perfect.
F *sharp*—C *sharp*, perfect.
C *sharp*—G *sharp*, (or A *flat*), perfect.

From A *flat* to E *flat*, perfect.
E *flat*—B *flat*, nearly perfect.
B *flat*—F, perfect.
F—C, perfect.

The *thirds* in the Stanhope temperament are as follow:—

From C to E, perfect.
E—G *sharp*, bi-equal.
A *flat*—C, bi-equal.
G—B, perfect.
B—D *sharp*, bi-equal.
E *flat*—G, bi-equal.
D—F *sharp*, intermediate between perfect and bi-equal, but nearly perfect.
G *flat*—B *flat*, bi-equal.
B *flat*—D, nearly bi-equal.
A—C *sharp*, nearly bi-equal.
D *flat*—F, bi-equal.
F—A, nearly perfect.

The tri-equal *fifths* are those which are perpetually occurring.

From a comparison of the foregoing tables of *fifths* and *thirds*, it will be readily discovered why the Portugueze hymn would not sound well in A; viz., because that key is intolerable in the Stanhope Temperament.

I will now take my leave of *bi-equal thirds* and *tri-equal quints*,

"..... Notes
For which, alas! my destiny severe
Tho' *ears* she gave me *two*, gave me *no ear*."

I am, Sir, &c. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Correspondent's Contributions to English Synonymy, No. IV. (Magazine for June, vol. 21, p. 416) are two on articles which I think no quotation he can make will bear him out in, as conformable to the general application of those words. The word "bough" he designates as the first grand sub-division of a tree, to which "branch" is subordinate. I am certain that the application in authors, as well as common conversation, are against him; but shall only quote Shakspeare's Macbeth, act iv. scene 4, where Malcolm tells his men—

"Let every soldier hew him down a bough,
And bear't before him."

And ask your correspondent whether he supposes the trees of the wood of Birnam were less, or Malcolm's men bigger, than the men and trees of modern days.

"Corn-chandler" he derives from "cantle," to parcel out. Give me leave to ask him, whether the German word, *handler*, as *korn-handler*, does not afford a closer analogy? We have also tallow-chandler, wax-chandler, tallow-chandler,

* See Dr. Callcott's Musical Grammar.

and the Germans their *eiſenhandler*, ironmonger; *buchhandler*, bookſeller; *pferdehandler*, horſe-dealer; *tuch-handler*, woollen-draper, and many others, which convey more ideas combined in the word in queſtion than that of ſimply parcelling out. Your's, &c.

Leiceſter, H. M.
June 20, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SETTLEMENT *of the* ANGLO-SAXONS *in* BRITAIN. *From* SUHM'S *great* HISTORY *of* DENMARK.

HENGST eaſily prevailed on Vortigern to invite from Anglia (anno C. 453) Octa the ſon, and Eliſia the brother of Hors, and to place them on the frontiers of Deira and Scotland, at the wall of the Romans. Theſe came in 300 ſhips, with 16,000 men, beſides wives and children, and obtained habitations as agreed.—They did all of them, for ſome time, good ſervice againſt the Picts and Scots, and even made war on the Orkneys; but as their ſhips and numbers continually augmented, the Britons at laſt grew uneaſy, particularly as they ſaw that both Britons and Angles intermarried; on which account they broke the alliance, and made open war on the Angles, under the conduct of Vortimer, the ſon of Vortigern; for the latter kept quiet, though, on account of his wife, he leaned moſt to the ſide of the Angles. This was, according to the manners of the times, carried on with great cruelty on both ſides. Cities and churches were burned, prieſts and unarmed multitudes were butchered, towns deſtroyed, walls, towers, and altars demoliſhed. It laſted for more than 200 years, with various fortune; however, ſo that the Angles made more progreſs, and the Britons were gradually compelled to fly to mountains, caverns, and woods, whence they could not venture without meeting ſervitude or death; and at laſt they were ſhut up in Cornwall and Wales. Many of them fled into France, where they ſettled in Armorica, and gave name to the country called Britanny; and there they were, for a thouſand years afterwards, governed by their own Dukes, under the ſupremacy, however, of the French Kings. The principal cauſes of the ill-ſucceſs of the Britons were theſe, that they were diſunited within themſelves, and divided into ſeveral petty ſtates and kingdoms, which could not, perhaps, be otherwiſe expected, when they were abandoned to themſelves, after having for a length of time been governed by the Romans.—Beſides, the Angles were artful enough to make alliance with the Scots and Picts againſt the Britons, which alſo occaſioned that the part of Scotland formerly occupied by the Romans to fall into the hands of the former, together with a great part of Northumberland. But as the Britons complained of the Angles, ſo neither did theſe want matter of complaint againſt them; eſpecially they upbraided them with not having furniſhed ſufficient proviſions and clothes, to which the Britons replied, that they no more wanted their aſſiſtance, and that they might return to their homes. The firſt battle was fought near the Derwent, in Yorkſhire, in which the Britons obtained the victory, and killed many Angles. Next year (455) they fought at Aileſford, on the Medway, in Kent. Here Catigas, the ſon of Vortigern, was ſlain by Hors, who was, however, immediately killed by Vortimer; yet Hengſt remained maſter of the field of battle, and he and his ſon Eſca, or Orich, obtained the ſupremacy over all the Angles. But in three ſubſequent actions he was worſted, and once obliged to fly to the iſle of Thanet; another time to his fleet, whence he ſent home for new reinforcements, which he received. In one of theſe actions it muſt have been, that St. Germanus, by his ingenuity, as it is ſaid, procured the victory to the Britons. Now Hengſt found himſelf ſtrong enough to venture another battle (457), in which, at Crayford, then Crenenford, in Kent, 4000 Britons were ſlain, with four of their leaders, when the reſt fled with terror to London. A misfortune happened to them ſome years after (460), by the death of the gallant Vortimer, upon which Hengſt pretended to be willing to make peace. For this purpoſe an aſſembly was held at Saliſbury (461), where Hengſt gave a treat to Vortigern and the principal Britiſh chiefs; having previouſly concerted with his people, that when he ſaid to them, "*nimed eure ſaxes*," *i.e.* take your ſaxes (the ſwords of the Saxons), they ſhould pull them out of their boots, and kill each his neighbour; for which purpoſe he had placed them alternately with the Britons at table: in this manner 300 eminent Britons are ſaid to have loſt their lives, though for a while they defended themſelves with ſtones and ſticks, as well as they could; only one, whoſe name was Eldol, made ſo vigorous a defence with a pole, that he eſcaped with his life. After this the Angles took York, Lincoln, and Wincheſter, and did not ſet Vortigern,

whom

whom they had spared only on account of his wife, at liberty but on condition that he should yield up to them Essex, Suffex, and Middlesex (462), which counties had not, however, then those names. They next took London, and carried devastation before them every where.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING occasion, the other day, to make a search for a will in the repository at Doctors' Commons, I found, to my great vexation, that the operation was attended with much greater labour than I had been led to expect. As the sort of inconvenience that I myself experienced is of such a nature as may extend itself to any member of the community, I would beg leave, through the medium of your excellent and widely-circulating Miscellany, to propose a remedy, by which the condition of such as may have occasion to resort to this repository would be materially ameliorated, for the chance of its meeting the eyes of such as may have inclination and power to carry such remedy into effect.

Taking the operations in the search for a will in the order in which they are to be performed, the first thing that is to be done is the searching out the name of the person whose will you are desirous of looking at in a book, of which there is a separate one for each year, containing the names of all the persons whose wills were made in that year; and having found the name, you find, in a line with it, a reference to the folio that contains the copy of the will. The names in this book, or index, are placed in alphabetical order, but it is only by the *initial* letter. Thus you have all the A's, B's, and C's together. But the embarrassment arises from the letters subsequent to the first in each name not being also put in alphabetical order, as is done in a dictionary, as well as the initial letter. The consequence is, that if the date of the will be not exactly known, the search for the name may occupy several hours, particularly if it commence with a copious letter, such as B, or S, for example. To remedy this inconvenience, all that is necessary to be done is, to put the names in the Index in regular alphabetical order, as in a dictionary: and it would be a still further, and very material convenience, if, in addition thereto, were made a general index of all the names, placed in such order, to which persons who could not precisely ascertain the date of the will of which they were in search might have recourse.

Another obstacle to the facility of research, though not, perhaps, so vexatious as the former, yet still of considerable importance, particularly to the unskilful, and which admits of a more simple remedy, is the uncouth and illegible hand in which the wills are copied into the books. The time was, as every body knows, when the sort of hand-writing now used for this purpose was the only one in use; and then, of course, no inconvenience resulted from the employment of it: but why the use of it should still be persevered in, when the reading of it has become a sort of science, from its differing as much from the sort of hand-writing ordinarily in use, is a matter that completely surpasses my conception. If the persevering in the employment of it, be in any way useful, at least the *onus probandi* of its utility lies with those who are advocates for its continuance. It is clearly productive of great practical inconvenience; its advantages are not altogether so obvious.

The above two reforms, viz. the putting the names in the indexes in regular alphabetical order, and copying the wills in the ordinary hand-writing, have the advantage of being of such a nature as not to interfere, at least so far as I can see, with any private individual interest: and if they did, I should have little expectation of seeing them adopted; for we all of us must have felt, from sad experience, how minute a particle of private interest, contrary to the physical rules of the composition and resolution of forces, is sufficient to stem the progress of any measure, however great the mass of public benefit that it might promise to produce. If the persons who may have occasion to search for a will paid in proportion to the time they were occupied in the search, the introduction of such facility to the pursuit of the above might not unreasonably be resisted: but the fee is fixed; so that vexation in abundance is thus heaped upon innocent persons, and that too profitless vexation; unless it be expected, what perhaps is too remote a probability to be seriously calculated upon, that persons may abandon their research in despair one day, and hope having regenerated a sufficient stock of courage, may return to their task at several recurring periods, and thus the fee would be to be renewed each time. This, however, would scarcely be an avowable objection to the proposed reformation, or such

such a one as could not be set up in opposition to the multifarious advantages of which the alteration would be productive.

The drudgery that a man has to undergo in his search for a will, may, in numerous instances, have operated as a denial of right: the expectation of success in his pursuit may not be so intense as to induce to suffer a certain positive loss, by purchasing the services of a professional man, for the chance of obtaining his object; but may be at a sufficient degree of intensity to induce him to sacrifice his own time for the purpose: but disgusted with the obstacles he finds in his way, he abandons his pursuit, and thus perhaps loses a benefit which he might be entitled to, and which, were the obstacles to his research removed, he might obtain. If this be the case with the man of ordinary learning, the inconvenience presses with peculiar severity on the illiterate and poor; to them the natural and inseparable obstacles attending such a research are abundantly sufficient, without the addition of artificial ones. The subject is one of very considerable importance; and were the mischiefs above pointed out the only ones occasioned by the continuance of the present system, they would not, I imagine, be considered as insufficient to warrant the alterations above proposed. I am, Sir, &c.

June 16, 1806. K.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT *of the* ORIGIN, PROGRESS, *and present* STATE, *of the* WAR DEPÔT *in* FRANCE.

IT is known to all the world, that the success of the French armies in the late continental wars has been owing to no cause more evident than the skilful combinations with which their movements have been directed at Paris; and that this skill has arisen from the scientific and literary resources of its War Depôt. That establishment is, therefore, become interesting not only as an object of curiosity, but as worthy of imitation in all other countries.

It was formerly the practice for the war-ministers of France to hold their offices at their respective hotels; so that, on a change of administration, or a death, the records of that department were carelessly transferred to the residence the new minister, and frequently lost or misplaced in the removal.

Louvois, the Minister of Louis XIV. in 1668 first undertook the herculean labour of organizing this vast mass of confusion: but at his death the archives were removed to the garrets of Versailles, unheeded by his successors, who, nevertheless, suffered the collection to increase its bulk, for the benefit of posterity.—Towards the end of that reign they were removed to the *Hôtel des Invalides*, at Paris, under a regular establishment of clerks, to be conducted by M. de la Faye.

The plan of organization was now renewed with spirit, and at the end of several years' successful perseverance, many valuable documents were brought to light, to the great improvement of science, history, and military tactics. When the peace of Utrecht gave repose to Europe, the War Ministers of France employed the interval towards perfecting these military treasures. All papers relating to the different wars were methodically classed, and enrolled under two distinct heads; the first, relating to dispatches from general officers with the army; and the second, containing the replies of the King, or his Ministers—either the original documents or attested copies of them. To each volume M. de Chamillart caused a table of contents to be annexed; and, gradually, added thereto a summary of each year's military operations, under the title of "*Avertissemens.*"

These manuscripts, distinguished at the depôt as their "Ancient Archives," comprise, at least, 2700 volumes; referring, in part, to the eleventh century, but commencing in series only from the year 1631.

The importance now given to this department authorized the nomination of a general officer to its future direction; and the Marshal de Maillebois, so well known in the German campaigns of 1733–4, and in the Italian campaigns of 1744–5, was appointed to the charge.

In the year 1696, a corps was instituted called "Engineers of Camps and Armies," which served under the command of M. de Lillier, afterwards a Brigadier. In 1726, they were named "Geographical Engineers," and employed with the staff of the army, in drawing plans, &c. These drawings, however, were not addressed to the War Depôt till the year 1744, when the Minister Argenson united this collection, and that of the Minister at War, with the Fortification Departments, and gave stability to the Geographical Engineer Corps. They had a residence

fidence appointed them at Verſailles, and wore the uniform of Engineers in ordinary to the King. Their commanding officer continued to be ſelected from the ſtaff of the army.

From the War Depôt Voltaire borrowed his moſt valuable materials to commemorate the age of Louis XIV.: his work, therefore, bears a ſtamp of unrivalled authority.

The Seven Years' War having conſiderably extended the war department, the French Government, at the ſuggeſtion of M. Berthier, ordered the *Hôtel de la Guerre* to be erected at Verſailles, in 1758, that the different offices might be united.

This building was completed in 1760, and occupied the following year, when M. Berthier, a ſtaff-officer, and the intimate friend of Marſhal Saxe, was appointed Chief of the Geographical Engineer department, having under his immediate charge the enrollment of all charts and plans not exactly relating to fortification. About this time many valuable topographical and geographical deſigns, on the Lower Rhine, Weſtphalia, Heſſe, Hanover, &c. enriched the collection.

M. d'Argenſon having been ſucceeded by the Marſhal de Belle-Iſle; and M. de Vault, a very diſtinguiſhed officer, being appointed Director of the Depôt, *vice* Maillebois, new plans were adopted.

At this period the materials of the War Depôt, though volumed and catalogued, were rather a collection than a digeſtion of authorities. M. de Vault, however, very patriotically reſolved to aſſociate theſe ſcattered documents; and perſevered in the labour till he actually compiled the hiſtories of the ſeveral campaigns, from the German War of 1677, progreſſively, through 125 volumes, down to the peace of 1763.

By an *arrêt* of April 1, 1769, the Geographical Engineer Corps was re-organized; it was then compoſed of an engineer *en chef*, four brigadiers, eight captains, and ſixteen lieutenants, with a mathematical maſter, a German maſter, and two drawing-maſters, attached. Fourteen cartoons appear in the Depôt, from the pencils of theſe officers, giving a connected view of the Seven Years War; together with other deſigns, equally honourable to the talents of the corps.

But their brilliant career was ſoon after arreſted by M. de Saint Germain, the then Miniſter, who, by a new regulation in 1776, embodied them with the Engineer Corps, under the orders of the Director of Fortifications. Againſt this innovation they preſented a memorial, and in 1777 the former order was amended, and they were again ſtyled "Military and Geographical Engineers."

Notwithſtanding theſe diſſatisfactions, Roger, Deplanque, Dupain, Monteſſon, Gauthier, &c. zealouſly exerted their profeſſional abilities in the ſervice of their country.

M. de Vault died in 1790, a Lieutenant-General in the army, after devoting forty years to the improvement of this branch of hiſtory. M. de Beaudoin, who had been named his colleague, died in 1787, with the rank of Field Marſhal.

General Mathieu Dumas next ſucceeded to the direction of this department, but ſoon after, the ſpirit of revolution becoming univerſal, and the overthrow of ancient cuſtoms being the primary object of its graſp, the War Depôt, at the cloſe of 1791, was removed from Verſailles to Paris, for ſafety.

In the ſame year, the depôt for fortifications was detached from the War Depôt; and by a National decree of Auguſt 17, the Geographical Engineers were ſuppreſſed; their duty was once more tranſferred to the engineer department. But the new Government, being fully aware that the preſervation of the country depended on the protection of this important department, gave it new organization, by the following *ordonnance*:—

BY THE KING.

Arrêt of 25th April, 1792.

"The War Depôt, eſtabliſhed in 1688 by M. Louvois, contains,

"1. The correſpondence of our Generals and Miniſters, during our former wars; circumſtantial records of the various movements of our armies; topographical deſcriptions of the different countries they traverſed: hiſtorical ſummaries of the campaign of the preſent, and part of the former century; and the relative deciſions of Government on our military operations.

"2dly. Charts of our coaſts and frontiers, deſigned either by Engineer officers, or Military Geographical Engineers; plans of our encampments in Germany; engraved maps of Europe in general; and an infinite number of plans and memoirs, officially compoſed by the ſtaff of our armies.

"The officer to whom the King may confide the direction of this valuable Depôt will extract therefrom, for the information of the Miniſter, all ſuch materials as time and experience have collected, or may hereafter collect, for the better and more effectual conſtruction of future campaigns, and military operations.

"The

"The memoirs, plans, or other objects, or any of them comprised in this department, and hereby confided to the charge of the Director General of the War Depôt, may not, on any pretence or occasion, be delivered to any person whomsoever, unless such person be authorized, by a written order from the Minister of War, to receive the same. All memoirs, &c. to be classed alphabetically, so that no delay can arise in communicating any information to the Minister, or to his written order, whenever the same shall be demanded; the Minister reserving to himself the power of inspecting these records, either in the presence of the Director General of the Depôt, or of any other person, at his option, officially interested in such inquiry.

"An inventory to be made, as soon as time will permit, of every document enrolled in the War Depôt; one duplicate thereof to be deposited in the office of the Minister, and another to be given to the Director General of the Depôt, who shall be held personally responsible for every part of the trust confided to him.

"Every person authorized by the written order of the Minister will be required to give a written receipt for every paper delivered to him from the Depôt, engaging to return the same at or within a given time; and such paper shall, upon such delivery, resume its former situation. The Minister not to be exempt from this formality, so necessary for the preservation of regularity and order in the Depôt.

"The following are the duties imposed upon the Director General:—

"To analyze the military memoirs, plans, charts, and other informations, within his custody, relating to our coast and frontiers.

"To make notes of such as require to be re-copied or attested, and give information of those parts of our coasts or frontiers as have not yet been surveyed. To exhibit to the Minister all topographical and military operations in his possession, in any wise calculated to assist the Adjutant-Generals of the different divisions, in their respective plans; and afterwards to collect the drawings of those officers, and to enroll the same in the War Depôt.

"To review and establish, upon the evidence of official reports sent in, the advantages and disadvantages to result from any change in our frontier, either granted to, or demanded from, any foreign power; and to compare the same with the Committee of Fortifications, or the Director of the Depôt, for "Reports on the Defence of Posts"

"To examine and regulate all military comments on the process of opening new roads, the direction of water-courses, the erection of temporary bridges on our frontiers, and to decide how far the latter are favourable to commerce, or unfavourable to the posture and defence of that particular part of the country.

"To class all the records of the Depôt in the order best adapted to military instruction.

"These duties to be fulfilled in concert with the Director of the Depôt of Fortifications, so that the Minister be furnished with every necessary information as to general reports; and the local positions taken, or to be taken, by our army on the frontiers.

"The Depôt relating to fortifications has been confided to the direction of Engineer officers, and it is proper that the same should be independent of the War Depôt—but their mutual co operation is essential for the good of the service.

"The Director of the Engineer Depôt, therefore, is authorized to inspect all the works which have been, or hereafter may be, furnished, by Engineer officers to the War Depôt, and to direct copies to be taken of the same, so that the committee of that corps may be better enabled, without borrowing their own plans, to pursue their accustomed service. These communications to be reciprocal; and the Director of the War Depôt is hereby authorized to procure copies to be taken of such communications from the staff of the army as may be enrolled to the Depôt of Fortifications.

"With respect to roads, canals, and bridges on our frontiers, fortresses, and fortified encampments, all such parts of the service shall be fully discussed by the respective Directors of the War and Fortification Depôts, in presence of the Minister at War.

"The Minister of the Interior shall be requested to issue orders to the Engineers for bridges and embankments, to abide by the result of such consultation.

"The Minister of War will be careful that persons return to the War Depôt all borrowed plans, charts, letters, memoirs, &c. as soon as they shall have made their necessary references thereto; and that they be again enrolled, to answer future exigency.

"The present regulations are not intended to affect those already made for the Depôt of Fortifications, nor those relating to Committees, in conformity to the *Arrêt* by the King, dated December 11, 1791.

"The Director General of the War Depôt may be assisted by two officers in the exercise of his various functions, provided such officers are not so employed to the prejudice of their regular service.

"Done at Paris, this 25th of April, 1792,

(Signed) "LOUIS."

"By the King,

(Signed) "P. de GRAVE."

At this period the annual expences of the War Depôt were estimated at 63,000 francs, and soon after Geography and History were deprived of artificers, and remained stationary. Even the War Depôt was for some time totally neglected: it is true Citizen Poncet was ostensibly

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the Director of that department; but the situation was not virtually filled till May 1793, when Citizen Calon, formerly of the Geographical Engineer Department, was appointed by the Minister Bouchotte to that office, in which he was assisted by Citizen Desdorides, General of a Division.

In the same year Citizen Carnot established a private topographical cabinet, the materials for which were drawn from the War Depôt; and this institution re-awakened the then Government to the importance of this neglected department.

As the troops of the Republic were called into action, the want of Geographical Engineers was very severely felt by the staff of the army; and after a variety of efforts to supply this deficiency, it became advisable to revive that corps. Three new companies were accordingly raised, each composed of twelve artists, and classed in proportion to their respective merits. These persons were lately engaged in preparing plans of Bavaria, Suabia, &c. The materials collected in Egypt, at Naples, Piedmont, and St. Domingo, will next occupy their attention.

In 1793, this Depôt not only resumed its former importance, but with an increased establishment. The expence of the interior amounted to 128,000 francs, and that of the Geographical Engineers employed with the army to 102,500 francs.

By an order from the Committee of Safety, of 22 Brumaire, year 2, the grand map of France, attributed to Cassini, was removed from the Observatory to the War Depôt; and twelve engravers and five deputies were appointed to retouch and perfect the plate. Latterly the Depôt has been enriched by a chart of the Low Countries by Feraris, and another of Piedmont by Borgonio.

Such, at the commencement of the year 2, was the actual situation of the War Depôt, then established at the *Place Vendome*; and a committee was appointed to collect all geographical materials, of whatever nature, and wherever to be found. This order was productive of many valuable additions to the War Depôt; but the service had withdrawn so many plans, &c. during the war, that unless Government had taken some very decisive step towards their restoration a severe loss would be sustained.

The rapidity of events, and frequent changes of government, which agitated the Republic at this momentous crisis, prevent any regular detail of the various operations which influenced the War Depôt; but under the direction of General Dupont many useful arrangements were made.

In the year 5, that General, having been otherwise appointed, was succeeded by the General of Division Ernouf, formerly *Chef de l'Etat Major* in the army of the Sambre and Meuse. During this administration, a valuable library was established at the War Depôt, and has since been very considerably augmented by every interesting work on war, whether a national or foreign publication. The grand plate of the map of France was completed about this time, at the expence of 85,100 francs, afterwards paid by monthly instalments of 1,836 francs.

The great resources afforded by this Depôt to the military service, at length determined the Directory to perfect its organization; which it did by framing a plan for its administration, under which it now flourishes.

The interior is conducted by twenty-one clerks, and the Geographical Engineers employed on service are paid out of the "extraordinary disbursements" of the army. In their capacities of topographical draftsmen, it is their duty to address to the Director of the War Depôt all charts, routes, plans, and other military operations, resulting from their labours; and such persons as were omitted in the Minister's yearly list were considered as no longer employed. The duties of the Director, and the attributes of the Depôt remain nearly the same as then imposed by the *Arrêt* of 25 April, 1792.

The reduction of the map of the Tyrol into a pocket compass, was among its labours in that year.

In the year 8, the first of the Consulate, the War Depôt was confided to the direction of the General of Division Clarke, employed near the person of the First Consul, when he established a private topographical bureau. General Desdorides was now replaced by the Adjutant-Commandant Hastrel.

At the close of this year, all the public offices resumed a permanent form, and many considerable improvements took place in the War Depôt. An analytical catalogue is in forwardness of the ancient archives. The library has been classed, methodized, and catalogued, inasmuch that upwards of 8000 volumes, comprehending every thing rare and scientific, relating either to the arts, geography, ancient or modern history, voyages, the art of war, philosophy, literature, &c. and every attention is paid towards aug-

menting the collection with the works of other nations.

In the enrollment of charts, either engraved or in manuscript, attention is had to their geographical position; so that all interior topographical information may be found classed with the division allotted to the country of which it forms a part.

In the year 9 (1801), the Depôt was enriched by nine plates of the geography of France, by Robert Hesseln, and an infinity of topographical information; the fruits of the conquests of the French armies, arrived from Italy—chiefly from Turin, and a variety of interesting works are preparing from these valuable materials.

In Italy, the Engineer officers began a projection of the country between the Adige and the Adda; but being withdrawn for the purpose of establishing the Cisalpine frontiers, the work was removed to the Geographical Engineer Department, and is in great forwardness. Helvetium and Piedmont will also occupy their labour. But the most important work was the projection of a plan of the Republic, combined from four points of view taken on the banks of the Rhine: twenty-four geographical engineers were employed on this service, under the direction of Franchot the astronomer.

The great utility of the Geographical Engineer Corps became now so evident, that it was proposed to keep them in constant pay and employment*. This project was laid before Government by General Clarke; but that officer being soon after appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Etruria, was succeeded by General Andreossi, Inspector-General of Artillery; and Pascal Vallongue, *Chef de Brigade* of Engineers, replaced Haxtrel, who accompanied General Clarke.

General Andreossi's first object was to confirm the regulations of his predecessor, by hastening their completion; and every object under his direction has been improved; he has united descriptive memoirs with their topographical plans; and that Government, as well as history, might be enlightened on the subject, the arrangement has been confided to officers of great talent and intelligence.

The General, also aware that an immediate communication with the heads of the army was essential to his plans, established periodical assemblies in the council-hall, of general officers, for the purpose of discussing military topics.

At a public conference, held on the 19th Vendemaire, the General explained to the meeting his views towards perfecting the expectations of the army, and the intentions of Government. He proposed, that a number of literary characters, to be named by the Director, should be employed in commencing a work comprehensive of the general importance of the War Depôt, to be continued under the patronage of Government, with views of military operations, and heroic achievements.

The First Consul having approved this measure, the work is in hand.

The following charts have been published at the press of the War Depôt, and are for sale:—

A chart of *ci-devant* Belgium, by Ferari.

That of Piedmont, by Borgonio.

That of France, by Robert Hesseln (nine sheets).

That of the Canal of Languedoc.

That of the Tyrol (six sheets).

The sale of Cassini's map of France has been put off till peace; the others are sold at half-price to the military, by order of Government.

The following is an abstract of the contents of the War Depôt:—

Independently of 8000 select volumes, among which are many very valuable atlas's, of 2700 volumes of the ancient archives, and of more than 900 rolls of original modern plans: the Depôt contains 131 volumes and seventy-eight rolls of narrative, each of which is composed of at least fifty individual memoirs; 4700 engraved maps, of which there are from two to twenty-five copies of each, without counting those printed at the Depôt, and more than 7400 manuscript plans or drawings of marches, encampments, and battles.

The Depôt furnished, by order of Government, in the course of the war, 7273 engraved maps, 207 manuscript plans or drawings, 61 atlas's of different parts of the globe, and upwards of 600 narrative memoirs.

Great part, if not the whole, of the latter must have been dispersed among officers in the army. They form a chasm in history, but will, doubtless, be restored to their former station, through the mediation of Government: still, with all these disadvantages, it must be evident to the

* The expences of the Depôt, independent of this Corps, as well as clerks, amounted, at this time, to 110,000 francs per annum.

the world, that this eſtabliſhment, created by Louvois, reared by Maillebois, and modelled by de Vaulb, is the richeſt in the world, as to authentic elements of hiſtory, topography, and the art of war. It is of a deſcription peculiar to France, and on principles worthy the imitation of every poliſhed nation in Europe.

Prince Charles is ſaid to be occupied at Vienna, in conſtructing a ſimilar Depôt for the benefit of the Auſtrian army; and Spain is alſo engaged in inſtituting a Military Topographical Department, on the like principles.

In England, unhappily, the Art of War does not extend at preſent beyond mere parade duty, and the buſineſs of cleaning belts and poliſhing buttons; but it is to be hoped, that the new Adminiſtration, among its other enlightened meaſures, will turn its attention towards this important ſervice, on the due cultivation of which depends the maintenance of our rank in the ſcale of nations.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THROUGH the medium of your Magazine for the laſt month, Mr. Laing, of Edinburgh, has appealed to the public from the judgment of the Britiſh Critic, on the ſecond edition of his "Hiſtory of Scotland;" and in that appeal has taken it for granted that I am the critic, by whom he ſuppoſes himſelf to have been injured. As he has thought proper to make a wanton, and, as I ſhall prove by and bye, a moſt unprovoked attack on my moral character, a regard for juſtice will, of courſe, induce you to give a place, in the Magazine for this month, to my counter-appeal to the ſame tribunal. I might indeed diſdain to make any reply to a letter in which my name is not once mentioned, but Mr. Laing has clandeſtinely traduced my character to my friends both in London and in Edinburgh, and ſo deſcribed me in what he calls his *appeal*, that *they* at leaſt cannot miſtake the perſon whom he wiſhes to render infamous and odious.

That I am reſponſible for the arguments urged in the "Britiſh Critic" againſt the concluſions which Mr. Laing labours to eſtabliſh concerning the murder of Darnley, I readily acknowledge; and I ſhould without heſitation or dread acknowledge *every review* that I have written for *that* or *any other journal*, did not my wretched hand-writing, and my diſtance from the preſs, render it impoſſible for me to prevent ſuch typographical errors, as ſometimes alter the meaning, and not unfrequently deprive of all meaning, the ſentences in which they occur.

Let not this be underſtood as an *apology* for any thing offenſive to Mr. Laing in the review of his Diſſertation. That review, though not entirely free from ſuch errors as I have mentioned, is on the whole correctly printed (as indeed the "Britiſh Critic" generally is), and I hope to convince your readers that nothing to be found in it ſtands in need of any apology. Mr. Laing objects but to three paſſages of the review, though he ſays, and ſays truly, that there are many others *equally* objectionable; and therefore if I vindicate theſe three, I truſt that the public will give me credit for being equally able to vindicate thoſe others, whenever he may chooſe to call them in queſtion.

The firſt paſſage to which he objects is quoted in page 517, and replied to in page 518, of your Magazine; and as it is quoted with tolerable fairneſs, I ſhall not here quote it again; but only requeſt the reader to obſerve, that the *fact* in queſtion is *not* "whether, on the day on which the King was buried, the Queen conferred on Durham *a place* about the perſon of her ſon, together with *a penſion*." About this fact, as it is a matter of no importance, I am not aware that there has ever been a controverſy. The queſtions at iſſue between Mr. Laing and me are, "Whether Durham was *particularly accuſed* of having *betrayed his maſter*, and the Queen *believed* to have conferred on him the place and penſion as *a reward for his treachery?*" To render it, as I thought, impoſſible to miſtake the facts which I called in queſtion, I directed the words *deſerted or betrayed* as well as the words *treachery* and *reward* to be printed in Italic characters; and in theſe characters they were accordingly printed in the "Britiſh Critic," though not in your Magazine. But neither the privy-ſeal record quoted by Mr. Laing, in the thirty-third page of his Diſſertation, nor Dr. Robertſon, referred to for the ſame facts in the forty-ninth page, ſays one word of Durham's *treachery* or *reward;* whilſt Herbert, or French Paris, in his ſecond declaration, repreſents the Queen as, ſome time before the King's murder, having *no confidence whatever in Durham;* and Mr. Laing himſelf in page 276, vol. ii. expreſsly acquits Durham of that very treachery, by which he had erroneouſly

roneously said, Note, page 33, vol. i. "he had earned his reward" of a place and pension.

This story, therefore, of Durham's treachery and reward I still believe to be a falsehood, without even the shadow of foundation; but I do not believe it to have been deliberately *fabricated* by the author. It is such a falsehood, as, I am sorry to say, occurs too frequently in the writings of men who enter with great warmth into any important controversy, whether theological, political, or philosophical. Ruminating on the facts, and the inferences which they draw from them, till they become heated with their subject; and viewing every thing through the medium of party prejudice, they come at last to confound their inferences with the facts, from which they are supposed to flow; and deceive themselves, before they attempt to deceive others. Of this frailty incident to human nature, there are numberless instances in Mr. Laing's History and Dissertation, of which, in my review, I have taken no notice.

In page 633, vol. 25, of the "British Critic, I have said, "that it is in the highest degree *incredible* that Lethington's wife was so ready a writer, that she *could copy all* the letters in one night; and that Mr. Laing's confused appeal to *Murdin* and the *State Trials*, for the truth of this extraordinary fact, will not have much weight with those who have attended to his mode of quotation;" and these assertions I now repeat. "But this anonymous writer (says Mr. Laing) *did not consult*, and *had never seen*, either *Murdin* or the State Trials."

Is Mr. Laing quite certain of these FACTS? The State Trials indeed I had not consulted; and finding no mention, in *Murdin*, of the *time* in which Lethington's wife is said to have copied the letters, I thought it not impossible that Mr. Laing, through inadvertency or too great eagerness in the cause of his clients, might have introduced that circumstance, which renders *the tale utterly incredible*. I did not, however, advance my *conjecture* to the dignity of *fact*; and as a believer in the innocence of the unfortunate Queen, I am now glad to find, on consulting the State Trials, that my conjecture was ill-founded. Barnam, the Queen of England's Serjeant, does say*, "that Ledington accompanied the Earl of Moray only to understand his secrets, and to betray him; and that Ledington stole away the letters, and kept them ONE NIGHT, and caused his wife to write them out. Howbeit the same were but *copies translated out of French into Scotch*, which, when Ledington's wife had written out, he caused them to be sent to the Scottish Queen."

Whether Mr. Laing's appeal to this story be confused or not, the reader will judge for himself; but I am under no apprehension of being contradicted by any reader of impartiality, when I repeat what I said before, that the story itself serves to strengthen the evidence produced by Whitaker, that, in 1571, neither the Queen of Scots nor the Bishop of Ross had seen even *copies* of the letters. The testimony of Queen Elizabeth's Serjeant cannot give credibility to what, from the nature of things, is in the highest degree incredible; and when it states such things as notorious *facts*, it gives no small support to the plausible conjecture of Whitaker, that the confession of Leslie, as we have it in Murdin and the State Trials, has been "altered by the interpolating hand of Cecil."

The third and last passage of the review to which Mr. Laing objects, he has quoted fairly in the 517th page of your Magazine; but in replying to it in the next page, he has thought fit to interpolate my words. I have no where said that instead of *Murdin* I consulted Leslie's *Defence of Mary's Honour* in order to find that particular assertion, which, in the passage objected to, I have called very extraordinary. I call it extraordinary still; indeed one of the most extraordinary assertions that I have any where met with, except that, of which some notice is taken in the 636th page of the same review; and that I do not speak at random, your readers will be convinced by the following extract from the paper to which Mr. Laing refers:—

"I talked (says Leslie) with the Duke (of Norfolk) allane in a gallery, whair he uttered to me he hare gud-will to the Quene my mistresse; and that he had talked with Therle of *Murry* and *Lithington* at *Leith*, and had sene the lettres which they had to produce aganes the Quene my mistresse and other defences, wherby there wold such mater be proven aganes her, that wold dishonor her for ever; and yf it wer anes publist the Quene's Majesty of *Ingland* wold get counsell be such as lusted not my mistresse, to publishe the same to the worlde, and to send ambassadoris to all other *Christiane* Princes, to mak the same known

*State Trials, vol. i. 92.

knowen to them, that they could mak no furder futte for her delyverye; and perhaps grytar rigour micht enfhew to her perfoune; therefore he advyfed me to confer with *Lithingtoun*, and yet betwix him and me, we might find fum meenes to ftay the rigour intendit; and promifed what he could do to yat effect be Lithington's advertifement he would do it. I *replyed** that *Lithingtoun* wold have her to ratifie the dimiffion made at *York* for a tyme, for he affermed that could hurt her no more now, beinge keped prifoner in *Ingland*, nor that which was done in *Lothleevin*, for fo fhuld fhe ftay the uttering of any meteris agains her, and within fix monethis fhe wold be reftored to her cuntrey with honor, and fo micht revoke all done be her. To this the Duke anfwered, what yf that war alone to be *quitte of the prefent infamie and flander*, and let tyme work the reft."

Such is the paffage to which Mr. Laing appeals for the truth of his aflertion that Leflie "tacitly *acknowledged* the authenticity of the letters, and *propofed* a device of Lethington's that the Queen fhould ratify her former refignation of her crown!" But I fay now, as I faid before, that it "contains nothing which the moft perverfe ingenuity can conftrue into fuch an *acknowledgment*," or fuch a *propofal* by Leslie; whilft the other paffage which I *quoted* from that illuftrious prelate, fhews the extreme improbability of his having *ever* made fuch a propofal as that which is here made by Lethington, and approved by the Duke of Norfolk. It is apparent from the whole converfation between the Duke of Norfolk and the Bifhop of Rofs, as it is reported in the 53d page of Murdin's Collection, that they had then met confidentially for the *firft time*; that the conferences at York were *not then regularly opened*; that it was at *Leith* and *not* at *York*, that the Duke had *talked with Murray and Lethington, and feen the letters*; and that as Leflie had neither feen them nor been made acquainted with their contents, he could not, as an honeft man, admit their authenticity, nor as a man of common fenfe attempt to perfuade the Duke that "they were entirely a forgery." He liftened however to the propofal of Lethington and Norfolk, *not* becaufe he thought, as Mr. Laing more than infinuates, his beloved miftrefs guilty, but *becaufe* the propofal was *reprefented to him* as neceffary to prevent her from being *calumniated at foreign courts*; to *avert the greater rigour intended againft her perfon*; and to *open the way for her reftoration to her country with honour*.

Such are the fpecimens which Mr. Laing has chofen to give of a review "filled (as he fays) throughout with the moft calumnious infinuations againft his character and credit as an hiftorian;" "fuch," as he expreffed himfelf in his private correfpondence with Mr. Nares, "are the infults, public and deliberate infults, which I have offered to his character; and fuch is the *malignant* and *fcurrilous* tenor of the whole review." This, no doubt, is the more provoking that *he*, good man, far from offering any *infult* to the characters of Whitaker, Stuart and Tytler, or treating any one of them with *malignant fcurrility*, expreffes his diffent from the opinions with peculiar *modefty*, and *candidly allows to each the merit* which he poffeffed!!! It is true that he has accufed them *all* of *fcurrilouflly perverting every hiftorical fact*; and has faid of Whitaker, that he has written *abfurdly*, *ridiculouflly*, and with *artifice*; of Stuart that he was influenced not by the love of truth, but by *perfonal refentment to Robertfon*; and of Tytler, that he *concealed the truth*, *underftood not the controverfy*, and wrote as *a lawyer pleads from his brief!* But Mr. Laing has, perhaps, a licence for all this; whilft a writer in the "Britifh Critic," who may find himfelf involved with his friends in the general charge of having fcurrilously perverted every hiftorical fact*, cannot retort the charge without being guilty of the moft unpardonable offence!

Mr. Laing proceeds to detect and ftate, as he fays, my former malignity in other journals, and begins his ftatement with giving a very garbled and unfair account of a matter which has no concern whatever with the review of his, or any other

* Not *propofed*, as Mr. Laing affirms in his Differtation.

* It appears that Mr. Laing has turned over the volumes of the Encyclopædia Britannica. It is therefore fomewhat difficult to conceive, how he could fail to difcover, in 1797, that *I wrote the Biographical Sketch of Mary Queen of Scots*, which is publifhed in that work. He aflures us, however, that he never heard of me till May 1800, though he lived much in Edinburgh, where the Encyclopædia was carrying on, and attracted fome notice! He has, indeed, been fingularly unlucky in hearing nothing of *recent* events. He had heard nothing of the revival of the Clan Mac-Gregor in 1793!!!

other work; which he has grofsly mifrepreſented in his correſpondence with Mr. Nares, and of which, that I may deprive him for ever of this engine of miſchief, I beg leave, through the channel of your Magazine, to ſubmit to the public the following authentic detail.

I am indeed the author of the letter, which, under the ſignature of "Gregor Mac Nab," was publiſhed in the Monthly Magazine for July (not Auguſt) 1799; and it is likewiſe true that, without ſubſcribing it, I adopted the apology for that letter which was publiſhed in the Magazine for May 1800. It is, however, ſo far from being true that my motives for writing the firſt of theſe papers were ſuch as Mr. Laing has been pleaſed to repreſent them in his correſpondence with Mr. Nares, that I ſhall never ceaſe to think them, what they have been thought by others, motives of humanity. The caſe was briefly as follows:—

Mr. Plenderleath, "the recruit, whom," as Mr. Laing truly obſerves, "an officer (the commander) of the Clan-Alpine regiment of Fencibles had refuſed to diſmiſs at my requeſt," was the ſon of a gentleman, whom I had the pleaſure, while he lived, to call my friend. He had himſelf been an officer in the line; but, becoming diſſipated, had diſpoſed of his commiſſion. Reduced to extremity, and his father having died in embarraſſed circumſtances, he had, in London, enliſted as a common ſoldier in the Clan-Alpine regiment then raiſing, of which the head-quarters were at Stirling. His widowed mother, who had not heard of him for many months, was in an agony of diſtreſs on his account; doubtful whether he was alive or dead, till by one of my family, to whom he had been known from his infancy, he was accidentally met in the ſtreet of Stirling. In the mean time, ſome friends, whom in his better days he had made for himſelf, had procured for him a commiſſion in the New Romney regiment of Fencible Cavalry; and that regiment he was required, while in Stirling, to join by a certain day.

Theſe circumſtances, which can be proved by the moſt incontrovertible evidence, I ſtated to the commander of the Clan-Alpine regiment, painting in as ſtriking colours as I could the diſtreſs of Mrs. Plenderleath, who had been in Stirling to ſee her long-loſt ſon; and when I concluded with begging the young man off, I was indeed ſurpriſed at the terms in which my petition was rejected. That ſurpriſe was aggravated and combined with indignation, when ſoon afterwards I learned, that Mr. Plenderleath, who had gone to viſit his mother, and to equip himſelf for rejoining his regiment, which, if my memory does not deceive me, was then ſtationed in Ireland, had been brought back to Stirling as a *deſerter*, and threatened, as ſuch, with puniſhment*. I had a ſhort time before read the hiſtory of the Clan *Mac-Gregor*, publiſhed in the firſt volume of the work entitled *The Revenge of Scotland*; and the curious information which I had received there operating on the indignation which I now felt, prompted me to write and ſend to the publiſher of the Monthly Magazine the letter ſubſcribed "Gregor Mac Nab."

It is not, however, true, as Mr. Laing alleges, that when challenged as the author, I "at firſt denied all knowledge of *the libel*, with ſolemn proteſtations of my innocence, and of my inviolable reſpect for the clan and name of Mac-Gregor." The circumſtances of the denial were as follow:

"The letter ſubſcribed "Gregor Mac Nab" was ſent from Stirling about the middle of May 1799, and contained, at the end of it, a ſhort note to the publiſher of the Magazine, requeſting him to lay the manuſcript before a mutual friend —a man of letters, who would aid him in forming a deciſion on the propriety of

* I muſt requeſt it to be underſtood, that I mean not to throw the lighteſt blame on the actual conduct of the commander of the regiment. He aſſured me that he could not, without the authority of the Commander in Chief, diſmiſs a recruit; though another officer had aſſured me that he could not keep as a common ſoldier, a man who had the commiſſion of cornet in another regiment. Taking it for granted, that the judgment of the colonel was moſt to be depended on, and dreading the conſequence to Mr. Plenderleath, ſhould he be compelled, whilſt a commiſſioned officer in one regiment, to undergo an inſpection as a common recruit in another not yet embodied; I aſſiſted him in drawing up a memorial on his caſe to the late Sir Ralph Abercromby, then Commander in Chief of the forces in Scotland. The memorial was preſented to that amiable and gallant officer on the day before the Clan-Alpine recruits were inſpected and embodied in a regiment; the young man was treated by him with great kindneſs and compaſſion, and by his direction diſmiſſed from the regiment. He then joined the regiment of cavalry in which he was an officer; when it was reduced, he went to Bengal, where he obtained a commiſſion in the third regiment of native cavalry; and in the late war with Holkar fell in battle, fighting gallantly for his king and country.

publishing it; and, if it should be approved, give him the writer's name. Becoming soon sensible that the satire was too keen and comprehensive to be sanctioned by the provocation which I had received, and afraid that it might tend to excite mutiny in the regiment, I wrote to that friend himself to get back from the publisher of the Magazine the letter subscribed "*Gregor Mac Nab.*" That letter did not appear either in the Magazine for May or in that for June; and when, after an intervention of more than two months from the time that I had countermanded the publication, I received from Sir John Mac-Gregor Murray a letter dated August the 20th, asking me whether I was the author of a letter replete with *scurrility*, which had appeared in *some* London Magazine, against the officers of the Clan-Alpine regiment, but which he declared that he had not seen, I felt myself authorized to say that I was *not*. The letter subscribed "Gregor Mac Nab," though replete with pointed ridicule, contains, I apprehend, no *scurrility*; and I could not, at any rate, entertain a doubt but that the letter written by *me* had been suppressed in consequence of my positive injunction; whilst I knew that others had threatened to publish something about the Clan-Alpine regiment of a very different purport.

These facts were proved by the most incontrovertible evidence, to the entire conviction of Sir John Mac-Gregor Murray himself; and to him, as well as to Lord Woodhouselee, Mr. William Erskine, advocate, and Mr. Macfarquhar, writer to the signet, I appeal for the truth of every one of them.

The offensive letter, however, having been published, notwithstanding the means which I had taken, as I thought, successfully, to suppress it*, I beg leave to ask any man of candour what line of conduct remained for me to pursue, different from that which I actually pursued? Mr. Laing is mistaken when he supposes, for he cannot have been told, that the manuscript was produced against me in a *court of justice*. I received indeed a summons; but no action was carried on against me, because I acknowledged my offence, and by my council—now Lord Woodhouselee—offered to make for it any apology, that Sir John Mac-Gregor Murray, who conceived himself injured, should dictate. Perhaps Mr. Laing thinks that it would have been more honourable, and more consistent with morality, to persist in attempting to justify a satirical effusion, which, though prompted at first by what I felt as virtuous indignation, I had long been sensible was on many accounts wrong. If so, I thank God that his notions and mine, as well of honour and morality as of some other things, are very different. I am a man, and subject to the failings of humanity; I am a Christian, and when I err, I wish to repent of my errors and to atone for them; if Mr. Laing imagine that he has never erred, as I have no wish to atone for his errors, I do not envy his self-complacency.

But the apology, or, as Mr. Laing calls it, the recantation was humiliating! I admit that it was more humiliating than generosity, perhaps, on the one hand, would have demanded, or than pride, on the other, would willingly have granted; but when the party which conceived itself injured had given a solemn promise, that no man should be made acquainted with the *name* of the apologist, except the friend to whose care the apology was to be transmitted*, would there have been honour, virtue, religion, or common sense, in going to law about the *terms* of my apology, when I was myself sensible that some apology was due? Let me declare too, and I do it solemnly in the presence of him who knows the secrets of all hearts, that, as this is the only instance

* I must here acquit my friend, as well as the publisher of the Magazine, of all blame, which those not acquainted with the particulars of the case may be inclined to put upon them. My friend was absent from London, and did not receive my letter till it was too late to get back the manuscript; and I have been assured, that by a combination of very singular circumstances, which would have misled any man, the publisher was induced to believe, that "Gregor Mac Nab" was no fictitious signature. He should, however, have shewn the manuscript, as soon as he received it, to the gentlemen to whom he was directed to shew it by the short note at the bottom of the page; but even for that negligence I am acquainted with his apology, and admit its validity.

* Sir John Mac-Gregor Murray gave the promise, and as he is a man of honour, I have not a doubt but he has religiously observed it. Nay, I am persuaded, by all that I know or have heard of him, that he will be more indignant, as he certainly has cause to be, at Mr. Laing's conduct on the present occasion than even I am. I feel it therefore a duty which I owe to him, to declare thus publicly, that Mr. Laing, as he informed the Archdeacon of Stafford, derived his information from no man of the name of Mac-Gregor; and that he afterwards confessed, that, with respect to some particulars, he had misunderstood his informer.

produced

produced by Mr. Laing of any thing published by me, for which an apology was made, so I believe it to be the only thing that I ever published, for which *candour would say that an apology could reasonably be required**. What he calls the libel, for which he says that I was prosecuted *at the same time*, may be seen, with my name subscribed to it, in the Edinburgh Magazine for August 1799; and I have not the smallest hesitation to stake my character upon the verdict that might be pronounced on it, by any British jury which should be made acquainted with all the circumstances of the case.

Such are my errors, venial I trust in the eyes of God and man; such the proofs which Mr. Laing has thought fit to lay before the public of the malignity of one with whom he never had the slightest personal acquaintance; and such the means by which he hopes to effect the ruin of my character, and expose me to the world as a *self-convicted libeller!* Yet these errors and this malignity affect not the review of his Dissertation, which must stand or fall by its own merit. If the objections to his statements and reasonings be well-founded, they ought to carry conviction to every candid mind, even though they had been drawn up by *the Father of Lies himself*; and if they be frivolous and ill-founded, they could not injure the Dissertation or its author, though they had been urged *by the Apostle St. John.*

Mr. Laing says that I have *quarrelled* with the Anti-Jacobin. This is perfectly new to me. Though I have not for some time contributed any thing to that Journal, I have never ceased to respect its editor as a man highly accomplished and of sound principles; and I have not heard that he has ceased to profess some regard for me. I am not, however, so well known to him as to the editors of the British Critic; and if Mr. Laing's desire to *promote the circulation of the Anti-Jacobin* have induced him to transmit to the Editor of it the same series of calumnies which he sent to those Editors, as proofs that I AM UTTERLY DISQUALIFIED FOR THE OFFICE OF A REVIEWER, he *may* have produced the quarrel which he mentions. I confess, however, that it appears to me probable that he may have failed to accomplish his object in the one case as completely as in the other. Whether in *attempting* to accomplish such an object by such means, there be not a deeper tincture of malevolence in proportion to the ill intended, and therefore a more immoral act on the part of Mr. Laing, than in any thing which even *he* has laid to my charge, let the impartial public, before which he has brought the question, judge. To its tribunal he has appealed, and of that tribunal I dread not the decision. Meanwhile, to convince Mr. Laing that I bear to him no ill-will, I beg leave, as I know that he delights in the study of what is ancient, to recommend as a fit subject for his meditation the following truth, which is as valuable now as it was two thousand years ago:—

Κακευγότερον οὐδὲν διαβολῆς· ἐξὶ γὰρ λαθεῖν ἀπατήσασα τὸν πεπεισμένον, μῖσος ἀναπλάτει πρὸς τὸν οὐδὲν ἀίτιον.

I am, Sir, &c.,
GEORGE GLEIG.

Stirling, July 10, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for November and December last are some cautions respecting emigration to America, which, like the observations of the same person in a preceding volume, exhibit a most partial and distorted view of the United States.

It is not my intention to disturb the opinions of those who are positive that no part of the globe is so happy as their own "little island;" but justice to your readers requires that the misrepresentations of this writer be pointed out; and especially should one who undertakes to correct the errors of others, be careful to state matters fairly himself.

It is probable that an agricultural life in America has, like the rural occupations and scenery of all countries, been frequently decorated and embellished by the glowing fancy of the poet or the panegyrist; and no just estimate can be formed of the life of a farmer, either English or American, by a transient visit from the smoke of a city, to enjoy the softening

* By the manner in which Mr. Laing expresses himself of the letter subscribed "Gregor Mac Nab," the reader may be led to suppose it a libel of the blackest kind against the whole Clan of Mac-Gregor. I acknowledge it to have been exceedingly improper; but I hope that no man will form his opinion of it either from Mr. Laing's representation or from the apology that was demanded for it, without carefully reading the letter itself; for I can assure the public, that it gave not the slightest offence to the family which is here generally considered to be at the head of the Clan, or interrupted for one moment the intimacy which for nineteen years has subsisted between that family and me.

foftening breezes and the revivifying rays of the vernal feafon,

"Able to drive all fadnefs but defpair."

But the evils of the New World are by this perfon magnified beyond all bounds of truth or probability; and if fome authors have drawn too flattering defcriptions of the United States, this writer has conjured up more plagues than thofe of Egypt, and arranged them *in terrorem* againft the European farmer who may incline to expatriate himfelf.

Poffibly there are fituations in the United States where feveral of the inconveniencies mentioned do in fome meafure exift: fo there are in Britain. But would it be fair to felect as a fpecimen of the foil and climate of England the barren fands of Lancafhire, the dreary peaks of Derbyfhire, the fens of Cambridgefhire, or the marfhes of Effex? Nor are the Back-woods of America, generally fpeaking, fuited to the habits and manners of an Englifh hufbandman. But when this writer fpeaks of the dog-day ftorms fcarcely leaving the farmer ftraw while he expects grain, he fhews either a total ignorance of the climate, or an intention to deceive his readers; for the grain is always harvefted by the middle of July: and to aflert that the foil of the United States is univerfally light, loofe, and not fufficiently ftiff for wheat, is equally untrue. There are in the United States as great variety of foils as in England. The vicinity of the fea-coaft is in general fandy; but in the States of New York, Pennfylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, are millions of acres which require only Englifh culture to render them as productive of wheat as any in the world.

It is true that in this latitude the heat of the fun during the harveft-months is much greater than in England, and the grafs which is mowed one day may frequently be ftacked on the morrow; but I afk, what farmer would prefer to this the frequent rainy days or weeks of an Englifh harveft?

I know of no country which is exempt from frofts and blights, and birds and infects; and that "the inftinct of fome leads them to gnaw the bark, others the leaves, and others the buds of trees," is a difcovery neither new nor peculiar to any climate: but this traveller outdoes Munchaufen when he aflures us that maize thrives in a foil repugnant to all other grains; and that the quantity of ftraw upon the largeft farm in the United States will not manure half an acre of ground! I know of a dozen farms within one township on each of which are not less than three hundred loads of manure, and one perfon, in addition to the ftraw from a thoufand bufhels of grain, has collected from his woods thirty waggon-louds of leaves to litter his cattle and increafe his dunghill.

To account for the rapid population of the United States, this writer tells us, that "the American, knowing not the enjoyments of the Englifh farmer, becomes fatisfied with his fituation;"—or I fuppofe he would emigrate to England; but he muft have greater encouragement than is given in the Agricultural Report of the Farmer's Magazine for November laft. The letter from Effex fays, "It is with the greateft difficulty that many farmers are able to pay their rents, tythes, rates, and taxes, and fome are totally unable." And the Yorkfhire reporter fays, "The heavy impofts upon malt have created a curfed and unwholefome beverage, by which all the hard-working farmers, and the good people of England in general, are in danger of being poifoned." Our friend "Beacon" omits to chant this ftave, which is worfe than the milk and water of the Back-woodfmen.

In my next I propofe to ftate the advantages and difadvantages of the American compared with the Englifh farmer, and remain, Sir, your conftant reader,

W. BAKEWELL.

Banks of the Schuylkill, Pennfylvania, March 20, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following device on a French fnuff-box was publifhed foon after the battle of Auflerlitz, and its ingenuity merits prefervation.

The French eagle is repreſented with one of its talons fixed on the breaft of the Auftrian eagle, who lies proftrate; while its other talon is fnatching at the Ruffian eagle, who is repreſented at fome diftance, however not fo far but that a wing is grafped by the French eagle, and the feathers are dropping. The Pruffian Monarch is exhibited as a lion in the back-ground, fneaking off. On one fide England is repreſented as a leopard, ſtretched out at its eaſe; a fhip of war and a rock are before it. We feem to receive half a compliment on an occafion where compliments are not paid to others.

The French have in all times been famous for fimilar devices engraved on medals, although they have never equalled

the Engliſh in the humour of their caricatures. In the American war they publiſhed a fine medal of a ſimilar deſcription. America is here repreſented as an infant Hercules ſtrangling the ſerpents; England, under the figure of an enraged leopard raiſed on its hinder-legs, is ready to fall on this political child of French adoption; Minerva, repreſenting the *unwiſe* genius of the French Monarch, interpoſes with her ſhield, covering the infant—who is yet, however, very far from having become a Hercules! The curious may obtain a caſt of this medal at Mr. Taſſie's.

The medals of Louis XIV. are extremely numerous, but they are not ſo admirable for their workmanſhip as Daſſier's and other more recent medalliſts; ſome of their deſigns are however ingenious, and though not hiſtorically true, may be poetically imagined. To preſerve theſe fugitive deſigns is not unworthy the care of the hiſtorian; they furniſh us with the popular feeling of the moment, while they regiſter the hiſtorical fact. S. L.

Lincoln's Inn, July 7, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of a* BLUE MACAW, *the* PROPERTY *of* DR. THORNTON, *of* HIND-STREET, MANCHESTER-SQUARE.

THE *pſittacus*, or parrot, is a very numerous genus, of which there are upwards of 140 ſpecies. They are inhabitants of warm climates. When young, they are very docile; and, owing to their blunt tongue, imitate eaſily the human voice. The bill in this genus is hooked, and, what is peculiar, the upper mandible is moveable, as well as the lower. The feet are formed for climbing, having a longer and ſhorter toe.

The macaw is one of this genus, and the largeſt and moſt beautiful of the parrot tribe. They are of two kinds, the red and blue. The tail is compoſed of two long feathers, in the centre, one of theſe yellow, the other blue, falling underneath: theſe are about two feet in length, and have on each ſide four proportionate blue feathers. The wings and back are blue, and the breaſt and all underneath of a fine yellow. Both mandibles are black. The cheeks are naked, with whiſkers of ſmall feathers, four underneath the eye, and five above. This bird is about a yard in length. They uſe the claw as a hand; and in holding employ three toes, a long one, and the two ſhorter before, uſing one of them as a thumb. They live in palm woods, feed upon fruits and ſeeds, pair, the male and female by turns ſit upon the eggs and feed their young. Flocks containing hundreds of them are often ſeen flying in the air, and, reflecting the Sun's light, they ſeem like clouds of blue and gold, and preſent to the raviſhed eye the moſt beautiful and brilliant ſight. They attain the age of from 130 to 200 years.

To deſcend to the preſent macaw.—He was for many years in ſervitude at Mr. Brooks's Menagerie in the Haymarket. Like the other birds of that ſpecies, he was chained by the leg by a ſhort chain to his perch, defended by tin, and fed upon ſcalded bread. Here he learned to imitate the cackling of fowls, barking of dogs, his exhibitors, and other inhuman ſounds.

Dr. Thornton bought him for fifteen guineas to grace his muſeum, or botanical exhibition. When in a confined room in Bond-ſtreet, he made the ſcreaming noiſes ſo offenſive in this tribe. He ſeemed ſulky and unhappy. Being brought to the Doctor's houſe, his botanical exhibition being cloſed, the Doctor, from motives of humanity, and for experiment, took away the chain that confined him to his perch. His feet were ſo cramped, and the muſcles weakened from long diſuſe, that he could not walk. He tottered at every ſtep, and appeared in a few minutes only greatly fatigued. In order that he might not clamber by his feet and bill down the upright pole ſupporting his perch at a right-angle, a double ſtand was made as with flowers, and this ſerves as a parapet-wall, which prevents his coming farther. His liberated feet ſoon acquired uncommon agility; his plumage grew more reſplendent; and he became completely happy. No longer he indulged in ſcreams of diſcontent, and all his geſtures denoted gratitude. His food was now changed, and he breakfaſts with the family, having toaſt and butter, or bread and butter; and dines upon potatoes, hard dumplings, with fruit occaſionally after dinner. Like other parrots, he never drinks. His ſmell is uncommonly quick. He marks the time of meals by a continued agitation of the wings, and running up and down the pole, and a pleaſing note of requeſt.

When he receives his food, he half opens his wings, contracts the pupils of his eyes, and utters a pleaſing note of thankfulneſs. If he gets what he is not very fond of, he takes it in his left leg, and

and having fed on it, throws it down; but if the food be nice and abundant, he carefully conveys it to his tin refervoir, and leaves for another repaft what he cannot eat in this. He foon forgot his barbarous founds, and now imitates words, and for hours together amufes himfelf in faying — "Poll," "Macaw," "Turn him out," "Pretty fellow," "Saucy fellow," "What's o'clock," laughing, and calling out the names of the Doctor's children. If any is hurt, he gives the firft alarm; nor does he defift until they are attended to. The Doctor's fon, obferving the fagacity of this bird, undertook to inftruct him. He taught him, at word of command, to defcend from his perch, and ftand upon his finger; then, by another order, he turns himfelf downwards, and hangs upon the fore-finger by one foot, although the body is fwung about with much violence. Being next afked how a certain perfon fhould be ferved, the fpectator attends an anfwer, but the bird, by his bill, is pendent on the finger, and has all the appearance of one hanging. At defire he extends his wings, and fhews their beauty. He next fans the fpectator; and being put upon the ground, walks backward as readily as forwards, with his two toes in front and two behind. He then clambers like a failor up the mizen, and with his two open mandibles embraces his perch, which is nearly two inches in thicknefs. Placed there, he is afked, if a certain gentleman was to come here, how he would ferve him? he fhakes his head feveral times, raifes his wings, erects all his feathers, opens his mouth, catches hold of the finger, and, feemingly in earneft, keeps on biting, as though he would take it off, oppofing every refiftance, and when he liberates the finger, utters a fcream. He is then afked how he would ferve his mafter?—when he gently bites the finger, and careffes it with his beak and tongue, and holds his head down, as expecting it to be fcratched. Nor is this all. Being given a nut on his ftand below, he mounts the upright ftick, and the nut fomehow difappears. He then, at word of command, prefents it to the company, holds it in his paw, and cracks it. The nut was hid under the tongue, in the hollow of the under mandible. Given a peach-ftone, he finds out its natural divifion, and after many efforts opens it for the kernel. When any nuts are prefented him, he is in one univerfal agitation; and he has fo much fagacity, that without cracking, when he takes up a bad nut, he very indignantly throws it on the ground. He is remarkably fond of mufic, and with motions of his feet along the perch, movement of his wings, and his head moving backwards and forwards, he dances to all lively tunes, and keeps exact time. If any perfon fings in wrong meafure, he quickly defifts, and begins to another, whofe ear keeps time.

He is very friendly to ftrangers, puts on a terrific appearance towards children for fear of injury, and is very jealous of infants. In rainy weather the blue feathers look green, and alfo in clear weather when there are vapours in the fky: hence he is an admirable weather-gage. What proves a peculiar fagacity in his imitations is, that thefe he effects fometimes without his voice; for inftance, there is a fciffars-grinder who comes into the ftreet where the bird is every Friday. All the parrots have a file in the infide of the upper mandible, with which they grind down their under-bill, and in this they are employed for an hour every evening. This found people ufually miftake for fnoring. This fcraping was attempted, but the nice ear marked the difference, and he had recourfe to his claws, which he ftruck againft the perch, armed with tin, and obferving the time of the turning of the wheel, he effected a moft exact imitation, which he repeats every Friday. Sometimes the child's pap would be taken to the window and beaten with the fpoon: this he would immediately imitate, by ftriking his broad bill againft the fides of his perch.

The light of candles awakens him, and he will then dance, and difcriminate perfons; but prefented with fugar, or any food, he often miffes it. He often then will invite to be held upon the hands to flutter his wings; but he feems to have no inclination to fly, and appears perfectly happy in the partial liberty he enjoys. N.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CRITICAL SURVEY *of* LESSING'S WORKS.

[*For Particulars of his Life fee Vol.* 19, *p.* 569, *and Vol.* 23, *p.* 36.]

IN this inftance the fagacity of Leffing's criticifm may be queftioned. The fourth Sebaftian was but another impoftor.

The evidence for Sebaftian's death is fatisfactory. It is naturally probable; it is circumftantial; nor was it difputed during the reign of the rightful heir, his

uncle the Cardinal Henry. After the Spaniſh uſurpation began, a doubt, which had the obvious purpoſe of unſettling the allegiance of the Portugueze, was firſt propagated. Barbarous ages abound with reſurrection-heroes, with men evoked from the ſhades for ſeditious purpoſes, *etium ſub terris bella moventes.* Thus the Welſh reſuſcitated their Arthur, the Engliſh their Duke of York, the French their Joan of Arc. The ſtory of Sebaſtian's preſervation originated in Tercera, one of the Azores.

Twenty years elapſed before the return of this Sebaſtian. According to his own ſtory, he was ſtill in Egypt, and conſequently within reach of European intelligence, at the time of his uncle's death. This was the proper period for his return. Mortification may account for ſome length of abſence, but not for an abandonment of his ſtation, when the chance of reſumption came into jeopardy.

The ſucceſs of the Portugueze pretenders, who were monks, and who therefore found it convenient to acknowledge a temporary penitential reſidence in a convent, would naturally prepare that moſt improbable portion of the new ſtory which deſcribed Sebaſtian as reſiding ſo long in a Georgian monaſtery. A monaſtic taſte was never aſcribed to Sebaſtian until the prior of Crato was a candidate for the vacant ſceptre.

The apparition at Venice, a ſtate hoſtile to the Spaniards, rather than at Rome, the natural aſylum of refugee Catholic princes, is ill accounted for by the ſtrange robbery aſcribed to this King's attendants, which ought rather to have prevented a man coming out of Sicily from reaching the extremity of the Adriatic, than to have occaſioned it. Rome inclined to the Spaniſh intereſt: Venice was the retreat of the refugee Portugueze. On the ſuppoſition of impoſture the place of appearance is natural.

The Venetian Senate, being well diſpoſed to the revolutionary Portugueze, did exactly that which was likely to give importance to this pretender, and to prevent detection. They tranſferred him notoriouſly to a ſtate-priſon; they ſuffered the Spaniſh Ambaſſador and the King of France to meddle about his commitment; but they never ſuffered a particle of evidence to tranſpire, and they carefully intercepted inveſtigation from leſs partial quarters. Suppoſe this Sebaſtian the true king, and his long detention becomes inexplicable. That the Venetians took an intereſt in his ſafety is clear from their anger with the Duke of Tuſcany for his ſeizure. The conſpiracy of Bedmar was a retaliation for this plot.

The pretended dialogue with the Count of Lemos is not ſupported by valid teſtimony. On the contrary, the Neapolitan examinations ſo admittedly terminated in the detection of impoſture, and of his being a Calabrian, that the ſelf-created king was paraded on aſs-back through the ſtreets, as if to court various confrontation, in a place full of Spaniards who had viſited the Court of Portugal. The real king would have been removed ſpeedily by an oſtentatious execution: an impoſtor only could be ſafely ſentenced to the gallies, and preſerved alive for inſpection, and made to reſide in the very neighbourhood of Portugal, at San Lucar.

But let us return to Leſſing's reviewal.

* * * * * * * *

"Impartiality—and what ſhould move a German to be partial in a Hiſtory of Portugal? The queſtion is plauſible: yet the man who tends to be partial will betray himſelf even about indifferent things: he will interpoſe his own judgment where the reader might have been left to decide for himſelf. Nor can I admit that nothing occurs in Portugueze hiſtory which might tempt a German to be partial, were it merely out of nationality.

"For inſtance, in deſcribing the efforts of King John II. to encourage navigation, mention occurs of Martin Behaim, who rendered in that reſpect important ſervices to Portugal. Now we know that certain patriotic Nurembergers have maintained that he ought to be called the true diſcoverer of the New World. They repoſe chiefly on the teſtimony of Ricciolus and of Benzonus. The former gives us to underſtand that Behaim put Columbus on the ſcent; and the latter ſays expreſsly, that Magellan ſaw the ſtrait now called after himſelf already laid down in a chart of Martin Behaim.—'Hujus freti obſervatio Magellano tribuenda eſt, nam reliquarum navium prefecti fretum eſſe negabant, et ſinum duntaxat eſſe cenſebant. Magellanus tamen fretum iſtic eſſe norat, quia, ut fertur, in charta marina adunctatum viderat, deſcripta ab inſigni quodam nauclero cui nomen Martinus Bohemus, quam Luſitaniæ Rex in ſuo Muſæo adſervabat.'—*Benzonus de India Occidentali,*

Stüven

tom. IV. Americæ Theodori de Bry. — It would therefore not be surprising if in this instance a German were to follow Stüven and Doppelmayer, and, with the author of the *Progrès des Allemands*, to call out that his countrymen not only invented printing and gunpowder, but discovered the New World. Hear, however, what this historian says :—'Whether Martin Beheim discovered the New World, as Ricciolus* will have it, or even knew the straits of Magellan, as Benzonus affirms, appears to me very uncertain. If Hartmann Schedel affirms in his Latin Chronicle that he and Jacob Canus (who discovered Congo,) went so far beyond the equator, that their shadows, when they looked to the east, fell on their right hands, this does not prove that they reached America : it happens to whoever crosses the line. The old documents which Wülfer, Wagenseil, Stüven, and Doppelmayer, have excerpted, are silent ; and the difficulty is increased by the date assigned to Martin Beheim's Chart of the World, which is 1492, when Columbus was already on his voyage. Doppelmayer had a *facsimile* of this chart re-engraved. The more I examine it, the less I think it encroaches on the merit of Columbus or of Magellan.' In another place he adds, 'Columbus therefore discovered the New World, but Vesputius the proper America, or at least first made it known in the Old World. We Germans, though discoverers of many things, have here no part, but resign the glory to the Genoese and the Florentines, unless we can fancy it an honour that the new or fourth quarter of the world wears a German name ; for Amerigo, or Americus, is the good old German *Emrich* Italianized.'

"After this unequivocal proof of a praiseworthy impartiality, allow me to give you a specimen of our author's character of research, which involves a careful minuteness. It shall respect the history of a *bon mot*. Mr. Gebauer finds it related of John V. of Portugal, that he told his nobility, 'John IV. loved you ; Don Pedro feared you ; I have neither prejudice'—*Vos dilexit avus ; metuit pater ; at ego neutrum.* In the note he indicates a passage in the Memoirs of Madame de Maintenon, (vol. 3, c. 4,) in which, at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Louis XIV. is related to have said to M. de Ruvigni, a Protestant nobleman, '*Mon grand pere vous aimait ; mon pere vous craignait ; pour moi, je ne vous crains, ni ne vous aime.*' There is so much of resemblance in the turn of the two speeches, that they can hardly be both original. Probably the Portugueze King had the French King in view ; and his sentiment is but a prolongation of one which occurs in the *Apophthegmes de Henri le Grand*, who said to the deputies of the Huguenots, *Le Roi Henyi (III.) vous craignait, et ne vous aimait pas ; mais moi je vous aime et ne vous crains pas.*'—[*To be continued.*]

* "Mr. Gebauer should not have stated that Ricciolus will have it so. He leaves it doubtful. The passage runs thus —'Christophorus Columbus cum prius in Madeira insula, ubi conficiendis ac delineandis chartis geographicis vacabat, sive suopte ingenio, ut erat vir astronomiæ cosmographiæ et physices gnarus, sive indicio habito a Martino Bohemo, aut, ut Hispani dictitant, ab Alphonso Sanchez de Helva nauclero, qui forte inciderit in insulam postea Dominicam dictam, cogitasset de navigatione in Indiam Occidentalem.' — *Geographiæ et Hydrog. Reformatio, lib. III. c.* 22.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"Altering not always amending."

UNDER this title permit me to say two words to your correspondent "M. N." concerning his critique on a passage of Milton, p. 392, in your present volume. I do not intend to enter into the merits or demerits of the passage in question, but I beg you will insert my protest against the emendation. Whether "M. N." be a poet, or whatever may be the music of his *ear*, I would ask, can he think the monosyllable thus—"*Him who durst* THUS *defy*"—tolerable in the place to which he has assigned it? Or, indeed, can he, as a poet, endure the tautology upon which he has stumbled in the following line : "*Omnipotent, Almighty Power,*" not to mention the duplication of the *elisio vocalis*, which I conceive the *inimitable* author originally designed to avoid, in the order observed by himself. Milton, Sir, was not a "*faultless* monster ;" but I do not think "M. N." (at least if we may judge from this specimen) is to be admitted as the corrector of Milton ; and whatever be the faults of this particular passage, I trust your readers will admit with me that the critic has fallen into greater.

Your's, &c.

AN ADMIRER OF THE *original Milton.*

June 20, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.
THE ANTIQUARY.
NO. X.

THE inclofed letters from the Antiquary's Correfpondents are given to the reader, and they do not require either preface or poftfcript. They are at leaft as curious as any with which the Antiquary can himfelf indulge him.

SIR,

AS an appendix to your paper on the Hiftory of Ancient Caftles, I fend you a few memoranda relating to the Military Habits of thofe who were accuftomed to defend them.

Body-armour in this country, I believe, was nearly co-eval with fuch caftles as were intended for refidence as well as for defence. The early Britons knew very little of its incumbrance: toward the clofe of their hiftory we find fome reafon for believing that they had adopted it from the Romans; but we have no particulars detailed to us. Nor was it known to the Saxons at their firft arrival: at leaft we have nothing that fhould induce us to believe fo. So late even as the eighth century Mr. Strutt could find but one inftance where any thing like mail-armour occurred, and that was in the repreſentation of a royal habit.—(See Strutt's Dreſſes and Habits, vol. 1, p. 25.) A leathern helmet with the fur turned outwards; an oval fhield, which varied in its fize, but was of the fame material; a large long fword; and a barbed lance;—were the general armour of the Anglo-Saxon. In the ninth and tenth centuries a different fort of body-armour was in ufe, which feems to have conſiſted of thin plates of metal faftened upon the interior garment or tunic, fo as to move upon each other. Thefe it is more than probable were accompanied by a breaft-plate, as a defence for that part is frequently mentioned by the Saxon writers. *Greaves*, or leg-guards, are faid to have been added in the tenth century, and their introduction is attributed to the Danes.

Mail, or ringed, armour, however, fuch as it appeared in the fucceeding century, was a martial habilament peculiar to the Normans. The accoutrements of a warrior at that period are expreſsly enumerated in the Conqueror's laws, (See Lambard. Archaionom. Leg. Gul. I., c. 22, 23,) and conſiſted of a hawberk, helmet, fhield, ſpear, and fword. The hawberk at that time was literally no more than a fhirt of mail; but in the twelfth century it formed a complete defenſive armour, and inveſted every part of the warrior but his face. It continued in uſe till the beginning of the fifteenth century. Henry IV. is the laſt of our kings who appears in it on his great-ſeal. A few inſtances occur before this time of what antiquaries, I believe, call armour *mi-partie*, part mail, part plated; and mail ſkirts we find in uſe ſo late even as the ſixteenth century. Groſe, however, aſſerts (Treatiſe on Armour, p. 74,) that plated armour was completely introduced both here and in France about the middle of the fourteenth century.

The different parts of the plated armour, as they affect the body, had the following names: *Vambraces* for the defence of the arms, from the ſhoulder to the wriſt; *gauntlets* for the hands; *cuiraſs* for the back and breaſt-plate; *cuiſſes* for the thighs; *genouilleres*, or knee-pieces; *greaves*; and iron ſhoes.

Of the head-coverings, the round, the pointed, and the flat helmets, appear to have been all uſed in the early Norman period; though the round one, till Edward III.'s reign, ſeems to have been by far moſt common. Sometimes they were guarded in front with frame or latice-work; and a few inſtances occur where there are pendants to guard the noſe. The round helmet, Mr. Groſe ſays, was called *chapelle de fer*. It is deſcribed by P. Daniel as the lighteſt of all helmets, without vizor or gorget. In the fourteenth century the helmets were more commonly like the armour, hammered and plated. Thomas Earl of Lancaſter, eldeſt ſon of Edmund Crouchback, is the firſt whoſe helmet is ſurmounted by a creſt.—(Sep. Mon., vol. 1, p. cxxxviii.) In this century, as well as in thoſe which immediately ſucceeded, we find the helmets were curiouſly ornamented and enriched, and even in ſome caſes not only inſcribed with letters, but ſtudded with jewels. The helmet of William de Valence, at Weſtminſter, who died in 1296, has a flowered fillet, ſtudded. The Black Prince's, at Canterbury, has a chaplet. Mr. Groſe, in his Treatiſe on ancient Armour, has enumerated, very carefully, the various names by which, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, our helmets were diſtinguiſhed. The greater part of theſe, however, are only to be fought for in illuminated manuſcripts. On our tombs we rarely ſee any other than the ſtate-helmet.

The gradual changes which took place in the form and faſhion of our ancient ar-

mour

mour may, perhaps, be beſt judged of from the figures which occur upon ſepulchral monuments; although there are other documents, of a literary kind, which contribute materials for its hiſtory.

From the Wardrobe Accompts of Edward Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward the Second, in the laſt year of his father's reign, a curious account of his perſonal armour may be obtained.

Hugh Earl of Safford, who made his will, April 15th, in the ninth year of Richard the Second, ordered that Thomas his ſon ſhould have his coat of mail *d'Aſtere*, of Naples; and his helmet made at Bourdeaux, with *a camail d'Aſtere*; as alſo his ſword made at Turenne, which Sir Raufe Ferrars gave him.—(See Dugd. Bar. vol. i. p. 163.) This, at leaſt, ſhews that our anceſtors were curious in their arms and weapons; and, perhaps, that they readily admitted the military improvements of other countries. Nor was this taſte for foreign weapons entirely confined to England. Rabelais, who, no doubt, painted the manners of his time, ſpeaking of Gargantua, ſays, "His ſword was not of Valentia; nor his dagger of Saragoſa:" towns which were then, probably, famous for the temper of their ſteel.

In the will of Eleanor de Bohun, Ducheſs of Glouceſter, Auguſt 13, 1399, we read, "Item, un habergeon ove un croix de laton merchie ſur le pis encontre le cuer, quele feuſt a mon ſeignour ſon piere."

In the following century, 1415, we have theſe items in the will of Edward Duke of York. "Item, je deviſe a Thomas Beauchamp, mes brigandiers coverrez de rouge velvet chequete noire & blank, & dys livres en monoye. Item, je deviſe a Johan Popham mes nouvelles brigandiers de rouge velvet queux Grove me fiſt, mon baſſinet que je port, & mon meillour chival except ce deſſuis. Item, je deviſe a Diprant ma petite cote de maille, le piece de plate qè mon Seignour le Prince ma donna, apelle breſtplate, le pance, que fuiſt a mon Seignour mon piere, qe Dieu aſſoill, mon houſell, & mon chaperon de fere."

But inſtances of this nature would be endleſs. I ſhall only quote, in addition, a ſhort extract from one of the letters of Margaret, to John, Paſton, dated 13th May, between 1463 and 1465.—"As for the harnys, Wyks deliu'yd it to hym the x day of Januar the ij yer of King E. (Edw. IV.) in Pylgryme ſtrete at New Caſtell. In'p'mis a peyr brygandyrs, a falet, a boreſper, a bawe, xviij arwys, ij payr polronds, a ſtandard of mayle, and a pare ſlyvys of plate to the valew of v marc."

During the different periods here alluded to, moſt of our great fortreſſes appear to have been furniſhed with their reſpective armories. The office of Hauberger occurs at the Tower of London as early as the 37th of Edward III. and an order dated in the third year of the ſucceeding monarch, for making coats of mail there, is ſtill extant. In the firſt year of Richard the Third, alſo, we find a grant of the office of armourer within the Caſtle of Warwick to William Wynter, dated Pomfret, September the firſt.

Such are ſome of the principal particulars in the hiſtory of our ancient armour: on the introduction of fire-arms it was gradually diſuſed; though not entirely laid aſide, I believe, even in the reign of George the Second. Your's,

ATTILIATOR.

SIR,

AMONG the ſcarce books of a former age, which time has rendered obſolete, is the "*Vulgaria*" of William Horman, one of the moſt general and poliſhed ſcholars whom the reign of Henry the Eighth produced. It was printed at London, in quarto, 1519, by Pynſon; and conſiſts of aphoriſms and familiar phraſes, in Engliſh and Latin, arranged in thirty-ſeven chapters, and occaſionally illuſtrative not only of the formules of ſpeech, but of the manners, games, cuſtomes, habits, and opinions of the time. Horman himſelf was a native of Saliſbury, received the firſt part of his education in Wykham's ſchool, at Winchester, and the latter part at New College, Oxford, where he became fellow in 1477. He was afterwards fellow and ſchoolmaſter of Eton; where he died April the 12th, 1535. The "*Vulgaria*" was printed a ſecond time by Wynkyn de Worde, in 1530; but a few of the ſentences in the two firſt chapters probably rendered the work obnoxious at the Reformation. The firſt edition is the only one I have ſeen; but from Ames's account of the ſecond it ſhould appear that they are both remarkable for ſome peculiar aſſertions.

At the back of the title-page are theſe lines, by Lilly the grammarian:

GUIL. LILLII CARMEN.

Auſoniæ gentis linguam ſi quæris, et optas,
Pulſa barbarie, doctius ore loqui;
Hoc opus Hormani diſcas puer, utile munus
Et veterum referens aurea dicta patrum.

A few

A few of the double ſentences ſhall be quoted, as ſpecimens of Herman's Latin ſtyle. From the reſt I ſhall only take occaſional ſamples of his Engliſh:—

"The Apoſtilis uſed no Greke nor Laten eloquence.

"Apoſtoli, nec Attica, nec Latiali uſi ſunt eloquentia.

"Poulys ſteple is a myghty great thyng, and ſo hye that vneth a man may diſcerne the weather-cocke.

"Piramis eſt vaſtæ magnatudinis, tamque peralte: ut caligat faſtigium verſatile.

"The ſervice of the Churche at the begynnyng had more devocion than curious longe or coſtlye apparayle.

"Officium Eccleſiæ primitive plus habuit pietatis quam apparatus.

"*I ſayde my ſervice in the croudes at Poulis.*

"Perſolvi preces canonicas in cripto porticu Paulina.

De Pictate. Cap. i.

"It is forbyde by holy churche that a layman ſhould touche the chalyſſe.

"*Our lady of Walſingham dothe many miracles.*

"*Every yere the parkars brynge to Poulys lyue deere.*

"Fette the ſhype of incens.

"The ymage of the patron of the churche muſt ſtande on the ryght hand of the autor."

De Impietate. Cap. ij.

"Some be ſo madde that they wyll prophecy by lokinge through a ſeyve.

"He ſmacketh of an heretyke."

Medicinalia. Cap. iiij.

"Unwaſſhen woole, that groweth betwene the hynder legges of a blacke ſhepe is wonderful medicynable."

De Scolaſticis. Cap. viij.

"Papyr tyrſte was made of a certayne ſtuffe like the pith of a bulruſſhe in Egypt: and ſyth it is made of lynnen clothe ſoked in water, ſtampte or grunde preſſed and ſmothed.

"The principall commendation of papyr is that it be thynne, hard, white, and ſmothe.

"The greateſt and hyeſte of pryce is papyr imperyall.

"Papyr royall is nexte.

"There is other fyne and thynne papyr, ſervynge for miſſive letters: but it wyll nat bere hynke on both ſydes.

"There ſhulde be four or fyue and twenty ſheetes in a queyre: and twenty queyris in a reme: *though the old way were other.*

"The prynters have founde a crafte to make boks by braſen letters fette in ordre by a frame."

De Corporis Cultu. Cap. xi.

"*Purple velvette of Ynde that hath the coloure of morelle, or vyolette, or rouſty yron is mooſte of pryce or moſte ſet by.*

"*London ſpeche and rayment is far fyner than Yorke.*"

De Coquinariis, &c. Cap. xvj.

"Some loue garlycke ſauce, ſome vinaker & pepper, with roſte befe.

"Apples that lacke theyr ſtalke can nat dure longe.

De Tricliniaribus. Cap. xvij.

"He kepeth rere ſuppers tyll mydnyght.

"*Precious cuppis be made of bugull hornys.*"

De Cubicularibus. Cap. xviij.

"Some beddis be ſtoulfed with wolle, ſome with ſtockis, ſome with coton, ſome with ſethers of ſwann, gooſe, or pultre."

De Equilis Inſtrumento. Cap. xix.

"Horſes that muſte renne for a wager, or for a gret crande, be fedde with chaffe and barley brede."

De Principiis Ornamentis, &c. Cap. xxij.

"One ſwanne is ynoughe to fyll a charger.

"*Marchauntis of London have goodly places upon the land.*

"Mercatores Londinienſes villas habent in agra magnifice exultas.

"*There is an elephant geuyn to the kynge: but none can gyde hym: but they that came with the preſent.*"

De Commutativis. Cap. xxvij.

"The bouthes, that be pyght in feyris, yelde mache money to the lord of the ſoyle.

"*The Lambardis have a ſtrete by them ſelfe at London.*"

De Opificibus. Cap. xxviij.

"Makers and byers of golde foyle, occupie a boris tothe.

"The comen clockis be made of yron whylys full of tethe and plumettis, or weyghtis duly proporcyoned by good crafte; and ſmytynge on a bell.

"*There be ſmal clockis for a chambre to wake a man out of his ſlepe.*"

De re ædificatoria.

"Some men wyll have theyr wallys' plaſtered, ſome pergetted and whytlymed, ſome roughe caſte, ſome pricked, ſome wrought with plaſter of Paris.

"*This flore ſhal be bourded, and upon that a flore of claye, or panynge, layde with mortar.*

"I wolde he that made the tree brydge of the temis, had made it of ſtone.

"He

" *He drewe out a platte of the houſe with a penne.*

" Some be ſo curiouſe and coſtlewe in buyldynge, that they diſdaynge to have the ſtonys of their owne countrey, but they wyll have ſtraunge and farre fette ſtonys: of great and outragious coſt.

" *Citezyns have gardens over theyr houſes.*

De Bellicis. Cap. xxxj.

" *Of bras caſte in molde be made many perillous inſtruments of war: as gunnys of divers faſhions and names.*

" The pryckers be gone to ſpye what our enemyes go aboute.

" The power of Englande was thought lytel of price to ſome of the borderars: tyl they were taught with theyr great ſlaughter to knowe it."

De Exercitamentis et Ludis.

" I have leyde many gynnys, grynnys, pottis, and other, for to take fiſshe.

" Children do lerne to ſwymme leaning upon the rynde of a tree or corke.

" *It is the cuſtome that every yere we ſhal have a May-kynge.*

" Men play with III dice, and children with iiij dalies.

" A ſingle ace is a loſynge caſte.

" Syſeace winneth all.

" Trey is caſte good ynoughe.

" Cater is a very good caſte.

" *Deuce and ſynke were nat in the old dyce.*

" I had never fantaſy to playenge at the dice and tables.

" Let me have the red cheſſe men.

" We ſhoulde have II kyngis, and II quyens, IIII alfyns, IIII knyghtis, IIII rokis and XVI paunys.

" *When men iuſte for pleaſure and honour, as in turnamentis, they have nat ſharpe ſperre heydis but blunt cronettis.*"

A few of the more remarkable ſentences are here diſtinguiſhed by italics. Such are the *Collectanea* of

A Book-worm.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR highly reſpectable correſpondent, Mr. C. Loſft, has, in a few conciſe energetic terms, defined inhumanity to animals to be " one of the worſt and moſt diſgraceful vices of human nature, and the ſource of outrage and violence from man to man." Experience ſhews the truth of this aſſertion, together with the innumerable evils which reſult from it, and loudly calls upon the advocates of humanity to exert themſelves with vigour in order to ſuppreſs it, as at once a national diſgrace, and repugnant to every precept of the Chriſtian religion.

I perfectly agree with this benevolent gentleman in thinking that the preſent appears to be a peculiarly favourable opportunity for reviving the ſubject, and for attempting to introduce again the bill, which was ſo ſtrangely, as well as unexpectedly, rejected in a former ſeſſions. We are now bleſſed with a mild, benevolent, and humane adminiſtration, the principal and illuſtrious leader of which (as you juſtly aſſert, p. 562) has, on all occaſions, " ſteadily adhered to thoſe principles which he has always avowed;" and which, in the moſt happy inſtance you there allude to, has indeed exalted him as a ſtateſman to the very ſummit of honour and glory. It is alſo well known, that when the Bill in queſtion was before parliament he gave it his generous ſupport. The preſent time, therefore, ſeems of all others the moſt fortunate and encouraging for ſuch a laudable attempt; and it is " devoutly to be wiſhed" that the friends of humanity would no longer remain ſupine, or intimidated with the recollection of their former diſappointment, but exert themſelves to the utmoſt, without delay, to ſuppreſs this deteſtable and growing evil. It deſerves ſome notice, as well as furniſhes conſiderable encouragement, that the arguments againſt the meaſure, pitiful as they were, and calculated rather for the capacity of the original inhabitants of North America than a nation of profeſſed Chriſtians, were at beſt merely adapted to the ſtate of affairs at the time, and therefore are inapplicable to the preſent period. Whilſt therefore we ſincerely lament the loſs of that " able and benevolent man" who, on a former occaſion, took the lead on this occaſion, we may conſole ourſelves that he has left his mantle as a precious relic among many, " whoſe hearts and whoſe powers reſemble his," and who now may look for a degree of ſucceſs far more animating than fell to his lot. The lucid convincing arguments he made uſe of are yet perfectly remembered, and the documents he had collected to ſupport them muſt yet be in exiſtence:—documents which, indeed, reflect great diſgrace upon the laws and p l e, upon the clergy and religious eſtabliſhment of

this country! Nothing, therefore, seems now to be wanting, but for the friends of humanity to seize the present golden opportunity, and to bring the Bill once more before parliament. An administration which has so nobly exterminated the slave-trade, must be friendly to the interests of humanity in general. In all such discussions Fox will be Fox still, verily and indeed, as certainly as "the Chancellor will be Erskine still." It would also add strength to the cause, if the Justices (resident in those parts of the country in which the diabolical cruelties intended to be suppressed by the proposed Bill are peculiarly common) would consult together, and by some formal resolutions express their sense of these evils, and their fervent desire to have them speedily, as well as totally, abolished. The reverend clergy, too, might be recollected on this occasion, did we not know that they were already overdone with ghostly labours and travail in defence of their creeds and tests, or had we any precedents that these holy men had ever come forward as a body in the cause of moral reformation, till the laity had set them the example.

Yours,

Stamford, July 12. HUMANUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I observe you aim at the improvement and good of society in your useful miscellany, and as the season is just approaching when wasps are prevalent and their stings likely to be injurious, I send you the following remarkable case of the sting of a wasp and cure thereof, that it may be made generally known, in a hope that when such an accident again occurs, by the use of the same means the same successful and happy consequence may take place: and should it be instrumental in saving one life, both you and I shall have reason to rejoice in promulgating it anew to the world.

It was originally published by the late Dr. Cook, a respectable physician of Leigh, in Essex, about 40 years ago, in one of the magazines, through which medium he often, from humane and benevolent motives, gave medical advice and information to the world. The underwritten is accurately copied from a manuscript long in my possession, and of the authenticity of which you may be assured. I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

Warwick, July 14. S. EDKINS.

A young man, by drinking a mug of beef brought him much frothed upon the top, which thereby concealed a wasp, swallowed the insect: it stung him in the gullet, yet he continued working some few minutes after, till such a sudden and violent strangulation seized him, as constrained him to hurry to my house for assistance.

He was speechless and black in the face, kicking and flinging his limbs about for breath, with the utmost agony and consternation, expecting nothing else but sudden death every moment.

I bid him point to the place stung: he directed his finger to his throat at the upper end of his breast bone, on the right side. It being a singular case, such as I had never met with before; and having no time to lose, I concluded that all manual operations, as with those who are choaked with other kinds of extraneous bodies, would *excite* instead of *mitigate* the spasmodic strangulation; when the following method suddenly came into my mind.

I took some honey and sweet oil, with a little vinegar, and with a spoon beat them all well up together in a half pint bason. This mixture I set down on the table by him, bidding him swallow a spoonful of it every minute, while a neighbour who attended him, and I, sat in the same room to observe the consequence. The first three spoonfuls we perceived by his wry faces passed down with great difficulty and pain, after which he soon swallowed very easily and freely, and spoke out all at once as loudly and boldly as ever.

Then I bid him carry the bason and mixture with him to his lodgings, and continue taking a spoonful of it often (though seldomer than before), and lie down on his bed and compose himself, talking to no one, nor suffering any one to talk with him. He did so; and next morning went well to work, and never had the least return of the complaint.

Leigh, Essex. JOHN COOK, M. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent Mr. Lofft has favoured the public with some useful

ful animadverſions on the odious and oppreſſive Income-tax, for which we are obliged to him; but a large volume might well be written to expoſe the ignorance, or ſomething worſe, of thoſe who have conſtructed or continued this moſt unequal impoſition.

It is inconceivable, for inſtance, on what ground the ſhort annuities have been made liable to the ſame rate of taxation as a permanent fund. Many a man, pinched by the times, and deſirous to augment his means of exiſtence out of his own property, not by augmented penſions from the public money, would have changed his ſtock into a ſhort annuity, meaning to lay by ſuch a proportion of the intereſt, as, at the expiration, would enable him to buy an annuity for the reſt of his life. This he cannot now do; not only his income is taxed, but his principal; that is, out of the ſavings appropriated to a re-inveſtment another per centage is deducted, ſo that at the end of the term he will find that he has loſt a conſiderable part of his capital.

If an income-tax be, generally ſpeaking, a fair one, and perhaps it is ſo, let there be but this ſingle mode of raiſing money adopted. Away with the complicated army of minor requiſitions.—A man of 500l. a-year pays his tenth,—ſo does a man of 5000l., to the Income-tax: this, notoriouſly, is ſufficiently unequal; but does he of 5000l. a-year pay another tenth of his income in the reſt of his taxes? Certainly not; whilſt in ſome inſtances the other pays more than that proportion, but I believe ſeldom leſs. It is to be hoped that ſome able writer will take up his pen in favour of their cauſe, who, unhappily conſtituting an oppreſſed minority, have little chance, in theſe times of ſelfiſh occupation, of being heard or protected by thoſe whoſe immediate duty it is to interfere on their behalf.

July 17, 1806

For the Monthly Magazine.

An INQUIRY *relative to the* MOTIVES *which operated in* PRODUCING *the* ESTABLISHMENT *of the* SINKING FUND *in the* YEAR 1786, *under the* ADMINISTRATION *in which the late* RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT *was* CHANCELLOR *of the* EXCHEQUER.

THE following inquiry has ariſen in conſequence of peruſing an account of the progreſs of the ſinking fund, publiſhed in the Monthly Magazine for March 1806, under the aſſumed name of Common Senſe. The public are certainly obliged to the author for his account of the rapid progreſs of the fund, and of its powers, if continually applied to the extinction of the national debt. That information is, however, accompanied with evident ſymptoms of its being the production of party zeal, becauſe it has the appearance of being intended as a ſupport to the financial powers of the new adminiſtration upon the very baſis of that fund which was eſtabliſhed by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer. In conſidering, however, a meaſure of ſuch national importance, it is deemed wholly improper to involve it in any party diſputes whatever.

The anonymous author, above alluded to, has introduced the name of the late Dr. Price, "as a great political arithmetician, as an acute calculator, and as the perſon who pointed out the proviſion for future debts."

It is by no means the intention of the preſent inquiry to undervalue the abilities of the late Dr. Price, as an arithmetician, or acute calculator. It is only meant to trace the attempts and operations which led to the eſtabliſhment of the fund in queſtion.

In purſuing this inquiry, the third edition of Dr. Price's Obſervations on Reverſionary Payments, &c. publiſhed in 1773, and inſcribed to the Earl of Shelburne, ſhall be the guide; and here it is proper to obſerve, that this is the only publication which the writer hereof has ſeen upon the ſubject, either by the late Dr. Price or others; and he regrets, in particular, the not having ſeen his Appeal to the Public upon it, as referred to in a note to the 165th page of that edition. It, however, appears to have been written previous to the publication of his third edition, and it may therefore be preſumed that this laſt contains every information of importance to the preſent inquiry.—But to proceed:

He mentions a ſcheme which was adopted by the legiſlature in 1716, and which he ſays ſtood eſtabliſhed by law at the time of his writing; but, owing to the unpardonable miſconduct of men in power, it has been defeated of its good effects. Here he remarks, "that nothing but this can do us any eſſential ſervice. He calls for the eſtabliſhment of ſuch a fund, and to keep it out of the hands of

the treasury by consigning it to a particular commission, acting under penalties, so as to form a check even on the House of Commons itself."

Upon the last clause it may with propriety be remarked, that the idea of taking it out of the hands of the treasury (supposing it practicable) has the appearance of being highly unconstitutional. No explanation of the scheme is given; but in another part of his essay it appears to have partly consisted in a reduction of the six per cents. to five per cent.

The next observation, in order of time, is contained in a note at the end of the chapter, as follows:

"The principal observations in this chapter I have given just as they occurred to my thoughts, without knowing that any of them had been made by other writers. Some proposals and observations of a similar nature I have since found in an excellent pamphlet,* published in 1726, entitled, An Essay on the National Debts of the Kingdom, wherein the importance of discharging them is considered, and some general mistakes about the nature and efficacy of the sinking fund are examined and removed. In a letter to a member of parliament, 4th edition."

It next appears (adhering to the order of time) that much had been said of a plan mentioned in parliament at the end of the session (preceding the publication of the third edition), for paying off the national debt; but as it was to operate only in time of peace, Dr. Price very justly condemns it.

Lastly, it is said in a note, "Since the above was written, I have found that a measure in some respects similar to this has been proposed by Sir James Stewart, in his Principles of Political Economy."

The measure here taken notice of consisted in a plan for the reduction of the capital, attended with an advancement of interest.

These are all the plans relative to the establishment of a sinking fund that can be traced in Dr. Price's third edition. From these, however, it is evident that the ideas published by him were not all original with respect to himself; and it shall next be shewn, that the various calculations exhibited in that publication for demonstrating the powers of compound interest, were known long before it appeared.

In the year 1726, tables of great extent and merit were published by Mr. John Smart, which contain the value of one pound to eight decimal plans, and by means of which questions respecting compound interest and annuities may be solved with great facility, and to great extent. To these tables there are twenty-eight problems annexed, and amongst them those relative to the national debt, particularly one, which seems to apply to the extinction of that debt as it stood at the period of Mr. Smart's publishing, and which appears then to have amounted to fifty millions. That sum he shews will be extinguished in the course of 30 years by a sinking fund of 891,505 per annum, over and above *two millions for paying the interest at 4 per cent.

From the preceding observations it evidently appears, that the idea of a sinking fund by no means originated with the late Dr. Price; neither did the calculations upon which all those plans were, and must be founded. It is at the same time obvious, that the increasing magnitude of the public debts had greatly alarmed, and attracted the serious attention of many able calculators.

The late Dr. Price having been well acquainted with the methods of solving such problems as have been mentioned, and having also been impressed with dreadful apprehensions of the ruin that would inevitably take place, if a remedy should not be speedily applied, did proceed upon the very same plan as has been shewn above respecting the debt of 50 millions.

After having examined the schemes which had been previously attempted or proposed, among which he found none of any importance, except the one in 1716, and the partial one hinted at by Sir James Stewart, he proceeded to suppose "that the nation is still able to provide a fund that shall yield a million and a half annually for 20 years to come. This, he says, would increase to three millions per

* Perhaps by Mr. John Smart.—See afterwards.

* With the same facility, the operative powers of one or of more per cent. per annum above the interest, is obtained from Mr. Smart's Tables; and that if the interest of the loan be 4 per cent., 1 per cent. will extinguish it in 41 years, &c. Therefore, as to pointing out the provision for future debts there is nothing new.

annum

annum in 20 years, at the end of which the nation might be eafed of the moft oppreffive taxes to the amount of a million and a half, and the conſequence would prove, that if there ſhould have been a war, either the whole, or much the greater part, of the addition occaſioned by it to the public burdens would be taken off, and the nation reinſtated nearly in its preſent circumſtances. But if there ſhould have been no war, the national debt, and the taxes charged with it, would be reduced a third below the ſums at which they now ſtand, and the nation would be ſo much relieved as to be prepared for a war. The remaining million and a half would in 23 years increaſe again to three millions per annum; and then ſo much more of the public taxes would be ſet free; 50 millions more, or 93 millions in all, of the public debts would be diſcharged; and the difficulties of the nation would be in a great meaſure conquered. During this whole courſe of time, there may poſſibly be but one war; and ſhould that happen, the appropriation at the end of it of about 400,000l. per annum might be enough to anſwer all purpoſes."

He proceeds through a number of pages, exploring a variety of complicated ſuppoſitions, which it is deemed unneceſſary to quote, as they would ſwell the preſent inquiry further than appears requiſite.

On the whole it appears, that although Dr. Price was an excellent mathematician, and fully acquainted with the powers of compound intereſt, yet he had not fixed upon any plan that even to himſelf appeared practicable, or that was likely to be adopted. His own words completely ſupport the inference. He thus pathetically expreſſes himſelf:

"Theſe bubbles, however, are of little conſequence compared with the grand national evil which is the ſubject of the ſecond chapter of this treatiſe. This is an evil on which I could not imagine that any ſuch efforts of mine would make any great impreſſion. Perhaps, indeed, the united efforts of all the independent part of the kingdom *would now be too weak* to ſave us from the diſtreſs with which it threatens us."

In another part he ſays, "Theſe obſervations relate only to what might have been the ſtate of the nation with reſpect to its debts, had a right plan been purſued from the firſt: *But it will be aſked, what can be done as they are? I wiſh I was able to give a more ſatisfactory anſwer to this inquiry.*"

And again, he thus terminates his hopes and expectations.

"In reviewing what I have written, I am indeed almoſt diſpoſed to congratulate myſelf on having pointed out a method of diſcharging the public debts in a ſhort period of years, with a ſurplus in our poſſeſſion" (he does not point out where this ſurplus is to be found), "and the inviolable appropriation of which will never be felt except in effects the moſt ſalutary and beneficial: but I fall back *into diffidence.* Much has been before ſaid on this ſubject by writers of more conſequence to *no purpoſe*, and we ſhall purſue the path we are in, till the edge of the precipice towards which we are advancing awakens us, and ruin becomes certain and unavoidable."

Thus ſtood, in the year 1773, the proſpect of the nation for obtaining a practicable, effectual, and permanent ſinking fund. And thus about 70 years had elapſed ſince the firſt unſucceſsful attempt to eſtabliſh one of that deſcription; and a number of years had glided away (perhaps more than 20) from the time that Dr. Price firſt ſounded the alarm, during which period his and all his predeceſſors', ideas had been wholly overlooked or diſregarded by government, as being theoretical and impracticable, and they had paſſed into oblivion, as he himſelf expected.

In the courſe of thoſe momentous and important periods ſeveral wars had taken place, particularly the one with America, which had occaſioned an enormous increaſe of the public debt. Nay more, the nation was unknowingly within a few years of encountering the greateſt external and internal danger to which it ever had been expoſed, by which is meant the French revolution and its vortex. A danger which ſoon called forth the utmoſt exertions of the empire, loaded with a debt at that time deemed unmanageable and inſupportable.

It was but a few years before that important and tremendous, though unforeſeen, criſis; it was in the month of September 1784, that two gentlemen, natives of the city of Glaſgow, moſt fortunately and moſt opportunely formed the idea of its being in the power of government to eſtabliſh a real and moſt effectual fund for extinguiſhing the public debt. It was a ſure

a ſure and certain one that engroſſed their attention; not the annual and caſual ſavings from the public expenditure. The powers of compound intereſt they were well acquainted with; and, what may be conſidered of more importance, they ſaw clearly and diſtinctly the method by which the fund could with facility be applied to the actual and unremitting extinction of a debt, the magnitude of which had occaſioned ſuch deſpondency: which method was in fact afterwards adopted.

Under thoſe impreſſions, they in September 1784 communicated their ideas to the late Mr. Pitt, through a moſt reſpectable and official channel. He carried the plan with him to Brighthelmſtone, and upon his return from thence it was referred to the conſideration of G Roſe, Eſq., at that time ſecretary to the Treaſury.

The fund which they propoſed was peculiarly ſuited to the object in view. It was founded not only on the principles of real juſtice, but of obvious expediency. It is preſumed that few, or none, will object to the aſſertion that every ſpecies of property in Great Britain ſtands as a ſecurity to the national creditors. This being granted, it appeared to the gentlemen before alluded to that the eaſieſt, the moſt juſt, and rational method of diſcharging the ponderous debt for which the national property is liable, would be when *in tranſitu*, or paſſing by the deceaſe of the poſſeſſor to heirs or ſucceſſors of every denomination and deſcription. It was propoſed to include every ſpecies of property whatever.

The plan, of which the above are the outlines, after having been ſubmitted to the conſideration of Mr. Roſe, as beforementioned, and after ſeveral conferences with one of the gentlemen, was by him declared impracticable. The propoſers, therefore, of courſe, beſtowed no further attention upon it. Their ſurpriſe, however, may be eaſily imagined when, in the ſeſſion of parliament which commenced about the end of 1785, they found the ſinking fund eſtabliſhed with an annual, but limited and contingent power of only 1,200,000l. Here it may be obſerved, that if this ſum had ſucceeded ſo well, it may eaſily be imagined, without the aid of calculation, that the progreſs would have been much greater at this time, and would be comparatively vaſtly more ſo ten or fifteen years hence, if a fund derived from the univerſal change of property, and occaſioned by the deceaſe of the poſſeſſors, had been annually ſo applied; and if a contribution had been drawn from the paſſing property, ſuitable to the nature and juſtice of its application.

If the propoſers of the plan were ſurpriſed at the ſudden eſtabliſhment of the ſinking fund, and upon the very method of conducting it which had been traced out in one of their ſchemes, they were equally ſo when, at no great diſtance of time, the very tax which before had been deemed impracticable, when propoſed to be applied to the diſcharge of the public creditors, was adopted without any difficulty, and for the purpoſe of defraying the annual expences of government; but upon a ſyſtem extremely partial, complicated, and perhaps unproductive, compared with the capability of the ſubject from whence it is derived.

It is not intended by the preſent obſervations to inquire into the cauſes or motives by which his Majeſty's miniſters were influenced and guided; becauſe, whether the plan was at that time deemed practicable or impracticable, does not affect the object at preſent in view, which is to inform the public in general, that if the fortunate and ſeaſonable ſuggeſtions of the gentlemen alluded to, and the attractive nature of the propoſals ſubmitted to the conſideration of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, had not taken place at the time mentioned, the preſent ſinking fund, in all probability, would never have exiſted; the conſequences of which, in the courſe of the wonderful and eventful years that have elapſed from the time that Dr. Price and others firſt founded the alarm, are left to the conſideration and determination of a candid public, who, it is hoped, will be of opinion that they have eſcaped from the edge of the precipice, and from the certain and unavoidable ruin to which they were rapidly advancing, as predicted by the late Dr. Price.

Glaſgow, INVESTIGATOR.
July 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT may perhaps ſomewhat aſſiſt Mr. Farey in his object, to inform him, that the meteor deſcribed by him in page 103-104 of your laſt number, was diſtinctly ſeen by me at this place. I was then

then ſtanding by the ſide of a pond, in company with two other gentlemen; and we had all a very clear view of it. My attention was firſt attracted by its bright reflection on the water. I inſtantaneouſly caſt my eyes upwards, and ſaw the phenomenon ſhooting through the air, apparently in the ſame direction as ſtated by your correſpondent. When firſt obſerved, it appeared about 35° to the eaſt of the ſouth meridian line, and its altitude was 11°. Its bearing, when it diſappeared, was 6° caſt of the meridian, and its altitude 8°; and from the time I firſt ſaw it, it remained viſible about four ſeconds. The appearance of the whole was much the ſame as Mr. Farey has deſcribed it. It certainly exploded; as the ſky was very clear in that part, and no ſlight imperceptible cloud could obſcure ſo luminous a body. Its diſtance muſt have been very conſiderable, and this circumſtance ſufficiently accounts for the exploſion not being heard. I muſt obſerve, that Hanſlope lies N. W. by N. from London, diſtant 50 miles.

Knowing that every thing depends upon accuracy in theſe ſtatements, ſince reading Mr. Farey's account I have gone to the place where I ſaw the meteor, and have taken its altitude with a quadrant, as correctly as I could, by means of ſome lofty trees near the place, behind which it paſſed; and I took its bearing when the ſun was on the meridian.

Hanſlope, I am your's, &c.
Auguſt 13, 1806. W. SINGLETON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING peruſed your ingenious correſpondent Mr. Henry Farey's remarks on the meteor of the 17th of laſt month, I am induced to offer you a few obſervations on the ſame ſubject.

On the evening of the 17th of July, I was walking, accompanied by two of my daughters-in-law, on the Marſh Wall, or Sea Bank, which bounds the eaſtern ſhore of the river Orwell. Our attention was drawn to the planet Jupiter, the only one of the heavenly bodies then viſible. On a ſudden, a little to the caſt of that planet, and immediately over the centre of a remarkable groupe of trees, we perceived an uncommonly elegant and brilliant meteor. The body appeared to me to be diſtinctly ſtar-ſhaped, with five or ſix rays of clear ſilvery light, and a bluiſh centre or nucleus intensely bright. The conical tail was of a browniſh hue, ſtriped with rows of ſpots of an oblong form, and a colour and brightneſs reſembling that of red hot iron. The length of the tail, on the firſt appearance of the meteor, was about three times the diameter of the body; but, as it aſcended, the tail was gradually elongated, till at its higheſt elevation I think it could not be leſs than ſix diameters: this length it maintained, following the courſe of the body, till within about 15° of the point of its apparent extinction, when its deſcent became more rapid, the tail appeared ſhorter, and took a more vertical direction; and though the diſappearance was almoſt inſtantaneous, the tail ſeemed firſt to vaniſh into the body.

The circumſtance that at the time appeared to me moſt remarkable, was the extremely ſlow movement of the meteor, and this I obſerved to my young friends. They thought the time of its duration a full minute: I, who had been accuſtomed to the uſe of a ſtop-watch, conſidered it as about 30″.

Though I had no means of immediately meaſuring the courſe of this meteor, many objects were in view which enabled me nearly to aſcertain it:—the groupe of trees over which it roſe, ſome tall Lombardy poplars and buildings a little to the W. of the S., and a remarkable ſingle tree of the ſame kind near the point of its diſappearance.

Following the mode of obſervation recommended by Dr. Maſkelyne, and adopted by Mr. Farey, I was enabled, by the aſſiſtance of the ingenious and accurate Mr. Branſby of this place, to make the following calculation of the apparent courſe of this meteor.

	Azimuth.	*Altitude.*
Firſt appearance	S. 20° E.	13°
Greateſt elevation	S. 20° W.	25°
Diſappearance	S. 30° W.	3°

Length of the arc, 100°.
Duration, from the period of its firſt appearance, to its apparent extinction, 38″.

The evening was calm and clear; the thunder-clouds had rolled off to the N. E., and no ſenſible vapour appeared in any other quarter, excepting a thin haze in the weſt. The time of the meteor's appearance was, as nearly as I can gueſs, 3° 40′. The gentlemen who obſerved it in London muſt have been miſtaken in ſtated

ſtating it at 8 o'clock, as Jupiter is ſeldom viſible in the evening till half an hour after ſun-ſet, and on that evening the ſun went down about 8° 1′. The meteor was ſeen, in its deſcent by Mr. Stebbing of Ipſwich, who at firſt took it for a large alarm rocket, but before its extinction knew it to be a meteor: he conſiders the time of its appearance to have been about a quarter before 9.

There was no explohon or noiſe on the diſappearance of the meteor, nor did it leave any luminous tract. In tracing its apparent velocity I have, by three ſeparate obſervations, by three different ſtop watches, made it uniformly 38″: this is ſo much a larger portion of time than is aſſigned to it by Mr. Farey's obſervation, that I can ſcarcely believe myſelf correct in this particular, and feel inclined to admit the poſſibility that the extremely ſlow movement, which I remarked at the inſtant, might have left an exaggerated impreſſion on my mind: in the courſe I cannot be much miſtaken, being able preciſely to aſcertain my ſtation and various objects over which the meteor paſſed.

In the hope that theſe obſervations may be thought worthy of a place in your ſcientific Miſcellany, I remain, Sir,

Your obedient humble ſervant,

Cliff, Ipſwich, ELIZ. COBBOLD.
Auguſt 12, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On SHOOTING-STARS, METEORS, *and* METEORIC STONES, *with* CALCULATIONS *and* REMARKS *relative to the* METEOR *of the* 17TH *of* JULY *laſt.*

DURING a late excurſion which I was making in the county of Suſſex, I ſaw your laſt Magazine, and read at the end thereof the extracts and abridgments made from my letter to you of the 24th July on the above ſubjects, written before I left town, and as ſoon as circumſtances would permit; but, from the length of it, and its very late date in the month, I had ſcarcely any expectation of ſeeing it printed entire. On my return home I found my letter returned as I had requeſted, and now comply with the notice given to your readers at page 103, in connecting the parts not already extracted and printed, and adding ſuch other obſervations as have ariſen ſince the date of that letter, as follows.

At different times, about the year 1800, I had converſations with a very able and ſcientific Correſpondent of yours, (Mr. Benjamin Bevan, of Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordſhire,) reſpecting ſhooting-ſtars, meteors, and meteoric ſtones, and on Profeſſor Chladni's ideas of them, (Phil. Mag., I. i.,) from which we ſaw much reaſon to imagine that theſe three claſſes of phenomena are connected, and proceed from an immenſe number of *ſatellitula*, or ſmall ſatellites, which, like the Moon, except as to ſize and diſtance, may be ſuppoſed to be performing their revolutions, in elliptical orbits, with moderate excentricity, round our earth; and are rendered luminous, or actually inflamed, by paſſing with immenſe rapidity through the oxigenous parts of our atmoſphere; and, in conſequence, we inſtituted a ſeries of experiments at our reſpective houſes, which were about ſix miles diſtant from each other, with the view of inveſtigating the circumſtances of ſhooting-ſtars: and for this purpoſe, fixed on a certain part of the heavens in which to look out for theſe, during a certain period every evening.

On comparing our obſervations, we were ſoon able to identify ſeveral ſhooting ſtars, as obſerved by both of us; and two or more of their viſible tracks among the fixed ſtars were diſtinctly noted, and found ſufficient to enable us to calculate, within ſmall limits, their direct diſtance and height above the earth; the reſults agreeing as well as could be with our expectations.

I was fortunate in teaching two ſteady perſons, then in my employ, the method of making and recording theſe kind of obſervations, in which they at firſt aſſiſted me, as alſo in obſerving the tranſits of certain ſtars paſt a fixed object, for correcting the going of my clock; and afterwards, by means of theſe aſſiſtants (buſineſs often preventing me), a ſeries of obſervations was carried on during more than twelve months, generally from 8 to 9 or 10 o'clock on every evening when theſe ſhooting-ſtars could be ſeen. My friend Mr. B., leſs fortunate in finding any perſon capable and willing to aſſiſt him, was obliged, on account of buſineſs, to intermit his obſervations frequently, and at length dropped them altogether: I ſhould, however, have longer continued them, in hopes of engaging ſome other perſons in diſtant places to join me in them, but for the changes occaſioned by the ſudden loſs of my illuſ-

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trious employer and patron in this and other useful and curious purſuits.

The want of leiſure has ſince prevented, the exact correction of the time (from that ſhewn by my clock) when each of theſe ſeries of obſervations were made; and the making of a compariſon of the intervals between ſuch ſtars as ſhot or moved in the ſame, or nearly ſimilar, directions, in order to ſearch for the return of particular *ſatellitulæ*, if fortunately any ſuch ſhould have been ſeveral times obſerved.

During theſe obſervations, repeated opportunities occurred for myſelf and my aſſiſtants to notice all gradations of the phenomenon, from the very minute ſhooting-ſtars which inſtantaneouſly dart for ſhort diſtances, often not more than two or three degrees, and can be only ſeen under very favourable circumſtances, as to the clearneſs and degree of illumination of our hemiſphere at the time, to thoſe larger kind of meteors which attract every one's attention by their brightneſs and the length of their apparent courſe;* and nothing has occurred in all theſe enquiries to ſhake the opinions above mentioned, but, on the contrary, I think them confirmed in every particular.

Let us now conſider ſome of the circumſtances of a *ſatellitula*, or meteor, revolving round, or kept from falling direct to the earth, by its projectile or centrifugal force in its orbit; and enquire, by the help of Kepler's famous rule, as to the diſtances and periodic times of planets and ſatellites, viz. "*the ſquares of the periodic times are as the cubes of the mean diſtances*," what muſt be the time ſpent in the complete revolution of a *ſatellitula* to ſupport itſelf by its velocity in an orbit, at 1, 2, 3, &c. to 10 miles reſpectively above the earth's ſurface; thus, as the cube of 240,000 miles (the mean diſtance of the Moon from the Earth's centre): is to the ſquare of 2,360 588 ſeconds (the time of the Moon's revolution) :: ſo is the cube of 3980 (one mile more than the mean radius of the Earth): to 5041 ſeconds, or 1 h. 24 m. 1 ſ., the time of a revolution at 1 mile high. In like manner, 5043″, 5045″, 5047″, 5049″, 5051″, 5053″, 5054″, 5056″, and 5,058″, are the periodic times at 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 miles reſpectively above the earth's ſurface.* If we enquire the mean velocity per ſecond, of a *ſatellitula* revolving at 1 mile above the earth's ſurface, we have 3,980×2×3·141593÷5041=4·961 miles the velocity nearly per ſecond; and, in like manner, 4·960, 4·960, 4·959, 4·958, 4·958, 4·957, 4·956, 4·955, and 4·955, are the velocities in miles reſpectively, neceſſary for revolution at 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 miles above the earth's ſurface.

According to the obſervations upon the meteor of the 17th of July, given at p. 104, an apparent arc or courſe of 77° was deſcribed in 7″ of time, which gives 11° of apparent motion in 1″; and, ſuppoſing it was moving at the rate of 4·961 miles per ſecond, the velocity neceſſary to maintain itſelf from falling at 1 mile high, we have 4·961÷ tangent of 11°= 25·522 miles, the direct or hypothenuſal diſtance nearly of the meteor in this caſe; in like manner we ſhall find 25·518, 25·515, 25·511, 25·508, 25·504, 25·500, 25·497, 25·493, and 25·490 miles reſpectively as the direct diſtances, ſuppoſing the meteor revolving either at 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10 miles high reſpectively.

Now, ſince this meteor was ſeen in Lambeth at 15° of elevation, 33° before it croſſed the meridian or ſouth point, and when 44° paſt the ſame its elevation was 11°, it is reaſonable to conclude that 18¼° was nearly its altitude when on the meridian; and if on paper we project an angle of 18¼°, as the angle at the baſe, or at the obſerver's eye, of the right-angled triangle, whoſe hypothenuſe is the direct diſtance of the meteor when S.

* Few perſons, until they have carefully attended to the ſubject, can be aware how very frequently ſhooting-ſtars can be ſeen in all their degrees, even their more ſtriking appearances as brilliant ſmall meteors by thoſe purpoſely looking out for ſuch phenomena; while the obſervations caſually made, if more carefully collected, would be found very numerous. Your meteorological reporter, at page 103, records a meteor ſeen by him nearly over London, on the 16th, at 9 h. 12 m. P. M.; and by a letter of the 2nd inſtant, which I received from Mr. W. Baſkerville, of Pope's Head Alley, he ſaw another meteor paſs over London on the 17th, at 9 h. P. M. different from the one which I have deſcribed; unleſs, indeed, Mr. B. could be miſtaken as much as an hour in the time of the appearance he mentions, which in ſeveral of its other particulars, agrees with Meſſrs. Foſter and Hubert's obſervations at 8 h. on the ſame evening.

* At 50 miles high, the probable limits of the atmoſphere, the periodic time will be found 5148″, and the velocity 4·918 miles per ſecond.

and its perpendicular the height of the meteor above the place *over which* it paſſed exactly: and apply, by means of a ſcale and compaſſes, the numbers given above as direct diſtances, anſwering to 1, 2, 3, &c. miles of height, ſucceſſively as hypothenuſes, we ſhall find that 25·505 miles (anſwering to 5¼ miles high, and a velocity of 4·958 miles per ſecond) correſponds, as nearly as is neceſſary in this caſe, to 5¼ miles as a perpendicular: the meaſured baſe of this triangle being nearly 24¾ miles, the ſuppoſed diſtance of the place, over which the meteor was when about ſouth of London, which, meaſured on Cary's large map of England, on the ſouth meridian of London, gives us the ſouthern boundary of the county of Surrey, nearly in a line between Ryegate and Cuckfield, as a point over which the meteor probably paſſed.

The above was written, and followed up by the mention of the names of ſixteen towns and places in a N. W. line of direction, (ſee page 104,) paſſing through the point mentioned, before I had heard or read of this meteor being ſeen by any one out of the limits of London; before, however, I left town, I was informed that one of the newſpapers had mentioned its being ſeen at Oxford; and I have ſince been told by Mr. Cundy the architect, that ſome of his workmen at Middleton-ſtoney, the ſeat of Earl Jerſey in Oxfordſhire, ſaw the meteor paſs with a very low elevation to the weſtward of them.

While in Suſſex, I met with ſeveral perſons who ſaw it, but none, except two, were in favourable ſituations, as to buildings or fixed objects, for deſcribing its courſe and elevation to me; one of theſe, Mr. Thomas Blower, the butler to Lord Sheffield, at his ſeat at Sheffield Place, fortunately ſaw the courſe of the meteor over Sheffield Houſe, from a ſituation in which it was not eaſy for him to err many degrees, when pointing out its courſe to me on the evening of the 29th: at which time the ſituation of the moon enables me to calculate, that he firſt eſpied the meteor about 39° E. of the S. meridian, at an elevation of 18°; and that, in a viſible ſtraight courſe of 40° or 45° (before it paſſed behind ſome large trees), it paſſed, as he judged, nearly parallel with the horizon. Mr. B. deſcribed the appearance of this meteor to be, like that of a large piece of iron in a white heat, juſt taken from a ſmith's forge: beſides its conical tail of light, he ſaw the appearance of ſparks falling obliquely behind it; he heard no noiſes, as he did on the 13th of November, 1803, from the great meteor which he then ſaw from Sheffield Park, (a deſcription of whoſe viſible courſe in London I gave in Nicholſon's Journal, 8vo. vol. vii page 66). The other perſon mentioned who ſaw the late meteor was Edward Packham, an intelligent farm-ſervant, at the Earl of Chicheſter's ſeat at Stanmer, who was ſtanding near to his Lordſhip's ſtables, and ſaw it paſs over them, in a track which he pointed out to me on the evening of the 4th inſtant: the poſition of the bright ſtar *altair*, in the conſtellation of the Eagle at that time, enables me to calculate that E. P. firſt ſaw the meteor about 54° to the E. of the ſouth meridian, at 36° of elevation; that it roſe thence by a courſe nearly ſtraight of about 42° in length; when, being about 42° high, and nearly S., it diſappeared behind a clump of high trees; and, as in Mr. Blower's obſervations above, its motion was ſo ſwift that it had vaniſhed before he could move ſufficiently to clear the trees.

According to Cary's map, the direct diſtance of the two places above mentioned is about 10·7 miles, and in a line 26° to the weſt of the S., paſſing nearly over the town of Brighton: a direction rather unfavourable for compariſon, becauſe the beſt-defined of theſe obſervations, as alſo by Mr. Foſter in Lambeth, were ſeveral degrees to the eaſt of the S. Allowing for the riſing courſe of the meteor when on the meridian at Stanmer, we may ſuppoſe 44° to be its altitude when it had 26° W. azimuth; and thus we obtain a plane triangle, whoſe baſe is 10·7 miles, the angles at its baſe 18° (the angle of elevation at Sheffield Place), and 136° (the ſupplement of the elevation at Stanmer, when the meteor croſſed their line of direction); and, by calculation, the perpendicular of this is found 5·24 miles, for the height of the meteor above the ſurface of the earth; and the perpendicular is found to fall 5·43 miles beyond the baſe of the triangle; which, meaſured on Cary's map, gives a point in the ocean about 1¼ miles from Brighton in nearly a S.S.W. direction, over which, according to theſe calculations, the meteor paſſed at 5¼ miles high; inſtead of paſſing over Pevenſey Harbour, as I conjectured when writing laſt month (page 104) from the London obſervations only, which were inadequate to determine this point to greater exactneſs.

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The coincidence of the height of the meteor, within half a mile, from two methods of calculation so very different, is to me a confirmation that the same is nearly approximated; and, from many considerations, I am now inclined to think that the meteor passed six or seven miles farther to the westward, when the nearest to London (being then in a S. W. direction therefrom, nearly), than is mentioned page 104, and that Steyning, Godalming, Reading, Wallingford, Abingdon, Witney, Stow on the Wold, Moreton, Evesham, Droitwich, Kidderminster, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Llangollen, and Abergelly or Aberconwy, are towns situated near its vertical track:—to the curious and scientific in and near which I beg to address myself, and request, through the medium of your useful and popular work, that they will communicate any correct particulars which they can collect, that may tend to point out its exact course and elevation in traversing England and Wales: should it also have have been observed in the N. E. parts of Ireland, or in crossing France and the other continental states, some curious readers of your Magazine will, I hope, there be found to transmit observations thereon.

To many persons, my calculations and deductions on this subject will doubtless appear fanciful, and perhaps excite ridicule: if however they should be the means of bringing forth *correct observations*, either to contradict or confirm the above, I shall be equally well pleased, and amply compensated; having truth solely in my view, and the extention of the bounds of our knowledge on this curious and neglected subject.*

More correct data would render it worth while to go deeper into the calculations, and remove some objections, which no doubt your mathematical readers will see, to the approximations which I have used, conceiving them sufficiently exact for the present purpose.

When we consider, that the utmost velocity which can be given to bullets or to cannon balls is about 2000 feet per second, or ·379 decimal parts of a mile, while the mean velocity of the Moon in her orbit is ·635 parts of a mile, or nearly twice as much per second); and that even the expansion of the flame of gunpowder is supposed by Mr. Robins not to exceed 1·326 miles per second; $3\frac{1}{4}$ times which, or 13 times the utmost velocity of military projectiles, is but about 4·958 miles per second, the rate at which it is probable this meteor was moving! Considerations like these will, I think, lead to the exclusion of any other origin to be assigned to the motion of shooting-stars, meteors, and meteoric-stones (previous to their fall), than an impulse given by the Deity on the peculiar matters of which this last kind are composed, coeval with, and similar to the projectile motions of the planets, this earth and their satellites, in unresisting media; in which, they have ever since the creation maintained an undiminished rate of revolution in their orbits, as far at least as we can observe: while such of the *satellitulæ* of the earth, as by dipping into its atmosphere, when in perigeo in each revolution, have met with resistance therefrom, and probably also have been distributed into smaller masses by the heating effects of its oxygen gas upon them, are progressively passing through the gradations of shooting-stars and meteors, and at length fall to the earth as meteoric-stones.

The rotation of the atmosphere along with the earth, acting in this case by its resistance and impulse, in about an angle of 45° on the motion of the meteor, must have had a sensible effect in changing the plane of its orbit, retarding its motion, and accelerating its fall. The rotation of the earth will also explain, why meteors have not been hitherto observed in their successive revolutions: the present meteor, supposing it to have returned in its orbit at intervals of 1 h. 24 m., as calculated above, yet, in several succeeding revolutions, after that which we have noticed, it would pass over the great Atlantic Ocean, unobserved in all probability.—I shall now apologize for the great length of this letter, and remain

Yours, &c.

JOHN FAREY.

12, *Upper Crown-street, Westminster,*
August 12, 1806.

* Which may, perhaps, hereafter prove highly useful, in finding of the longitude with great exactness.

ERRATUM, page 103 (No. 146), for Henry Fary, *read* John Farey; and for Herbert *read* Hubert.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS *of the* REV. SAMUEL BOLD, *by* DR. TOULMIN.

ABOUT two or three years since there was printed at Mr. Goadby's preſs, in Sherborn, Dorſetſhire, a new edition of a ſmall volume in 12mo. entitled, "An Help in Devotion: being the New Teſtament conſidered with a View to what every Chapter in it doth furniſh Chriſtians with, as proper to aſſiſt them in their private and family Devotions." By Samuel Bold, rector of Steeple *cum* Tyneham, in Dorſetſhire.

This tract was firſt publiſhed in 1736: the piece itſelf, and its author, have, I apprehend, been very little known; but if the writer of this may offer his opinion, the tenor of his publications, which were not, indeed, many or large, and a particular part of his Hiſtory, both of which illuſtrate his liberality of ſpirit and merit of character, give him a claim to reſpect, and ſhould preſerve his name from ſinking into total oblivion.

With this deſign the following particulars concerning him, which are all that I have been able to collect, are offered for a place in your inſtructive Miſcellany, and may form an article of neglected biography.

Mr. Bold was the author of a practical eſſay, entitled, "Man's great Duty: or a Diſcourſe of the Care every Man ſhould take to make ſure the ſalvation of his own ſoul." 1693. A copy of this tract is in Dr. Williams's library, Red-Croſs-ſtreet, London. It is dedicated to Mrs. Cooke, widow of that very learned and pious man Mr. William Cooke, ſometime ſince Miniſter of the Goſpel in the city of Cheſter, and to the reſt of the author's friends in that city. Mr. Cooke, a man of an apoſtolic ſpirit and unwearied in his miniſterial labours, was ejected by the Act of Uniformity, in 1662, from the living of St. Michael's, in Cheſter. In the dedication pages Mr. Bold ſpeaks of him as "an eminently holy perſon and faithful miniſter; whoſe love to and care of ſouls, and zeal for their ſalvation, were ſuch," he ſays, "as I am not acquainted with any words that are ſignificative enough to expreſs them:" and in a ſtrain of high encomiums, he gives a noble character of him. It appears from this piece, that Mr. Bold's childhood and youth were ſpent under Mr. Cooke's roof, and were cheriſhed and formed by his foſtering care and that of Mrs. Cooke; of whoſe "motherly affection and tenderneſs conſtantly manifeſted towards him," during the early period of his life, he ſpeaks in a manner that ſhows the amiable, grateful, and ingenuous diſpoſitions of his own mind.

The above tract was not Mr. Bold's firſt publication, but it ſeems proper to introduce it here, as it gives the only information to be obtained concerning the early ſtages of his life. Previouſly to the appearance of it, he had ſent out from the preſs a diſcourſe entitled, "Chriſt's Importunity with Sinners to accept of him." 1687.

But prior to both theſe pieces, he had printed a Sermon and a Tract, on a particular occaſion, which expreſſed the liberality of his ſpirit, marked his character, and brought on the moſt intereſting events of his life.

In the year 1682, he received an order to publiſh on the 26th of March, "A Brief for the perſecuted Proteſtants in France:" this day happened to be the fourth Sunday in Lent. It had been Mr. Bold's practice, for ſome months before, to preach every Sunday on the whole epiſtle for the day, or on ſome part of it. The Epiſtle for that day was Gal. iv. 21, to the end. He thought that there was no neceſſity to deviate from his cuſtom, to ſelect a ſubject which might ſuit the occaſion. He fixed, therefore, on the 29th verſe: "But as then he that was born after the fleſh, perſecuted him that was born after the ſpirit, even ſo it is now." He diſcuſſed the ſubject with freedom, explaining the nature of perſecution, delineating the character of a perſecutor, and tracing out the cauſes of the violent oppoſition ſhewn by the wicked to the righteous. Falſe reports, concerning this ſermon, were ſoon raiſed and diſſeminated. This induced him to publiſh it to ſtop the ſpread of thoſe miſrepreſentations. In the ſame year, he publiſhed "A Plea for Moderation towards Diſſenters."

At the Aſſizes, after the publication of the ſermon, the Grand Jury preſented him, and he was indicted for it. The ſame ſteps were taken with reſpect to the "Plea." For the generous ſentiments which he had advanced were offenſive to the Prelates and the Court. After this he was cited to appear in the Biſhop's Court to anſwer to various articles exhibited againſt him both on account of the "Sermon" and the "Plea."

He was accuſed of a malicious intention to derogate from, and to pour contempt on, the eccleſiaſtical laws and ca-

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nons, &c. and the Bishops, Arch-deacons, executing them. He was charged with affirming many things to the scandal of the Church of England and the dishonour of its ceremonies. His reflections on informers were construed as pointing at magistrates, and even at the Archbishops and Bishops; and as intended to obstruct the execution of justice. The epithets which he had applied to particular opinions, or conceits, impositions, and fancies of men, were censured as meant of the rites of the Church of England. And the candid and handsome terms in which he had spoken of the learning, piety, and loyalty of the Dissenters, were formed into a charge of being a scandalous advocate for, and favourer of, sectaries.

Mr. Bold's answers to the articles were considered as worse than the "Sermon" and "Plea." The Bishop, with the advice of his clergy, given under their hands, determined, that every charge was fully proved: and it was decreed, that Mr. Bold should preach, on three Sundays before Easter, in the forenoon, at Dorchester, Blandford, and Shaftesbury, three recantation-sermons, which should be given to him before he preached: or on refusal, should be suspended from the office and benefit of his parochial church and rectory of Steeple, and should afterwards be deprived of them, and proceeded against according to the canon and ecclesiastical law. It was also part of his sentence, that he should pay the expences of Andrew Cosen, the Promoter, as taxed by the Bishop, who stiled him a gentleman, when the man was only his butler.

On the Thursday evening after these proceedings, the Judge came to Dorchester, and on Friday two indictments against Mr. Bold were tried: one for the "Plea," and the other for "A Letter." The former was quashed by reason of a fault in the form of it: which the Judge directed to be corrected, and the indictment to be brought up again in the afternoon.

The other indictment was for "A Letter." An apothecary, at Blandford, had been fined 20l. on a prosecution for something which he had done as a Dissenter. About six or seven weeks after this, he was seen by Mr. Bold regularly attending one Sunday, through the morning and afternoon service, at a church where he was officiating. The gentleman, it was reported, was threatened with a prosecution some weeks afterwards, for three months absence from church, and was advised to compound with his adversaries rather than stand trial. Mr. Bold, in the first instance, by a message, dissuaded him from following that advice, as to his personal knowledge a whole parish could witness his attendance at church within three months. But having occasion, on the next week, to send for some articles from his shop, he, the matter occurring to his recollection between subscribing and sealing his letter, wrote to him, by a way of postscript, the following words: "Be sure you do not stoop to, nor be afraid of the Tories, but approve yourself a resolute, faithful Protestant. Honest Protestants will not be always under a cloud." This letter was improved into an indictment against Mr. Bold, as a libel of good and faithful subjects, and of the existing government. He was convicted on each indictment; that on the "Plea for Moderation" having been rectified and brought into Court again in the evening. The Judge having set a fine upon Mr. Bold for every one of the indictments, the gaoler was commanded to take him into his custody, and to keep him in prison till the fines were paid. On the following Monday, the Apparitor, with the Promoter, came to the prison, and cited him, in the Bishop's name, to appear on the next day in his Court, or that he should be proceeded against for contempt. Mr. Bold, on this, appealed to a higher Court; the orders of which were next day executed upon the inferior officers in their own Court. Thus the Bishop's definitive sentence, final decree, and further proceedings, were vacated: and before the next Court-day the Bishop died.

After seven weeks imprisonment, and the payment of the fines, Mr. Bold was released from prison and returned to Steeple. The promoter being alive, the appeal was again followed; and they who had principally declared themselves against him expressed a full assurance of success above. The proceedings in the Bishop's Court were transmitted: but before the prosecution could begin the Promoter fell sick and died; and thus ended the ecclesiastical proceedings against him.

On the review of these transactions many years afterwards, Mr. Bold, in his "Brief Relation of them," prefixed to a new edition of his Sermon, expressed himself thus: "I do own I esteem my being indicted, and suffering for my Sermon, &c. and for my 'Plea for Moderation,' and more particularly for my persuading a person in those evil days to approve

prove himself a sincere Protestant, a much greater honour than any worldly preferments." In this "Brief Relation" he generously passed over in silence the names of the persons from whom he had received ill-treatment in this business, as they were then dead; and as one, in particular, had left a fon, then in exalted rank, "who had written with much learning, mighty ftrength of argument, and a great vivacity of fpirit, againft Popery and bigotry." Referring, however, to the malevolence of fpirit which had been fhewn to him, he fays, "I blefs God I then had, and ftill have, this fatisfaction, that neither their number, nor their power, did terrify me into a wicked or cowardly compliance. They, after all their efforts, left me where they found me, and there, through the great patience and goodnefs of God, I am at this time." (*Steeple, May* 26, 1720.)

The next occafion on which Mr. Bold appeared before the public difplayed, as the former, a liberality of mind, but, happily, was not followed by any of the like baneful and diftreffing confequences. And it did him the greater credit, becaufe it proved that he was not abafhed or intimidated by his former fufferings, but poffeffed a fortitude of mind to appear again as the open advocate for freedom of inquiry, when a general odium was attached to it. It arofe from the publication of the celebrated Mr. Locke's treatife, entitled, "The Reafonablenefs of Chriftianity as delivered in the Scriptures;" which he was not fhy to pronounce "one of the beft books that had been published for at leaft fixteen hundred years." It had not been published above half a year, when it was attacked by Mr. Edwards, a divine of confiderable name. Mr. Bold ftepped forward in vindication of Mr. Locke's performance, entirely unconnected with, and unknown to its author. His firft publication was "A fhort Difcourfe of the true Knowledge of Chrift Jefus." 1697. This was foon followed (2.) by a piece entitled, "Some Paffages in the Reafonablenefs of Chriftianity, &c. and its Vindication, with fome Animadverfions on Mr. Edwards's Reflections," &c. 1697; and in the fame year, by "A fhort Reply to Mr. Edwards's 'Brief Reflections on a fhort Difcourfe of the true Knowledge of Chrift Jefus;' to which is prefixed a Preface, wherein Something is faid concerning Reafon and Antiquity in the chief Controverfies with the Socinians." He clofed his defence of Mr. Locke's valuable work (4.) by "Obfervations on the Animadverfions (lately printed at Oxford) on a late Book, entitled 'The Reafonablenefs of Chriftianity,'" &c. 1698. The learned Le Clerc paffes an encomium on Mr. Bold, as having well and ably defended Mr. Locke*. It fhews to advantage the genuinenefs and purity of Mr. Bold's candour, and love of free inquiry, that when he took up his pen in vindication of Mr. Locke, efpecially when he publifhed the firft and fecond of the preceding pieces, he not only did not know the name of the author of "The Reafonablenefs of Chriftianity," but he held, it appears from his "Difcourfe on the Knowledge of Chrift," the orthodox fentiments of the day concerning the deity of Chrift, the doctrine of the Trinity, and other points. He wrote, therefore, not from the partiality of friendfhip, or from a bias to particular fentiments; but from a principle of juftice to a writer whofe work had incurred abufe and odium, to check bigotry, and to promote a fpirit of equity and moderation in theological difcuffions.

"The Reafonablenefs of Chriftianity" was not the only work of Mr. Locke that was fupported and defended by the pen of Mr. Bold. In 1699 he publifhed "Some Confiderations on the principal Objections and Arguments which have been publifhed againft Mr. Locke's 'Eflay on the Human Underftanding.'" Not difheartened by the unpopular nature of the fide on which he had written, he appeared again, after a few years, in favour of Mr. Locke's offenfive pofitions, in "A Difcourfe concerning the Refurrection of the fame Body: with two Letters concerning the neceffary Immateriality of created thinking Subftance."—This is an anonymous piece. 1705. Mr. Locke, before the publication of this tract, had been informed of the author's intention; and we learn from two letters to his friend, Mr. Anthony Collins, earneftly wifhed, that he might be prevailed with to drop his defign, from an apprehenfion which this great man had of the cenfure and clamour it would create. In one letter, dated February 21, 1703-4, he writes thus: "I defire you to ftop your friend a little, and forbear putting to the preffs the two Difcourfes. They are very touchy fubjects at this time: and that *good man* who is the author may, for aught I know, be crippled by thofe who will be fure to be offended at him, right or wrong. Remember what you fay, a little lower in your letter, in the

* Bibliotheque Choifie, V. vi. P. 389.

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cafe of another friend of your's, that "in the way of reafon they are not to be dealt with." Writing to Mr. Collins again, on the 24th of the fame month, he renews his expreffions of concern on this fubject: "I wifh (fays he) the books you mention were not gone to the prefs, and that they might not be printed: for when they are printed, I am fure they will get abroad, and then it will be too late to wifh it had not been fo. However, if the fates will have it fo, and their printing cannot be avoided, yet, at leaft, let care be taken to conceal his name. I doubt not of his reafoning right, and making good his points: but what will that boot, if he or his family fhould be difturbed, or difeafed*?"

The defign of the Difcourfes of which we are now fpeaking, and the appearance of which Mr. Locke's concern for the author's eafe would have prevented, was not to prove either, That the raifed body will not be philofophically the fame which was before vitally united to the foul: Or, fecondly, That God has fuperadded a power of thinking to fome fyftem of matter fitly difpofed; but to inquire into the ftrength of thofe arguments by which Dr. Whitby and fome other authors endeavoured to prove the refurrection of the fame body, philofophically confidered, to be a neceffary Article of the Chriftian Faith. It was Mr. Bold's deep conviction, that Chriftianity fuffers much in the world by advancing into the rank of Neceffary Articles human interpretations of Gofpel doctrines: and that unfpeakably many and great advantages would arife from culling out all doctrines which are purely human interpretations, though dignified with the title of Neceffary Articles, from thofe which Chrift had taught.†

Another object of thefe Difcourfes was, to examine the force of thofe "conſiderations which Mr. Broughton and the ingenious Mr. Norris had infifted on as demonftrative proofs that God cannot add a power of thinking to any fyftem of matter, in what manner foever difpofed.‡

One point which Mr. Bold aims to prove in thefe Difcourfes is, "That the Scripture doctrine of the Refurrection of the Dead refers to perfons. The term *Refurrection*," he fays, "when the raifing the dead is fpoken of, doth not properly belong either to the foul or to the body, but only fignifies fuch a vital union of the fame foul with a body, as is neceffary to the re-production of the very fame perfon who died*." He obferves, that by the tenor of the Apoftle's difcourfe, 1 Cor. xv. it plainly appears that he was fpeaking of perfons, and proved that dead perfons fhould live again: for as he was arguing againft thofe who denied the refurrection of the dead, he muft mean the refurrection of the dead in the fame fenfe in which they denied it†. Nor fhould it be thought ftrange that he ufes adjectives in the neuter gender, in his argument, v. 53 and 54, to fignify perfons, for he does the fame with refpect to the perfons of Adam and Chrift, v. 46. Mr. Bold fuppofes, therefore, that as it is the purpofe of the Apoftle, v. 42, 43, to fpeak of νεκροι, mortal men, being dead and raifed again, and made immortal, the nominative to be fupplied to the verb σπειρεται, v. 42, is not σωμα, body, but ανθρωπος, man, the perfon.†— "If," he obferves, "κοκκος is the fubftantive to the pronoun το, v. 36, 37, and unto αυτω, v. 38, where the Apoftle fpeaks of grain fown, what hinders that ανθρωπος may not be the fubftantive in the other places?" To illuftrate and confirm his reafoning, our author quotes a line from Virgil, where, by finding the nominative cafe to the two verbs in it, it may be difcovered that perfonality, as contra-diftinguifhed both to body and foul, may be the nominative cafe to verbs. *E. g.*

"Linquebant dulces animas, aut ægra trahebant
Corpora." ÆNEID, lib. 3, v. 140.§

The juftnefs and foundnefs of this criticifm are left to the judgment of the reader; but the fingularity of it may juftify its being given at fome length, as I do not perceive that it has fuggefted itfelf to our commentators, and the tract from whence it is taken is little known and fcarce.

Another critique, in which, indeed, he was anticipated by the great Mr. Locke, but which I do not find has been adopted by other expofitors, and which Dr. Doddridge has cenfured as an *unnatural gloſs*,

* Locke's Works, 4to. "Letters to Mr. Collins." Vol. iv. p. 609. Note.

† Introduction, p. 2. and Preface, p. 2, 3.

‡ Preface, p. 2.

* Difcourfe, p. 28. † P. 43.

‡ Since the above was written, I find that Mr. Wakefield has fupplied the ellipfes, v. 42, &c. agreeably to the above criticifm: "So will the refurrection alfo *be*; *man* is fown unto corruption," &c. In his note he fays, "literally *the fowing is* σπειρεται: of whom?—of mankind.

§ P. 44, 45, 47.

may

may deserve notice. It is an explanation of Rom. viii. 11. "If the spirit of him that raised up Jesus from the dead dwell in you, he that raised up Christ from the dead shall also quicken, ζωοποιησει, your mortal bodies by his spirit that dwelleth in you." Mr. Bold observes, that the sense of the word ζωοποιειν, as that of εγειρειν, with which it is here connected, must be learned from the subject of discourse. "It appears plain to me," he says, "that in this verse the general resurrection of the Last Day is not so much as hinted at. The Apostle here declares and proves, that sincere Christians must and will lead truly regular and obedient lives, because the spirit of Christ in them is a vital principle, effectually influencing them in whom he dwells to a holy and new obedience. '*Shall make alive your mortal bodies*,' that is, shall enable you to offer up your frail, decaying bodies, living sacrifices unto God, to yield them and the members of them instruments of righteousness unto holiness, and to employ and use them in the actual and steady performance of that obedience and duty which Christ your Lord enjoins you*."

In the year 1736, Mr. Bold published "An Help to Devotion," mentioned at the beginning of this article. It appears from the Preface, that "old age, with some of the infirmities accompanying it, had rendered him incapable of performing the offices he had usually attended in public, and of almost all conversation." This determined him to employ his private hours in reading the New Testament, with a particular regard to what every chapter affords to assist Christians in their daily devotions. "If they can fix in their memory," says he, "every morning the form relating to the chapter read, they may have opportunities in the daytime to pour out their hearts to the Lord in their private repeating it, and thereby they will be furnished with very useful subjects on which to employ their thoughts and meditations, when at leisure from other affairs; each of which will contribute to establish them in a devout temper of spirit†." The devotional exercises in this piece are short, rational, and simple; very expressive of the pious simplicity of the author's mind, and affording a proof that on those views of Christianity which deviate from reputed orthodoxy, a spirit of devotion may be grafted.

* P. 42. † Preface, p. 4.

Mr. Bold did not long survive the publication of this tract; for he died in August 1737, having been rector of Steeple fifty-six years. The preceding narrative, though not crowded with incidents, has exhibited a character estimable and valuable, and marked by a candid pursuit and avowal of truth, in times not very favourable to either. It is pleasing to trace out the lineaments of such a character, and the name of Mr. Bold deserves to be preserved, on the ground of his endeavours to soften the prejudices and to excite the attention of the public to Mr. Locke's writings and sentiments. While he was the advocate of this illustrious man, it is clear that he was not blind to or silent on the merits of other writers, whose opinions he controverted. Speaking of Mr. Edwards, he declared that he "was a person for whom he had a great respect, because of several treatises he published, which did not abound with magisterial rant, but discovered him to be an excellent critic, a person of great reading and of good judgment*. He candidly owned, that some of those who had written against Mr. Locke were great men, and possessed of admirable talents, while he passed just encomiums, in particular, on the learning of Dr. Whitby and the genius of Mr. Norris‡. The testimony he bore to the Dissenters, as an evidence of his liberality, should not be omitted. "Those of the Dissenters with whom I have been acquainted," he says, "have been men of great learning, strict devotion, and extraordinary loyalty: men who have been diligent attenders on God in his public ordinances, eminently religious in their families, who had a great regard for conscience in all the parts of their conversation with men†."

Mr. Bold left behind him the character of "a man of true learning and genuine piety, of sound doctrine and most exemplary life; a most useful man in his station, and a zealous promoter of true religion." And to the present day, on the authority of a gentleman who was his intimate friend, this testimony is borne to him, that "he was an excellent parish-priest, very pious and learned."

Birmingham, JOSHUA TOULMIN.

* Some passages, &c. Pref. p. 2.

† A Discourse concerning the Resurrection, &c. Pref. p. 1, 2, 5.

‡ Pref. to the "Brief Relation," p. 2.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL UNPUBLISHED POETRY.

TO SLEEP.

O SLEEP! if in thy ſhadowy gloom
Oblivion's awful genius dwell;
Then, Sleep, thy gifted wand aſſume,
And lead me to thy peaceful cell.
But there ſhould Memory's pow'r prevail,
In vain on thee would Sorrow call—
Thine opiate dews, thy charms would fail,
And fear the breaſt of Grief appal.
To ſave the ſoul from viſion's woe,
To ſnatch her from thy terrors, Sleep!
Pity would all thy ſpells forego,
And bid the mourner "wake to weep!"

HARMODIUS.

ANACREONTIC.

THE Paphian Boy, my blooming fair,
Neſtles within this heart of mine;
And feel how warm he trembles there,
Awaken'd by that touch of thine.
Have you not mark'd when infants weep,
As fears their little breaſts alarm,
How ſoon their murmurs ſink to ſleep
When folded ſoft in Beauty's arm?
Love is a child, my girl, you know,
Then take him to thy breaſt of ſnow,
And on that heaven of Beauty bleſt,
Oh! let him tremble into reſt!

Briſtol. R.

THE QUESTION.

SWEET Ellen! o'er your penſive face
Does Sorrow ſhed that ſickly hue?
Say, are they tears of woe that grace
Thoſe trembling lights of heavenly blue?
"No," cries a Sylph from Fancy's bower,
"'Tis Love who Ellen's bloom hath ſtole,
And with it tinged his ſweeteſt flower—
A flower that blooms in Ellen's ſoul!"

Briſtol. R.

SONNET TO SYMPATHY.

BY MISS STARKE.

ENCHANTRESS! whom Mimoſa-wreaths adorn,
And mantle of cameleon's changeful hues;
Sweet Sympathy, forſake thy bed of thorn,
And all thy magic thro' my veins infuſe!
Give me thy bliſs—Hold!—Is it bliſs to feel,
At thy command, alternate joy or woe?
One moment ſtabb'd by Sorrow's keeneſt ſteel;
Another, bleſt with Rapture's brighteſt glow!
To be with Friendſhip's holy flame inſpir'd,
(Friendſhip, foretaſte of Heav'n's ſupreme delights!)
Tho' oft the heart our fancy hath attir'd
In Virtue's robes, with wrongs that flame requites?
Yes—for where'er thy wand exerts its pow'rs,
The *anacampſeros* ſhoots up, and flow'rs*.

* The *anacampſeros* is a magic herb, ſaid to have the power of reſtoring friendſhip; and to live, though plucked up by the roots.—See Pliny, book xxiv. chapter 17.

SONNET TO APATHY.

BY MISS STARKE.

NYMPH, with Ficoides' glitt'ring gems array'd*,
By thy torpedo-touch my cares ſubdue;
For where thou com'ſt vexatious phantoms fade,
And Sorrow loſes ſoon her ſable hue.
Preventive mild of wounded Friendſhip's tear,
And the loud ſtorms of ill-requited Love;
Sure antidote to ev'ry pang ſevere
The way-worn pilgrim, Man, is doom'd to prove!
Whoſe pureſt feelings, tho' awhile they take
Sweet Pleaſure's form, or ſhine in Virtue's dreſs,
A captive of deluded Reaſon make,
And cheat her with the name of Happineſs.
Then welcome, Apathy!—he finds not reſt
Who fails to own THEE Sov'reign of his breaſt.

ADDRESS TO THE ROYAL JENNERIAN SOCIETY,

BY MR. DAVID CAREY.

A GRATEFUL Muſe, that oft has lov'd to trace
Each varying tint on Nature's changeful face,
And, as ſhe woo'd the ſympathetic glow,
Warm'd with her weal, and ſadden'd with her woe,
New homage pays on this auſpicious day,
And fondly greets it with no venal lay.
A blooming wreath, the earlieſt of the Spring,
The infant Loves to JENNER, pleas'd, ſhall bring—
In liſping accents tell from whence it came,
And bid it bloom eternal as his name;
Twine round his knees, and bleſs his power to ſave:—
Sweet *Human Flow'rs!* juſt reſcu'd from the grave!
No fancied dreams of bliſs my mind employ,
No fading viſions of unreal joy;
In ev'ry breaſt the grateful tranſports riſe,
And flaſh the Lover's cheek, the Parent's eyes.
O'er virgin charms, that bloom'd a little while,
And vaniſh'd like the child of April's ſmile,
When the fierce Peſt, that Beauty's empire ſtains,
Held purple riot in the fair-one's veins,
The Lover weeps no more, with fev'riſh glow,
As at a dream that lull'd the ſenſe of woe;
No more, with anxious look and fond delay,
Haunts the meaſy couch from day to day,

* The Ice-plant; properly called the Diamond Ficoides.

And sees those charms a bloated mass become,
Or early laid within the silent tomb.—
Ah, happier fate! that kindly shields the Fair,
And dooms no faithful lover to despair!
The pensive Mother, bending o'er the bier,
Heav'd the deep sigh, and shed the bitter tear,
With pious hands resign'd to kindred earth
All that could give maternal transport birth.—
"Lie there, sweet faded bud of Beauty's bloom!
Wrapt in the peaceful cradle of the tomb,
Till the Great Parent kindly shall display
The streams that wash Corruption's stains away;"
Too oft, alas! the weeping mourner cried,
As o'er her babe she hung her head, and died.—
A brighter doom Affection's child shall bless,
And tears of rapture prove a parent's happiness.

A thousand ills on man's uncertain state
With fell and fatal aim, commission'd, wait;
Unmark'd they hover, and unseen destroy,
Insidious bands! the form of Hope and Joy;
But chief he triumphs, purpled with his crimes,
Variola, the scourge of modern times—
Compassion trembled as his march began,
And wept, 'twas all she could, for suff'ring man.
—He comes, Variola, in speckled pride,
Death and Contagion riding at his side,
While Beauty, with'ring, sees her blooms decay,
To pining grief, or pale disease, a prey.—
The air is fate—infection breathes around—
And Death's fell agent gives the subtle wound.
"O, shield us, shield us, Mercy! or we die—
O, shield us, Mercy," is a Nation's cry—
Where is the arm that, dauntless, can embrace
With feelings fond, and shield the human race?
—Woe to him who bids the plague be staid,
And stands between the living and the dead.—
Daughters of Albion! twine the wreath of fame,
And with the votive gift inscribe your JENNER'S name.
Ye gen'rous few! who on the labour smile,
And share alike the glory and the toil,
Proceed—the sum of sorrow to allinage—
Proceed—nor fear Detraction's venal rage.
The grateful plant you rear, if tempest blown,
Shall find a friendly shade beneath the THRONE;
While Nations, grateful for their happiness,
To latest times with one accord shall bless
The gen'rous Friends in social league combin'd,
And bless the Royal Breast that feels for all mankind.

TO MISS OWENSON,

ON READING "THE WILD IRISH GIRL."

WHILST you with genius and with patriot fire
The love of Erin in our hearts inspire—
Combine tradition with historic lore,
To prove her glorious deeds and worth of yore,
Our times shall hail you champion of her cause,
And future ages sanction our applause.
Then let a bard (tho' Fancy's powers decay)
This friendly tribute to your merit pay:
"For tho' grown old, to court the Muse unfit,
"Talents like your's I love and value yet."

"St. Clair" first deckt you with a laurel crown,
"The Novice" next bestow'd more bright renown;
"The Irish Girl" a triple wreath shall give,
And, like our shamrock, ever-blooming live!
A nation's gratitude shall twine the band
To grace your temples, and your fame expand!
While we with sympathizing souls bewail
The Prince of Hinmore's pathetic tale.

Thus while you rescue Erin's ancient race
From prejudice, contempt, and false disgrace,
O may the offspring of her present days
Aspire to emulate the worth you praise,
While Education, nurs'd by Freedom's smile,
Spread Arts and Science thro' this fav'rite Isle,
And may the genial scene your fancy paints
Descend from Heav'n to bless the Land of Saints!

And as in rapture o'er your Harp we dwell,
Which you, like fair Glorvina, tune so well!
And hear a voice like her's that sweetly sings,
Warbling responsive to the minstrel strings—
And whilst we trace in this accomplish'd maid
The taste and science former times display'd,
Her filial love, her virtues so correct,
Born to secure esteem and fond respect,
We can no longer doubt the picture true,
For sure Glorvina lives reviv'd in you;
And to complete the moral story told,
May you another Mortimer behold!

Dublin. J. ATKINSON.

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

MR. WILLIAM BRANDE has laid before this learned body some original experiments made on guiacum, from which he infers, that it is a substance very different from those which are denominated resins, and that it is also different from all those which are enumerated amongst balsams, gum-resins, gums, and extracts. Most probably, Mr. Brande says, it is a substance distinct in its nature from any of those above enumerated, in consequence of certain peculiarities in the proportions and chemical combination of its constituent elementary principles. At any rate he regards guiacum as composed of a resin modified by the vegetable extractive principle, and as such, it may be denominated an Extracto Resin without impropriety. Mr. Brande has been led to these conclusions from observing the action of different solvents on guiacum, whence it appeared, that, although this substance possesses many properties in common with resinous bodies, it nevertheless differs from them in the following particulars:—1. By affording a portion of vegetable extract. 2. By the curious alterations which it undergoes when subjected to the action of bodies which readily communicate oxygen, such as nitric and oxy-muriatic acids; and the rapidity with which it dissolves in the former. 3. By being converted into a more perfect resin; in which respect guiacum bears some resemblance to the green resin which constitutes the colouring matters of the leaves of trees. 4. By yielding oxalic acid. 5. By the quantity of charcoal and lime which are obtained from it when subjected to destructive distillation.

An interesting paper "On the Direction of the Radicle and Germen during the Vegetation of Seeds," was presented to this Society by the President, from T. A. KNIGHT, Esq. It is known that in whatever position a seed is placed to germinate, its radicle invariably makes an effort to descend towards the centre of the earth, whilst the elongated germen takes precisely an opposite direction. By some these effects have been accounted for by gravitation; to ascertain this Mr. Knight commenced a course of experiments: he concluded that if gravitation were the cause, it could only produce these effects while the seed remained at rest, and in the same position relative to the attraction of the earth, and that its operation would become suspended by constant and rapid change of the position of the germinating seed, and that it might be counteracted by the agency of centrifugal force. In a strong rill of water he constructed a wheel similar to those used for grinding corn, and to this he adapted another wheel, eleven inches in diameter, round the circumference of which he attached numerous seeds of the garden bean. The radicles of these seeds were made to point in every direction, some towards the centre of the wheel, and others in an opposite direction. The whole was inclosed in a box, and secured by a lock, and a wire grate was placed to prevent the ingress of any body capable of impeding the motion of the wheels. The water being admitted, the wheels performed something more than 150 revolutions in a minute; and the position of the seeds relative to the earth was, of course, as often perfectly inverted, within the same period of time, by which it was imagined the influence of gravitation must have been wholly suspended. In a few days the seeds began to germinate: the radicles, in whatever direction they were protruded from the position of the seed, turned their points outwards from the circumference of the wheel, and receded nearly at right-angles from its axis. The germens, on the contrary, took the opposite direction, and in a few days their points all met in the centre of the wheel. Three of these plants were suffered to remain on the wheel, and the stems soon extended beyond the centre of the wheel, but their points returned and met again at its centre.

Mr. Knight then instituted another experiment, and from them both he says, "I conceive myself to have fully proved that the radicles of germinating seeds are made to descend, and their germens to ascend, by some external cause, and not by any power inherent in vegetable life: and I see little reason to doubt that gravitation is the principal, if not the only agent employed, in this case, by nature." He next endeavours to point out the means by which the same agent may produce effects so diametrically opposite to each other.

The radicle of a germinating seed is increased in length only by new parts successively added to its apex, and not

by any general extenſion of parts already formed: and the new matter which is thus ſucceſſively added deſcends in a fluid ſtate from the cotyledons. On this fluid, and on the vegetable fibres and veſſels whilſt ſoft and flexible, and whilſt the matter which compoſes them is changing from a fluid to a ſolid ſtate, gravitation would operate ſufficiently to give an inclination downwards to the point of the radicle.

As the radicle is increaſed in length only by parts ſucceſſively added to its point, the germen, on the contrary, elongates by a general extenſion of its parts previouſly organized; and its veſſels and fibres appear to extend themſelves in proportion to the quantity of nutriment they receive. "If the motion (ſays Mr. Knight), and conſequent diſtribution of the true ſap, be influenced by gravitation, it follows, that when the germen at its firſt emiſſion, or ſubſequently, deviates from a perpendicular direction, the ſap muſt accumulate on its under ſide: and I have found, in a great variety of experiments on the ſeeds of a horſe chefnut, the bean, and other plants, when vegetating at reſt, that the veſſels and fibres on the under ſide of the germen invariably elongate much more rapidly than thoſe on its upper ſide: and thence it follows that the point of the germen muſt always turn upwards. And (he adds) it has been proved that a ſimilar increaſe of growth takes place on the external ſide of the germen when the ſap is impelled there by centrifugal force, as it is attracted by gravitation to its under ſide when the ſeed germinates at reſt.

"This increaſed elongation of the fibres and veſſels of the under ſide is not confined to the germens, nor even to the annual ſhoots of trees, but occurs and produces the moſt extenſive effects in the ſubſequent growth of their trunks and branches. The immediate effect of gravitation is certainly to occaſion the further depreſſion of every branch which extends horizontally from the trunk of the tree; and when a young tree inclines to either ſide, to increaſe that inclination: but it, at the ſame time, attracts the ſap to the under ſide, and thus occaſions an increaſed longitudinal extenſion of the ſubſtance of the new wood on that ſide. The depreſſion of the lateral branch is thus prevented, and it is even enabled to raiſe itſelf above its natural level when the branches above it are removed; and the young tree, by the ſame means, becomes more upright, in direct oppoſition to the immediate action of gravitation; nature, as uſual, executing the moſt important operations by the moſt ſimple means."

Mr. Knight next proceeds to anſwer objections of which the moſt important is, that few branches riſe perpendicularly upwards, and that roots always ſpread horizontally: to this he replies,

The luxuriant ſhoots of trees which abound in ſap, in whatever direction they are firſt obtruded, almoſt uniformly turn upwards, and endeavour to acquire a particular direction; and to this their points will immediately return, if they are bent downwards during any period of their growth; their curvature upwards being occaſioned by an increaſed extenſion of the fibres and veſſels of their under-ſides, as in the elongated germens of ſeeds. The more feeble and ſlender ſhoots of the ſame trees will, on the contrary, grow in almoſt every direction, probably becauſe their fibres, being more dry, and their veſſels leſs amply ſupplied with ſap, they are leſs affected by gravitation. Their points, however, generally ſhew an inclination to turn upwards, but the operation of light, in this caſe, has been proved to be very conſiderable.

The radicle tapers rapidly as it deſcends into the earth, and its lower part is much compreſſed by the greater ſolidity of the mould into which it penetrates. The true ſap alſo continues to deſcend from the cotyledons and leaves, and occaſions a continued increaſe of the growth of the upper parts of the radicle, and this growth is ſubſequently augmented by the effects of motion, when the germen has riſen above the ground. The true ſap is therefore neceſſarily obſtructed in its deſcent; numerous lateral roots are generated, into which a portion of the deſcending ſap enters. The ſubſtance of theſe roots, like that of the ſlender horizontal branches, is leſs ſucculent than that of the radicle firſt emitted, and they are in conſequence leſs obedient to gravitation; and meeting leſs reſiſtance from the ſuperficial ſoil than from that beneath it, they extend horizontally in every direction, growing with moſt rapidity, and producing the greateſt number of ramifications, wherever they find moſt warmth, and a ſoil beſt adapted to nouriſh the tree. As theſe horizontal or lateral roots ſurround the baſe of the tree, the true ſap deſcending down its bark enters almoſt excluſively into them, and the firſt perpendicular root, having executed its office of ſecuring

ing moiſture to the plant whilſt young, is thus deprived of proper nutriment, and ceaſing almoſt wholly to grow, becomes of no importance to the tree. "The tap-root of the oak will (ſays Mr. Knight) be adduced as an exception;" to which he replies, that in 20,000 trees of this ſpecies he never found a ſingle one poſſeſſing a tap-root. And he concludes by ſaying, "As trees poſſeſs the power to turn the upper ſurfaces of their leaves, and the points of their ſhoots, to the light, and their tendrils in any direction to attach themſelves to contiguous objects, it may be ſuſpected that their lateral roots are, by ſome means, directed to any ſoil in their vicinity which is beſt calculated to nouriſh the plant to which they belong; and it is well known that much the greater part of the roots of an aquatic plant, which has grown in a dry ſoil, on the margin of a lake or river, have been found to point to the water; whilſt thoſe of another ſpecies of tree which thrives beſt in a dry ſoil have been aſcertained to take an oppoſite direction: but the reſult of ſome experiments lead Mr. Knight to conclude, that the roots diſperſe themſelves in every direction, and only become moſt numerous where they find moſt employment, and a ſoil beſt adapted to the ſpecies of the plant."

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. BRACY CLARKE'S (GILTSPUR-STREET), *for certain Improvements upon Horſe-ſhoes.*

THIS invention is thus deſcribed:—The ſhoe itſelf is made of two diſtinct parts, which can at any time be ſeparated, viz. a ſhoe of claſtic ſteel, or other metal, nicely fitted to the figure and turnings of the foot, and ſufficiently light in weight; with ſide and front clips or bands, by which it is held firmly to the foot. This ſhoe ſerves as a medium of attaching another ſhoe, called the wearing ſhoe, to the foot, and which can be fixed to it or ſeparated at pleaſure. The wearing ſhoe, which comes in contact with the ground, and receives the attrition and wear of the roads, is made of iron or ſteel, in the ordinary form of the horſe-ſhoe, and can be renewed at pleaſure when worn out, as it is merely ſcrewed to the former by four or more ſufficient ſcrews. In this way, the fitted ſhoe is made to laſt many years, or even the whole life of the horſe.

The fitted ſhoe may be made of metal, or of a mixture of metals; but ſteel ſeems the moſt ſuited to this purpoſe, or iron, or iron caſe-hardened, or ſilver made claſtic, or ſteel or iron plated with other metals. This ſhoe is held to the hoof by ſtays or clips extending round the whole or part of the foot, which prevents the foot eſcaping laterally or in front; and theſe clips or holds are part of the ſhoe itſelf, or diſtinct and faſtened to it, and are made with a ſlit or groove. The above faſtenings only prevent the eſcape of the foot in front or ſideways, and it may be ſtill ſubject to ſlide out backwards; and as the heels are claſtic, tender, and ſenſible, no apparatus of the above kind can be uſed to prevent this occurrence, or ſevere compreſſion of any kind: the patentee has therefore deviſed another means of preventing this inconvenience, by a bolt or bolts, or pin, or ſcrew, paſſing through or near the front or ſide clips into the hoof, and which are moveable with the growth of the hoof deſcending along with it; alſo, on ſome occaſions, by bringing points through the underſide of the ſhoe upright into the hoof to ſerve the ſame purpoſe: ſo that one or the other of theſe may be had recourſe to, or both, as the ideas of ſecurity or fancy may ſuggeſt; or a band or bands of ſteel, or other metal, may be conſtructed to carry theſe points or bolts, or ſcrews, or plates, or hooks, and without the principle of this conſtruction of ſhoe being at all departed from. The holes for lodging the bolts or points of ſteel, are made in the hoof previouſly to their application, with a ſmall center-bit or gouge, or paſſer guarded, in ſuch way as to prevent the poſſibility of its injuring the quick. A ſtout ſcrew or toothed rack, or ſteel ſhaft, or other contrivance of this deſcription, ſerves to carry theſe points, and to regulate their elevation, and alſo deſcent along with the growth of the hoof: a ſliding bolt and pin, or ſcrew and nut, may alſo ſerve the ſame purpoſe.

It is added in the ſpecification, that the

the clips may be placed on a ſingle ſhoe of ſtout iron or ſteel, and numerous teeth may be employed to enter the hoof, and keep on the ſhoe, inſtead of one or more points or bolts. To the clips, the double ſhoe, and eſpecially to the bolts paſſing into the horn, Mr. Clarke lays claim as his own diſcovery.

MR. JAMES INGRAM'S (BRISTOL), *for a Method of manufacturing Powder Sugar from Raw Sugar alone, and from Syrup of Sugar alone, and from a Mixture of Raw Sugar and Syrup of Sugar together.*

We ſhall give the ſpecification of this invention nearly in the patentee's own words; which are as follow:

Firſt. My proceſs for making powder ſugar from raw ſugar alone. Mix ſeven pounds of raw ſugar with one pint of water, or with one pint of lime-water, of the ſame ſtrength uſual in refining lump ſugar. Boil the ſugar thus mixed in a metal kettle; after it has boiled ſome time, dip the ſtem of a tobacco-pipe into it, and then put it in cold water; and when the ſugar can be taken off from the pipe, &c. with the fingers with eaſe, and breaks brittle, it is a proof that it is ſufficiently boiled. Pour the ſugar out on a marble ſlab, greaſed ſlightly with butter, lard, or any liquid of an oily and wholeſome quality. Let it remain in this ſtate about three minutes, and until it begins to harden. Then roll it together in two rolls or more if deemed neceſſary, and pull and draw each of the rolls with your hands repeatedly over an erect iron ſpike, or other proper thing, throwing it back over the ſpike every time, and pulling it forward until the ſugar whitens and becomes ſtiff; then take the rolls off the ſpike, and leave them for ſix hours; and when they are quite hard and firm put them into a ſtove to dry, in the ſame manner as is uſually adapted for drying lump-ſugars. Keep the rolls in the ſtove for two days, and when they are quite dry, grind them in a ſugar-mill with a large ſtone into a powder. Then ſift the powder, return it to the mill, and mix it with baſtard ſugar, or raw ſugar, in the proportion of fourteen pounds to each hundred weight of powder ſugar, to condition it in the uſual way baſtard ſugar is conditioned; the powder ſugar will be then fit for ſale.

Second. My proceſs for making powder ſugar from ſyrup of ſugar alone. Boil ten pounds of ſyrup of ſugar, little more or leſs, in a metal kettle or other proper veſſel; and after it has boiled ſome time prove its ſtrength or firmneſs in the way mentioned above, and purſue the ſame directions as are before given in all reſpects, except as to the mixture of water, which is unneceſſary.

Third. My proceſs for making powder ſugar from the mixture of raw ſugar and ſyrup of ſugar together. Mix three pounds and a half, or thereabouts, of raw ſugar with three pounds and a half, or thereabouts, of ſyrup of ſugar. Boil the ſugar and ſyrup thus mixed in a metal kettle, or other proper veſſel. The remainder of the proceſs is the ſame as that firſt above ſpecified, except as to the mixture of water or lime-water, which is unneceſſary.

MR. WILLIAM MILTON'S (HECKFIELD, SOUTHAMPTON), *for a Mode of rendering Carriages in general, but particularly Stage-Coaches, more ſafe than at preſent.*

Beneath the body of the carriage is fixed a box capable of receiving the luggage, with its floor about a foot from the ground. By diſpoſing the luggage in this box, the centre of gravity of the coach and load is brought down ſo as to render an overturn leſs likely than it is at preſent.

Through the carriage or luggage-box let there be a hole or cavity, through which the main axle and frame work is to be paſſed. This cavity and axle are to be ſuch as ſhall give proper guidance in the play of the carriage and luggage-box on any ſprings that may be ſo applied as to want ſuch guidance. But ſprings may be applied in ſuch manner as to need no ſuch guidance. At the bottom of this luggage-box, and as near reſpectively to each wheel of the carriage as may be deemed proper, low ſtrong idle wheels are to be placed on ſufficient axles, ready, in caſe of an active wheel coming off, or an axle-tree failing, to catch the falling vehicle, and inſtantly to continue the previous velocity; by which the miſchief, particularly to the coachman and outſide paſſengers, ariſing from an inſtantaneous ſtop to rapid motion, will be prevented. Theſe idle wheels are to be placed, with their periphery, a few inches below the luggage-box, and a few inches above the ground. If there be no luggage box, below, then the idle wheels may be fixed to the axle, or to ſome frame work belonging to it; and in caſe of a wheel coming off or breaking, great relief will be given. But if the axle breaks

between

between its bearings, no relief will be given, unleſs the idle wheels be affixed to the bottom of a luggage box; and in this caſe, the nearer theſe idle wheels are to the ground, the more relief will be given. If there be an obſtacle in the road, and an idle wheel takes over it, its reſpective active wheel will for the time be diſcharged from the ground. The bottom of the luggage-box being ſo near the ground, offers a method of checking very much the motion of a carriage down a hill, by the ſtrong and ready application of the end of a lever to rub on the ground. The idle wheels ſhould be fixed or ſet on in ſuch a manner that they may be vertical when an accident brings them into work. From the great variety in vehicles, in ſprings, and in their application, it will ſometimes be requiſite to put the idle wheels on the body of the luggage-box of the carriage, and ſometimes on any part or parts of the under-carriage, and ſometimes on both.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*** *The Loan of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requeſted.*

Tigers. J. Northcote, R.A., pinxit. W. Annis ſculpit, and Publiſher.

THIS print is copied from a picture in the poſſeſſion of J. Liſter Parke, Eſq.

Many of our readers muſt recollect a mezzotinto print of *A Tiger couchant*, engraved by Dixon, from a painting by Stubbs. The plate was melted in a fire that happened at the copper-plate printer's; and that ſuch an accident ſhould have deſtroyed it, was much regretted at the time, for it might in many reſpects be claſſed as the fineſt mezzotinto that ever was engraved. To ſay that this is quite equal to that, would be wrong; but though not the very firſt in the claſs, it is in the very firſt line, being a moſt ſpirited and animated print, with a richneſs of effect that has rarely been ſurpaſſed.

The Shipwrecked Mariner. Painted by H. Thomſon, R.A. Engraved by W. Say. Publiſhed by Mr. Macklin. From a Picture in the Poſſeſſion of Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart., to whom this Print is dedicated.

The picture from which this finely-engraven mezzotinto is copied, was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1804. The ſubject is a poor ſhipwrecked mariner, ſitting with his hands claſped together upon a rock, caſting a melancholy look towards the ſea, with which he appears to be ſurrounded. It is ſomewhat deficient in that pathos of character and ſolemnity of effect which in ſuch a ſcene ſhould harrow up the ſoul; but it is nevertheleſs a very pleaſing furniture-print.

Lord Viſcount Melville. J. Riſing pinxit. John Young ſculpit, and Publiſher.

From the language which has been uſed in Edinburgh, &c., we ſhould ſuppoſe that with ſome perſons this print will be extremely popular. Others it may perhaps remind of a remark made many years ago by the late Dr. Johnſon, to whom an engraver of ſome eminence brought a high-finiſhed portrait of Lord George Sackville, (ſoon after his Lordſhip's return from Germany,) and ſtated, with a ſigh, that he wiſhed for ſome advice concerning it, for though he had taken infinite pains with the engraving, he could not ſell a print. "Sir, (replied Johnſon,) it appears to me to be a very good portrait, but it is *dreſt too fine* for a ſoldier: change the ſolitaire for a halter, and you will ſell as many as you can get rolled from the printing-preſs."

This print is ſaid to be a reſemblance, as indeed moſt of thoſe by Riſing are; but it has on the whole a dark and heavy effect.

A Pair of Prints of a Race-Courſe. Plate I. repreſenting the Horſes preparing to Start.—Plate II. Coming-in. Sketched by C. Turner on Port-Meadow near Oxford, from the Hunters Stakes run for in 1802. The Horſes painted by J. L. Agaſſe. Engraved by C. Turner. And dedicated to Lord Francis Spencer and G. Stratton, Eſq., by the Publiſher R. Ackermann. Price 1l. 11s. 6d., or 3l. 3s. coloured.

Our habits of life not having led us into ſcenes of this deſcription, we cannot be ſuppoſed competent to form ſo accurate a judgment of parts of theſe prints as a regular profeſſor of the *turf philoſophy*. The horſes are however drawn with great ſpirit, and the group of ſpectators, &c., in both of them, render the whole eminently pleaſing and picturesque.

Reward-

Reward-Print for the Patriotic Fund. Engraved by E. Scriven, Engraver to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, from a Drawing by R. K. Porter.

This very pleasing print represents Britannia seated upon a rock, surmounted with an appropriate trophy, composed of cannon, standards, &c., ; with the British lion, laurel crowns, &c., on the foreground ; and a large white flag, suspended by two spear-points, placed at the top of the Roman fasces, on which is to be inscribed the names and particular actions of such persons as the Society distinguish and reward. These heroic characters may thus be transmitted to posterity, and a most honourable memorial of their services and the gratitude of their country be thus preserved for the imitation and emulation of future ages.

We noticed in a former Retrospect a print of the same description, but this is of a much larger size.

Pio VII. Pont. Max. Gregorio Charamonti. Nat. in Cesena 1742. Dessiné à son Passage à Lyon. Par J. J. de Boissieu en 1805.

This portrait is etched with great force, spirit, and character, by an artist of no common stamp. His manner is so eminently bold and free, that it reminds one of the touch of Salvator Rosa, Ostade, &c. ; yet it has every mark of originality and professional ability, and displays a versatility we have rarely witnessed.

An interior View of Westminster Hall, taken at the Time of the Trial of Lord Melville, from a Drawing made by J. C. Pugin and J. C. Nattes. Engraved in Aquatint by J. Hill. With a Key-Print, containing References to the Princes of the Blood, Peers, Peeresses, Members of the House of Commons ; and also a Plan of the Hall, as fitted up for the Trial. Published for R. Ackermann.

The view of this very beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture is admirably delineated ; and at the same time that it is singularly correct, displays a most picturesque and impressive representation of the scene, correctly coloured to imitate the drawing. The letter-press which accompanies it is very handsomely printed on royal vellum paper, and comprises a short historical account of the building, and most remarkable occurrences that have happened in it ; and also a sketch of his Lordship's life, and an abstract of the trial, containing what will give a very clear idea of every circumstance which almost any reader would wish to know.

Mr. Ackermann has published another pair of medallions, which are well designed and very neatly engraved, representing

The Meeting of the Infants John and Jesus in the Wilderness ; and the Angel of the Lord appearing to Joseph in a Dream, saying, "Arise, take the young Child and his Mother and flee into Egypt."

He has also published his fourth number of a *Drawing-Book of Trees* ; and we are pleased to remark, what cannot always be remarked on a work published at different times, that every succeeding number improves.

Mr. Manskirsch, who came from Germany in the year 1790, and was for two years engaged with Messrs. Boydell in the *Designs for the River Thames*, &c., was, after the expiration of his engagement, with Mr. Ackermann, until in the year 1801 he returned to Germany, where he has been employed in making *Delineations of the Scenery on the Banks of the Rhine*, which scenes he is painting for Mr. Ackermann, for whom he made the designs, and who thinks, that, transferred to the copper, they will at this time be thought peculiarly interesting in this country, and they are therefore to be speedily engraved.

Some of your readers having expressed a wish to know the separate prices of Mr. Crawford's collection of thirty-two pictures, which were sold by Mr. Christie for near seven thousand guineas, as mentioned in a preceding Retrospect, we have subjoined a catalogue.

	Guineas.
No. 1. *Outside of a Farrier's Shop*, K. du Jardin, - -	120
2. *An Italian Market*, Lingleback, - -	39
3. *Boats and Vessels*, W. Van de Velde, - -	70
4. *The Prodigal's Return*, Old Weenix, - -	40
5. *Dead Game*, Hondekooter,	41
6. *Venus and Cupid*, Titian, -	90
7. *A Landscape*, Hobima, -	200
8. *Simeon returning Thanks*, Van den Ekpout, - -	39
9. *A Landscape, with Peasants and Cattle*, Berchem, -	345
10. *A Woman Spinning*, V. Toll,	120
11. *A Conversation*, Terburg,	240
12. *A Harbour, Light-House, &c.*, Lingleback, - -	69
13. *A Group of Figures*, J. Steen,	60
14. *A Calm*, W. Van de Velde,	195
15. *A warm glowing Landscape*, Both, - -	300

16. *A*

	Gs.
16. *A View of the Hague*, V. der Heyde,	170
17. *Distant View of Amsterdam*, Backuyfen,	60
18. *A Landscape with Figures Hawking*, Wynants,	140
19. *A Wood-Scene with a Torrent*, Ruysdale,	190
20. *A Portrait*, Rembrandt,	50
21. *Portrait of a Princess of Bavaria*, Rembrandt,	70
22. *A Winter-Scene, with Figures Skaiting*, J. Oftade,	90
23. *A Domestic Scene*, J. Steen,	41
24. *A Woman selling Fish and Vegetables*, exquisitely painted, C. Metzu,	240
25. *St. Jerome at his Devotions*, G. Dow,	190
26. *Boors Smoking*, Teniers,	380
27. *A Party Hawking*, Wouvermans,	345
28. *Figures Dancing and Regaling*, A. Oftade,	490
29. *A Landscape* in a fine glowing tone of colour, Cuyp,	370
30. *A Holy Family*, Rubens,	140
31. *View at the Mouth of a Harbour, with Vessels, &c.*, Dubbels,	240

32. This was universally considered as the leading and most attractive picture in the collection; and it is indeed a wonderful performance, displaying an effect of *Evening and Sunshine* that cannot be described by words. The artist painted it for the family of Van Slingelandt. P. Potter, 1450

Death of Lord Nelson.

The great and illustrious characters of this country have frequently been the theme of our poets, and illuminated the pages of our history. Of late years the fine-arts have contributed their aid to the commemoration of heroic actions, and by keeping alive the memory of those who achieved them, added an additional stimulus to the courage of survivors. Considered with this regard, we are pleased to see the numerous delineations relative to our late intrepid and deeply-lamented Admiral. Messrs. Boydell some time since announced their intention of publishing a print representing his death. The picture from which this is to be engraved is in a state of forwardness: it is from the pencil of Mr. Devis, many of whose productions rank very high in the arts.

One great object of the picture appears to be to give the scene exactly as it was; and for this Mr. Devis is peculiarly well qualified, from his perfect knowledge of the interior of a ship. Such of the portraits as we know are very strong resemblances, and are, very properly, of those only who were really present at the time of Lord Nelson's death. A short description of the picture we purpose inserting in the next Retrospect.

Mr. Bowyer of Pall-mall intends to publish a print, to be engraved by Mr. Bromley in the course of the winter, from a picture now painting for that purpose by Mr. Opie. The merit of both these artists is so well known to the public, that it is in no respect necessary to record it in this page.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN AUGUST.

☞ *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE.*

AGRICULTURE.

OBSERVATIONS on the Utility, Form, and Management, of Water-Meadows, and the Draining and Irrigating of Peat-Bogs; with an Account of Prilley Bog, and other extraordinary Improvements, conducted by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, T. W. Coke, Esq., and others. By W. Smith. 10s. 6d.

The British Farmer's Cyclopedia, or Complete Agricultural Dictionary. By T. Potts.

BIOGRAPHY.

History of the Life, Exploits, and Death, of Admiral Lord Nelson. By F. W. Blagdon, Esq. 4to., 2l. 2s. boards, with Plates.

BOTANY.

Tracts relative to Botany, translated from different Languages, with Plates. 8vo., 6s. 6d. boards.

DRAMA.

Five Miles Off, or the Finger-Poſt. By T. Dibdin. 2s.

LAW.

The Trial of Acou, a Chineſe Tartar, for the Wilful Murder of his countryman Anguin. 1s.

MEDICINE.

A Treatiſe on Vaccine Inoculation; to which is added, an Account of the Chicken Pox, the Swine Pox, and the Hives; with an Appendix, containing Letters from Phyſicians and Surgeons of eminence reſpecting the preſent State of Vaccination in many Cities and principal Towns of the United Kingdom. By Robert Willan, M.D., F.A.S., &c., &c. 4to., 15s. boards.

A Letter to the Editor of the Britiſh Critic, occaſioned by ſome Remarks in that Review on a Book intitled "Caſes of Pulmonary Conſumptions, and treated with *Uva Urſi*" by the Author. 1s.

MILITARY.

The Hiſtory of the Campaigns of 1805 in Germany and Italy. By W. Burke, late Army-Surgeon. 6s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Letters from the Dead to the Living, or Thoughts on the ſeparate States of departed Spirits; to which is added, the Conflicts of Paſſion, and final Triumphs of Faith. By L. S. Abington. 1s.

Explanations of Time-Keepers conſtructed by Mr. Thomas Earnſhaw and the late Mr. John Arnold. Publiſhed by Order of the Commiſſioners of Longitude. 4to., 5s. ſewed.

A Complete Vindication of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales relative to his Creditors; but not quite ſo complete a Vindication of the Right Hon. W. Pitt relative to his Royal Highneſs. By the Lion and Unicorn. 1s. 6d.

An Antidote to Poiſon, or a full Reply to Mr. Jefferys's Attack on the Character and Conduct of the Prince of Wales. 3s.

An Admonitory Letter to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales on the Subjects of the late delicate Inquiry; containing Anecdotes never before publiſhed, which may probably lead to the Detection of the real Authors of the late ſcandalous Attempt to fully the Purity of an Illuſtrious Perſonage.

The Principles and Regulations of Tranquillity, an Inſtitution commenced in the Metropolis for encouraging and enabling induſtrious and prudent Individuals in the various Claſſes of the Community to provide for themſelves by the Payment of ſmall weekly ſums. By J. Bone. 3s. 6d.

NOVELS.

The Wood-Nymph, in 3 vols. By the Author of Glenmore Abbey.

Delingborough Caſtle, or the Myſterious Recluſe. 2 vols. 12mo., 7s. ſewed.

POETRY.

Daylesford, a Poem, dedicated to Mrs. Haſtings. 1s.

Tales in Verſe, Critical, Satirical, and Humourous. By Thomas Holcroft. 8s. bds.

The Bees, a Poem in Four Books, with Notes, Moral, Political, and Philoſophical. By John Evans, M.D., F.R.M.S., Part I., 4to., 7s., Edinburgh.

Miſcellaneous Poetry; conſiſting of Tranſlations from the Icelandic, Italian, Spaniſh, Portugueze, German, &c. By the Hon. W. Herbert. 2 vols. 8vo., 16s. boards.

POLITICS.

Letters of Crito to eminent Men. 7s. bds.

A Letter from the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States for Foreign Affairs, communicated to Congreſs by the Preſident, and publiſhed by their Order. 1s. 6d.

A Brief Examination into the Increaſe of the Revenue, Commerce, and Navigation, of Great Britain, during the Adminiſtration of the Right Hon. W. Pitt. By the Right Hon. G. Roſe, M.P. 5s.

Free Thoughts on Public Affairs, or Advice to a Patriot, in a Letter addreſſed to a Member of the Old Oppoſition.

An Account of two Attempts towards promoting the Improvement and gradual Civilization of the Indian Natives of North America. 2s.

A Letter to the Right Hon. W. Windham, &c., &c., &c., on the Defence of the Country; with Obſervations on the Volunteers, ſhewing how Fifty Thouſand of them may be employed as effectually as regular Regiments of Infantry. By Lieutenant-General Money. 2s. 6d.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, on the Importance of the Colonies ſituated on the Coaſt of Guiana. By a Britiſh Merchant. 6d.

A Dialogue between Bonaparte and Talleyrand on the Subject of Peace with England. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

Demonſtration of the Exiſtence of God from the wonderful Works of Nature. Tranſlated from the French of François Auguſte Chateaubriant, and dedicated by Permiſſion to the Lord Biſhop of Landaff. By Frederic Shoberl. 3s. boards.

A Charge delivered at the Viſitation of the Rev. the Archdeacon of Sarum, on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th June, 1806. By the Rev. Charles Daubeny, Archdeacon of Sarum. 1s.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Middleſex at the primary Viſitation in May and June, 1806. By G. O. Cambridge, A.M., F.A.S. 1s.

The Chriſtian Officer's Complete Armour, containing Evidences in favour of a Divine Revelation, by Colonel Barn, of the Royal Marines. 2d edition, 4s.

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. ARROWSMITH has been for more than a year paſt engaged in conſtructing a new map of Scotland, from original materials, to which he has obtained acceſs by means of the Parliamentary Commiſſioners for making roads and building bridges in the Highlands of Scotland. The elaborate Military Survey of the main-land of Scotland, made in the middle of the laſt century, and preſerved in his Majeſty's library, has been copied and reduced for the preſent map, and the ſeveral proprietors of the weſtern iſlands have communicated all their ſurveys, moſt of which have been very recently executed. In addition to the aſtronomical obſervations heretofore known, many latitudes and longitudes have been purpoſely aſcertained for this map, as well as a conſiderable number of magnetic variations. This map is to be accompanied by a memoir explanatory of the ſeveral documents from which it has been conſtructed. The publication may be expected to take place in January or February next.

The firſt part of the Townley Marbles, we underſtand, have been lately removed to the Muſeum; the new building of which will in a few months be ready for the reception of the whole, after which they will be opened to the inſpection of the public.

The Hall of Univerſity College, Oxford, is ſoon to be decorated with the portraits of its moſt illuſtrious members. Living perſonages will be included; and among them will be Sir Roger Newdigate, Sir William Scott, and Mr. Wyndham.

Among the works which are now in the preſs, under the direction of the Record Commiſſion, are the *Nonæ Rolls*, of Edward the third's time; the record called *Teſta de Nevil*; and a Double Index to the Domeſday Survey.

Mr. HENRY SIDDONS has prepared for immediate publication a full and copious work on the Theory of Geſture and Action, which is to be illuſtrated by upwards of ſixty engravings of characteriſtic figures, by an amateur. The foundation of his Treatiſe is the well-known work of M. ENGEL, which he has in a certain degree tranſlated, with ſuch variations and additions as the practice of rhetoric in England rendered neceſſary.

The Journal of Modern and Contemporary Voyages and Travels is now giving to the public Tranſlations of Durand's Voyage to Senegal, and of Depons' recent and highly curious Travels in the Caraccas. The next enſuing volume will contain Sarykſchew's Voyage in the Northern Ocean, tranſlated from the Ruſſian; an unpubliſhed Voyage to China, and new Travels in the Crimea. The firſt four volumes of this original and intereſting journal have introduced to the knowledge of the Engliſh public thirteen recent works of voyages and travels, with which, without the agency of ſuch a publication, they would have been totally unacquainted.

A Treatiſe on the Varieties, Conſequences, and Treatment of Ophthalmia, with a preliminary Inquiry into its contagious nature, by Dr. EDMONDSTON, is in the preſs, and will be publiſhed in the enſuing month.

In a few days Mr. BONNYCASTLE'S Treatiſe on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry will make its appearance in one volume octavo.

The following account of the number of copies ſaid to be regularly ſold of the principal London Magazines and Reviews, has lately appeared in ſeveral reſpectable journals and newſpapers.

	Copies.
The Monthly Magazine	5000
Monthly Review	4250
Gentleman's Magazine	3500
European Magazine	3500
Ladies' Magazine	3000
Medical and Phyſical Journal	2250
Britiſh Critic	2000
Univerſal Magazine	2000
Journal of new Voyages and Travels	1500
Philoſophical Magazine	1250
Anti-Jacobin Review	1250
Critical Review	1250
Monthly Mirror	1000
Nicholſon's Journal	1000

How ſtriking is the contraſt of the ſale of ſimilar publications in France, of the moſt popular of which not more than 500 copies are regularly circulated. The periodical preſs of Germany is in a better condition, 4000 copies being ſold of the Jena Literary Gazette, and nearly as many of ſome other literary and ſcientific journals.

The Rev. R. YATES, author of the Monastic History of St. Edmund's Bury, is engaged on a comprehensive and connected Historical Memoir of the various Public Charities in London.

Dr. CROTCH, Lecturer on the Science of Music at the Royal Institution, proposes to publish the first volume of Specimens of various Styles of Music.

Mr. ROGERS, author of the Pleasures of Memory, has nearly finished an epic poem on the Horrors of Jacobinism.

Mr. JOHNES, the translator and publisher of Froissart, is engaged in a new version of Joinville.

Dr. TOULMIN, editor of the last edition of the History of the Puritans, and author of several original theological works, is printing at Birmingham the Life of the Rev. Samuel Bourne, with Sketches of the Lives of Ministers and others contemporary with him.

That illustrious patron of men of learning the Earl of BUCHAN is collecting all the MSS. and drawings of the late Mr. Barry, with a view to publish them for the benefit of some indigent relations of that celebrated artist.

WALTER SCOTT, Esq., is about to publish the Memoirs of Sir Henry Slingsby, Bart., from 1638 to 1648, written by himself. Also Memoirs of Captain John Hodgson, touching his Conduct in the Civil Wars, written by himself. To each work will be added various important papers relative to the operations of Oliver Cromwell and his army while they were in Scotland.

Mr. JAMIESON is collecting for publication Popular Ballads and Songs, from tradition, MSS., and scarce editions, with translations of similar pieces from the ancient Danish language.

Dr. GILBERT GERARD's Institutes of Biblical Criticism, read in the University and King's College, Aberdeen, are in the press.

Dr. ADAMS's second edition of his work on Morbid Poisons is nearly printed off. The anomalous class is much enriched by the late controversies and by the author's clinical observations, which have enabled him to proceed a step further towards a proper discrimination of the true characters of such as have been confounded with syphilis.

Mr. NICHOLSON has in his Journal given directions by which a person may save himself from drowning, if he chance to fall into the water. The results of Mr. Nicholson's reasonings are, that if a man fall into deep water, he will rise to the surface by floatage, and will continue there, *if he does not elevate his hands*, and that the keeping them down is essential to his safety. If he move his hands *under* the water in any way he pleases, his head will rise so high as to allow him free liberty to breathe. And if, in addition, he move his legs exactly as in the action of walking up stairs, his shoulders will rise above the water, so that he may use less exertion with his hands, or apply them to other purposes. He has himself been witness to the success of the experiment.

Mr. VALPY, of Pembroke College, Oxford, is preparing a new and improved edition of Matthiæ's Greek Dialects.

The autumnal course of Lectures at St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals will commence in the following order:—

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—Anatomy, and operations of surgery, by Mr. CLINE and Mr. COOPER, Wednesday October 1, at half past one.—Principles and practice of surgery, by Mr. Cooper, on Monday October 6, at eight in the evening.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—Practice of medicine, by Dr. BABINGTON and Dr. CURRY, on Wednesday October 1, at ten in the morning.—Principles and Practice of Chemistry, by Dr. BABINGTON and Mr. ALLEN, on Thursday October 2, at ten in the morning.—Theory of Medicine, comprehending Pathology, Therapeutics, and *Materia Medica*, by Dr. Curry, on Friday October 3, at eight in the evening.—Physiology, or Laws of the Animal Economy, by Dr. HAIGHTON, on Monday October 6, at a quarter before seven in the evening.—Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. Haighton, on Monday October 6, at eight in the morning.—Clinical Lectures on Select Medical Cases, by Dr. Babington, Dr. Curry, and Dr. MARCET, from November till May.—Besides these, during the winter a course of Lectures on the Structure and Diseases of the Teeth, will be given by Mr. Fox, Surgeon-Dentist; and one on Veterinary Medicine, by Mr. COLEMAN, Professor at the Veterinary College. These several lectures are so arranged, that none of them interfere with the others in the hours of attendance; and the whole is calculated to form a complete course of medical and chirurgical instruction. Terms and other particulars to be learnt from Mr. STOCKER, apothecary to Guy's Hospital, who is also empowered to enter gentlemen to such of the Lectures as are given at

at Guy's. Dr. Babington and Dr. Curry take this opportunity of informing thoſe gentlemen who have attended their Lectures on the Practice of Medicine within the laſt four years, that their Syllabus on that ſubject is now finiſhed, and ready for delivery. Such gentlemen, then, as have received a part of the work, will get the remainder by applying at the Hoſpital either perſonally or through their friends, and ſtating how much is wanting to render it complete.

Medical Theatre, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—The following Courſes of Lectures will be delivered at this Theatre during the enſuing winter.—On the Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Dr. Roberts and Dr. Powell.—On Anatomy and Phyſiology, by Mr. Abernethy.—On the Theory and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. Abernethy. — On Comparative Anatomy and the Laws of Organic Exiſtence, by Mr. Macartney.—On Chemiſtry, by Dr. Edwards. — On Midwifery and the Diſeaſes of Women and Children, by Dr. Thynne.—The Anatomical Demonſtrations and Practical Anatomy, by Mr. Lawrence. — The Anatomical Lectures will begin on Wedneſday, October 1, at two o'clock, and the other Lectures in the courſe of the ſame week.—Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Nicholson, at the Apothecary's ſhop, St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital.

The autumnal courſes of Lectures delivered at the London Hoſpital will commence on the 1ſt of October.—Theory and Practice of Phyſic, by Dr. Cooke.—Chemiſtry, by Dr. Hamilton, and Dr. Yelloly.—*Materia Medica*, by Dr. Frampton.—Theory and Practice of Midwifery, by Dr. Dennison.—Clinical Obſervations on ſurgical Caſes, by Sir William Blizard and Mr. Thomas Blizard.—Anatomy, Phyſiology, and the Operations of Surgery, by Mr. Headington and Mr. Frampton.—Anatomical Demonſtrations, and Diſſection by Mr. Armiger.—Principles of Surgery, by Mr. Headington. Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Price, apothecary, at the Hoſpital.

Theatre of Anatomy, Great Windmill-ſtreet.—Mr. Wilson will begin the Winter Courſe of his Lectures on Anatomy, Phyſiology, Pathology, and Surgery, on Wedneſday, October 1, at two o'clock as uſual. A room will likewiſe be opened for Diſſections from nine o'clock in the morning until two in the afternoon, where regular and full Demonſtrations of the parts diſſected will be given, where the different Caſes in Surgery will be explained, the Methods of Operating ſhewn on the Dead Body, and where alſo the various Arts of Injecting and Making Preparations will be taught.—The plan and terms of the Courſe may be had in Great Windmill-ſtreet.

Dr. Clarke and Mr. Clarke will begin their winter courſe of Lectures on Midwifery and the Diſeaſes of Women and Children, on Monday the 6th of October. The lectures are read every day (Sundays excepted), at the Lecture-room, No. 10, Upper John-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare, from a quarter paſt ten o'clock in the morning till a quarter paſt eleven, for the convenience of ſtudents attending the hoſpitals. For farther particulars apply to Dr. Clarke, New Burlington-ſtreet, or to Mr. Clarke, Upper John-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare.

In the firſt week of October will commence a courſe of Lectures on the Practice of Phyſic, Therapeutics, and Chemiſtry, in the Lecture Room, No. 9, Great George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare (removed from Leiceſter-ſquare), at the uſual morning hours, viz. the medical lectures at eight, and the chemical at a quarter after nine o'clock; by George Pearson, M.D. F.R.S. ſenior phyſician of St. George's Hoſpital, of the College of Phyſicians, &c. A regiſter is kept of Dr. Pearſon's Caſes in St. George's Hoſpital, and an account is given of them every Saturday morning, at a Clinical Lecture, at nine o'clock.

In the ſecond week of September Mr. Thelwall will commence, at his houſe in Bedford Place, Ruſſell-ſquare, a ſeries of nine Lectures, Literary, Critical, and Miſcellaneous, to be delivered on Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday evenings, at eight o'clock, and to be accompanied with analyſes of the principal characters of Shakſpeare, Ben Jonſon, and other dramatic poets, and of the writings of Milton, Dryden, Pope, Churchill, and Sterne. This ſeries is intended as merely preparatory to the entire courſe, which will commence on Wedneſday the firſt of October, and of which the following is the plan propoſed for the lectures of the reſpective evenings. Wedneſdays and Fridays—Science and practice of elocution, including, 1. The phyſiological principles of the ſcience, the laws of animal economy connected with the utterance of ſpeech, and the nature, cauſes,

cauſes, and cure of impediments. 2. The education of the voice. 3. The laws and principles of enunciation. 4. Harmonics, or the muſical principles of ſpeech. 5. Pronunciation, emphaſis, &c. 6. Geſticulation in all its branches. Monday evenings—Oratory and criticiſm, with ſtrictures on the preſent ſtate of Engliſh elocution, in the church, the law, the ſenate, and on the ſtage, and characteriſtic ſketches of the principal performers and orators of the age.

Mr. Carpue will commence his Anatomical Lectures on Wedneſday, October 1, 1806.—The ſtructure of the human body will be explained, as alſo its phyſiology. The operations of ſurgery will be ſhewn on the dead body.—The Diſſecting-room will be open from ſeven o'clock in the morning till five in the evening. The pupils are here taught the method of operating, as alſo the art of injecting and making preparations.

Ruſſia.

Extract of a letter from Irkutzk, 24th April, 1806.—"You will probably already know that the Ruſſian Embaſſy was obliſhed to turn back when arrived at the Great Wall of China. But new and unexpected will no doubt be the agreeable intelligence that Mr. Redowsky, the botaniſt attached to this embaſſy, has received from his Majeſty the Emperor a new extraordinary commiſſion to undertake a botanical tour in the extreme parts of the north-eaſt of Aſia. On the 5th of May he will leave Irkutzk, and ſail down the Lena to Jakutzk; from that place he will proceed up the Aldan to its ſources in the Mongolian mountains. Theſe, as well as the Jablonoi-Chrebet, (Apple Mountains,) will be examined as far as the Eaſtern Ocean. He will then proceed along the coaſt as far as Ochotſk, where he hopes to arrive in September. From Ochotſk he will either go by land round the Peuſchin Gulf to Kamtſchatka, or by ſea to Bolſcheretzk, where he intends to paſs the winter. In the ſummer of 1807 the Kurili Iſlands will be examined as far as poſſible towards Japan, and the Aleutian Iſlands as far as the continent of America. On his return he will viſit Bering's Iſland and the Copper Iſlands. After paſſing the winter in Kamſchatka, the third ſummer's tour will be to Sagalien, and the iſlands at the mouth of the Amur, and thence he will proceed homewards up the Amur through Yellow Mongolia and Nertſchinſk, Dawurira and Siberia.

Sweden.

Dr. Weſtring, phyſician to the King of Sweden has obtained excellent dyes from different ſpecies of club-moſs, *lycopodium*. The following is the method which he has found to be the moſt ſimple: Take a quantity of this moſs, dried and chopped, nearly double the weight of the cloth to be dyed. Put them into a proper veſſel, a ſtratum of the moſs between every fold of the cloth, and pour on a quantity of water ſufficient to cover the whole. Boil them together for two or three hours, adding more water from time to time, to ſupply the place of what is waſted by evaporation. Take out the cloth thus prepared, wring it, and hang it up to dry without rinſing. When the cloth is to be dyed, it muſt be rinſed carefully in cold water, put into a well-tinned copper with cold water, and a ſmall quantity of brazil, and then boiled gently for half an hour or more, according as the tint is to be deeper or lighter. If too much brazil be uſed, the dye will have a violet hue. When it is taken from the fire, the cloth is to be rinſed in cold water. Care muſt be taken that none of the common mordants, either ſaline or aſtringent, are uſed, for they would alter the colour.

Dr. Weſtring has found that the bark of the Scotch fir is an excellent tonic, and may be ſucceſsfully uſed in ſeveral convulſive diſeaſes, even epilepſy, and that it may be ſubſtituted for the cinchona. In ſome parts of Sweden it is made into bread, which is ſaid to be nutritious and palatable.

Denmark.

In the courſe of the next year a great alteration in the eſtabliſhed worſhip is expected to take place in the Daniſh dominions. The preſent liturgy, which was framed under Chriſtian V., and publiſhed ſo long ſince as 1685, has long been felt to be little adapted to the liberal and enlightened principles of the nineteenth century. With a view to bring about a ſuitable reformation in this branch, the Right Rev. P. O. Boisen Biſhop of Loland and Falſter, has compoſed a Plan of Improvement in Public Worſhip, which in the latter end of laſt year he ſubmitted in manuſcript to the conſideration of Government, deſiring, however, that before any reſolution ſhould be taken upon it, it might be printed, and intelligent divines called upon to give in their opinions with reſpect to it. This has accordingly

ly been done, and the Bishop of Zealand, Professor Münter of the University of Copenhagen, and Mr. Laffen of the Royal Chancery, have been appointed Commissioners for examining and digesting the whole, the results of whose discussions are ordered to be laid before the King before the end of December in the present year.

A Danish Dictionary, on a plan similar to that of the *Dictionaire de l'Academie Françoise*, which is intended to fix the orthography and form the standard of the language, has for some time been in hand, and is already in some degree of forwardness. It is undertaken at the expence, and conducted under the direction, of the Royal Danish Society of the Sciences, and the most distinguished literati of the country are engaged in the execution of it, having divided among them the different letters of the alphabet.

The tobacco-plantations at Fredericia in Jutland are now in a very flourishing state. Last year 83,363 pounds of tobacco, of different qualities, were produced by fifty-six planters.

At a Meeting of the Society of Sciences of Drontheim, it was resolved to appoint Mr. Arndt, of Altona, to undertake a botanical and antiquarian tour through Norway, agreeably to the will of the late Mr. Hammer, who left a legacy for that purpose.

Poland.

On the 17th May the Polish Society of the Friends of the Sciences held at Warsaw their public meeting, which was opened by the President in a speech, in which he treated of the labours of the society, and the works to be expected from the members. He particularly directed their attention to the Travels of Prince Alexander Sapieha, the results of which would considerably enrich the literature of his native country. Abbot Woronicz communicated the plan of a Polish epic poem, entitled the *Lechiade*, and read the first canto. A soaring flight of fancy—an enraptured, enthusiastic, and extremely correct diction, are the distinguishing traits of this production of genius, which is much more perfect than his Jagellonid and Sibyl. Abbot von Stasic read a continuation of the account of his Geological Tour, which he lately undertook through the whole of the *ci-devant* Poland, during which he made many interesting and important observations and discoveries relative to the natural history of that country, and of geology in general, as the Carpathian mountains had been the principal object of his inquiries. M. Stasic has likewise presented to the society 5000 ducats, for the purpose of erecting a suitable place for holding their meetings.

Prussia.

In Prussia the potatoe is cultivated with peculiar success. As the stalk grows, the earth is heaped up, leaving only three leaves at top. The roots are thus greatly increased, and the produce is said to be astonishing.

Germany.

M. Louis de Baczko is engaged on a work intitled *Ueber mich selbst und meine Unglücksgefährten die Blinden.* — On Myself and my Fellow-Sufferers the Blind. It is divided into 10 sections.—1. General Remarks on the Relations and Conduct of the Blind.—2. Notices relative to some remarkable and celebrated Blind Persons. —3. Observations on Vision, and on the Manner in which the other Senses may supply the Want of it. —1. On the Institute at Paris for the Education of the Blind; Remarks on the Character, the Peculiarities, the Advantages and Disadvantages of Blind Persons.—5. Instructions relative to the first Education of all Blind Persons.—6. The moral and religious Education of the Blind.—7. Their scientific Education.—8. The Labours, Trades, or Professions, in which they may be employed.—9. The Blind considered as Friends, as Husbands, and Fathers. Mr. Baczko lost his sight at the age of twenty-one, and has now suffered twenty-five years' blindness. In his youth he was one of the favourite disciples of the celebrated Kant; which circumstance cannot fail to excite attention to his work.

The Observatory of Seeberg, near Gotha, which the late Duke of Gotha, the founder of it, used to call his only monument, is at present abandoned. The celebrated M. von Zach has followed the Duchess Dowager to Eisenberg, where a new observatory is building.

Professor Mayer read at the meeting of the Royal Society of Gottingen, on the 25th of January, the first part of his Meteorological Researches, which treats of the "Chimical Affinity of the Celestial Bodies," i. e., of the influence they may exercise upon one another independently of their gravity,—an influence which must

be manifested in their atmospheres. He particularly treats of the effects produced by the Moon on that of the Earth, which led him to a discussion relative to the stones which are said to have fallen from the heavens. He remarks that almost all these phenomena happened when the Moon was near one of its nodes, and on the wane. In the cases which seem to contradict this observation, the coincidence of the passage of the Moon through one of its nodes with its last quarter had taken place in the preceding lunation. Thus it was in 1803 in the lunation which preceded the shower of stones at L'Aigle.

M. Verner, Professor at the Academy of the Mines of Friedberg, has lately discovered a new mineral, to which he has given the name of *zoysite*, in honour of Baron de Zoys, an eminent mineralogist who resides at Laybach.

Holland.

The literary productions of Holland during the year 1805, inclusive of translations, were very numerous. Theology is the department of science which has furnished the greatest quantity of original works, the number amounting to 130, besides the Journals which treat chiefly of theological subjects. A weekly paper, which contains nothing but dissertations on the Bible, and is supported by many contributors and subscribers. Medicine, physics, and natural history, likewise continue to be cultivated with considerable zeal in that country, where they have already given celebrity to the names of so many eminent scholars. In 1805, 114 works were published on various parts of these sciences. Of the journals peculiarly devoted to the sciences, these *Geneeskundig Magazin*, (Magazine of the Healing Art,) and the Memoirs of the Society of Harlem, are the most esteemed. The number of new pieces which were brought out on the Dutch stage is 58, tragedies as well as comedies, of which, however, only six were originals. Holland can boast of several academies and literary societies, more or less celebrated, which are always ready to reward the talents of poets and orators. That which is known by the name of *Felix Meritis* has lately elected Mr. Geysbeck, author of a translation of M. Esmenard's Poem on Navigation, one of its members. Another poet, M. Kinker, has sung the charms of M. Ziezenis and Kantian philosophy! There likewise appeared in the course of that year seven or eight original Dutch novels, and some accounts of travels, among which that of M. Vander Willigen in France are favourably spoken of. That a taste for literature is generally diffused throughout Holland, appears likewise from the speculation of a company of merchants at Amsterdam who have there established an office for the arts and belles-lettres. They do not confine their views to the productions of their country, their aim being to form a point of union for Dutch and foreign literature. They have already completed a considerable collection of the best Dutch, English, French, German, and Italian works. In the city of Amsterdam a society of German Jews have acted comic operas with considerable success for more than twenty years. Only one piece however is mentioned as having been written expressly for this society: it is intitled Mardocheus, or the Jews saved. The music however is not original, being borrowed from several known operas.

The following is said to be an infallible remedy for stopping hemorrhages from the nose, and has been in use more than a century in the province of Friza.—℞ Sacchari Saturni 1 oz. vitrioli Martis ½ oz. fiorsim teruntur in mortario vitreo, adde spiritus vini 3 oz. To be taken in quantities of from 10 to 20 drops, according to the age of the patient, in a spoonful of wine or brandy.

France.

M. de la Lande's annual medal for the best work on astronomy has been adjudged by the French National Institute to M. Svanberg, a Swedish astronomer, who has lately published an Account of the measuring of a Degree in Lapland, shewing the error that has been made in measuring it in 1736.

The Imperial printing establishment at Paris affords constant employment to 400 workmen, besides a number of women, who fold and stitch the pamphlets and laws printed there.

Gum Arabic is successfully used as a remedy in France for pulmonary complaints.

M. Guyton gives the following as a sure specific against the effects of contagion:—Take four ounces of salt, six grains of oxide of manganese, water two ounces, and sulphuric acid two ounces.

The

The manganese in powder is mixed with the salt in an earthen vessel, the water is then added, and afterwards the sulphuric acid. One fumigation is sufficient if the chamber be not inhabited; but if there be patients, it must be repeated three or four times.

Italy.

A splendid edition of the Poems of Petrarch has been published at Pisa, in two volumes folio, under the superintendance of a literary society. It is adorned with a portrait of Petrarch, engraved by Morghen.

M.M. von Humboldt and Gay-Lussac have published the results of some interesting experiments made at Naples, with the raja torpedo.—They selected for this purpose large and lively subjects. They received a shock on touching with one finger a single surface of the electrical organs, or on laying both hands at once on both surfaces, the upper and the under; and it is a matter of indifference whether the person so touching the torpedo be insulated or not. If an insulated person touches the rajah with only one finger, the touch must be immediate. No shock is felt if any conducting body, any metal for instance, intervene between the finger and the organ of the fish. And if a torpedo be laid upon a plate of metal, it may be carried in one hand with impunity. The hand does not feel any commotion when another insulated person irritates the fish, although convulsive motions of its breast-fins indicate the strongest discharges of its electrical matter. On the contrary, if the plate on which the fish lies be held in one hand, and the upper surface of the electrical organ touched with the other, a vehement shock is felt in both arms. The result will be the same if the fish be laid between two metal plates, the edges of which do not join, and the plates laid hold of with both hands at once. But if there be any immediate communication between the edges of the two plates, no shock is communicated. From experiments made with the electrometer and condensator, it appeared that flame is not a conductor of the electricity of the torpedo.

Greece.

Demeter Alexandrides, M.D. of Tyrnawa, in Thessaly, has translated Goldsmith's History of Greece into modern Greek. The first volume, accompanied with a map of ancient Greece, has already been published.

Two Greeks, the brothers Zozima, are applying part of their fortune towards a new edition of all the ancient Greek Classics from Homer down to the time of the Ptolemies, under the superintendance of their countryman Coray. This collection, which is to be printed by Didot, is intended for such of their countrymen as wish to learn the ancient language of their forefathers. It will be delivered gratis in Greece to diligent scholars and active teachers; and a considerable discount will be allowed to such wealthy patrons of learning as buy copies for the purpose of presenting them to poor students.

East Indies.

The Literary Society of Bombay, of which Sir James Macintosh is President, will shortly publish a volume of Transactions. The public library of Bombay has been transferred to the Society; and they are about to form a collection of specimens of the natural history and of the remains of antiquity of the country.

The College of Fort William, in Bengal, has opened new sources of information on all Oriental subjects. There are in that College, at this time, upwards of one hundred learned men from different parts of India, Persia, and Arabia.

Under the auspices of the Marquis of Wellesley, a version of the Holy Scriptures was promised, not in one language alone, but in seven of the Oriental tongues,—in the Hindoostanee, Persian, Chinese, Malay, Orissa, Mahratta, and Bengalee.

America.

Strata of coal have been found in Virginia, North America, very near the surface of the earth, and very thick. One stratum lately discovered was forty-two feet thick, and so near the surface, that the earth is merely taken off, and the coal dug out without undermining.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A New Theory of Muſical Harmony, according to a complete and natural Syſtem of that Science. By Auguſtus Frederick Chriſtopher Kollman, Organiſt of his Majeſty's German Chapel at St. James's. 1l. 11s. 6d.

THIS work, which is meant as an improvement or correction of a former publication on the ſame ſubject, is elaborate and erudite, and indeed comprizes, as far as it is at preſent known, the whole ſcience of muſical harmony. In the courſe of eighty-four folio pages the ingenious and induſtrious author enters upon the conſideration of his propoſed Syſtem, of the Muſical Scale, the Modern Scale, a Muſical Mode, of Intervals, the Uſe of Intervals in Harmony and Melody, the Fundamental Concord and its Inverſions, Accidental Chords, Fundamental Progreſſion, Modulation, Simple Counter-Point, Double Counter-Point, Imitation and Variation, and Time and Rhythm, in all which he is very minute, clear, and ſatisfactory. Thoſe muſical ſtudents who wiſh to fathom the depths of the ſcience, and ſee the *rationale* of their practice, will derive much and rapid improvement from the peruſal of this volume, and ſoon find themſelves adequate to the ready comprehenſion of the moſt abſtruſe paſſages of the claſſical maſters.

A Grand Sonata for the Piano-Forte, with Accompaniments for Two Violins and a Violoncello (ad libitum). Compoſed and dedicated to Mrs. Onſlow, by Louis Von Eſch. 5s.

This ſonata conſiſts of three movements; the firſt in common-time *allegro* the ſecond in common-time *andantino*, and the third in compound common-time of ſix quavers. The firſt of theſe is bold and ſpirited, the ſecond in the ſtyle of an air with variations, and the third a rondo. The whole forms a ſtriking and judiciouſly varied production, and to thoſe performers who are conſiderably advanced in execution, will prove highly deſirable.

A New Sonata for the Piano-forte. Compoſed by T. H. Butler. 3s.

This overture, in which Mr. Butler has introduced the ancient but elegant little air of "When firſt I ſaw thee graceful move," as alſo two favourite Scotch melodies, is an ingenious and pleaſing production. It conſiſts of three movements, and is ſo judiciouſly varied as to be highly engaging to the cultivated ear.

Three favourite Trios for the Piano-Forte, Violin, and Violoncello. Compoſed and dedicated to Lady Liddell, by S. G. Ferrari, Eſq. 8s.

Theſe trios are ingenious in their conſtruction, and beſpeak an intimate acquaintance with the powers of the inſtruments for which they are compoſed. Some of the movements are of an animated and brilliant caſt, while others are at once tender and elegant. Taken in the aggregate, they, in our opinion, rank with the firſt productions in their kind, and will not fail to pleaſe thoſe whoſe ear is qualified to enjoy ſcientific and refined compoſition.

"Sul Margine d'un Rio," a favourite Italian Air, arranged as a Duet for the Harp and Piano-forte. By T. Latour, Eſq., Pianiſte to the Prince of Wales. 4s.

Mr. Latour has formed of this popular air a duet the effect of which diſplays his taſte and judgment to great advantage. The two parts are not only happily ſuited to the inſtruments for which they are deſigned, but the inſtruments are ſo employed as to admirably relieve and accommodate each other. The variations are nine in number, and contain many novel, ingenious, and brilliant paſſages.

"Adown winding Nith I did wander," a favourite Song, written by the Author of The Thorn. Compoſed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte, by John Whitaker. 1s.

Mr. Whitaker has ſet theſe charming words in a ſtyle ſo appropriate and taſteful as to do himſelf great credit. The melody is flowing and expreſſive, and in many inſtances as original as intereſting.

A Sonata for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin. Compoſed by William Clarke, Organiſt of the New Epiſcopal Chapel, Edinburgh. 3s.

We find in this ſonata ſome ideas that indicate genius, and an arrangement and conſtruction that promiſe much future excellence. Mr. Clarke is evidently not fully in thoſe ſecrets of fine compoſition which only long ſtudy and experience can reveal: yet we would by no means withhold that encouragement to which his preſent work entitles him, nor check that ſpirit of perſeverance by which he may ſecure ſucceſs, and command profeſſional repute.

The

The New Grand Spectacle of the Three Sisters and the Golden Bull, now performing at the Royal Amphitheatre, Westminster-Bridge. Composed by J. Sanderson. 7s.

This piece contains some sprightly and interesting music. The overture and dances are highly attractive, and form, in their present state, improving exercises for the young piano-forte practitioner. The neatness and accuracy of the engraving, and superior style of the printing and the quality of the paper, ought not, in justice to the liberality and attention of the publishers, to pass unnoticed.

Prelude, or Familiar Exercises for the Piano-Forte. Composed, and dedicated to the Misses Trail and Moubray, by T. Haigh. 4s.

These preludes run through all the different keys, major and minor, and will be found very improving to those practitioners who wish for a familiar acquaintance with the various scales. We think, however, that had the author added the advantage of a direction for the fingers, he would have rendered his work more generally useful, and have enhanced its value as a didactic production.

"Dreary was the Day," a favourite Song sung by Mrs. Nunn in the Comic Opera of the Five Lovers, as performed at the Theatre-Royal, Dublin. Composed by T. Cooke. 1s.

"Dreary was the Day," if not a ballad of first-rate merit, is a pleasing little composition, and does credit to Mr. Cooke's taste. *Originality* it cannot boast; but the passages rise naturally out of each other, and the general effect is above mediocrity.

A favourite Overture, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Dublin. Composed and arranged for the Harp or Piano-Forte, by T. S. Cooke. 1s. 6d.

This is a pleasant little production. The passages are free and familiar, and the general effect such as to evince considerable judgment in theatrical composition.

"The Exvewi,—The Crooked Horn," a favourite Scots Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte, by T. H. Butler. 1s. 6d.

This is a pleasing little familiar exercise for the piano-forte, and will be found improving to the juvenile finger.

ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED BY THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

WE now come to FINANCIAL LAWS, under the three heads of

Acts of { 1. REGULATION of REVENUE. 2. TAXES. 3. LOANS.

Chapter 27 is intituled

"An Act for continuing until the 25th Day of March, 1811, so much of an Act made in the 15th and 16th Years of his late Majesty*, as relates to the landing of Rum or Spirits of the British Sugar Plantations before the Payment of the Duties of Excise." 31 Mar. 1806.

It had been a temporary act, renewed by successive acts of Parliament.

The next are direct taxes.

The first of these is 46 G. III. c. 2. 12 Feb. 1806.

"An Act for continuing† and granting to his Majesty certain Duties upon Malt in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year 1806."

All taxes, by the constitution, are regarded as temporary, that the supply of the crown may be free and voluntary, according to the exigence; and the parliamentary redress of grievances the better enforced.

Till within these few years the land-tax was temporary.

The tax on this great and necessary article of general consumption (not indeed now general, and likely, with the increase of burthens, to become less and less so), is continued by the act to 24 June, 1807.

Subject, however, to be repealed or altered within the session.

Since this a tax has been proposed upon all private brewing: but this, for the present, and it is to be hoped permanently, is to be laid aside. Alehouses would gain by it; but public morals, health, and domestic comfort, would have been severely injured.

Since the withdrawing of this proposed tax it has been proposed to increase the duty on malt; but this, it is to be hoped, will long and long be postponed. It would be a severe additional burthen upon land and agriculture, already overburthened; and, in its consequences, a heavy infliction on the poor.

The next is, ch. 3, 12 Feb. 1806.

* 15 and 16 G. II. c. 25.

† Vide 1 G. 3, c. 3. an. 1761.

"An Act for continuing and granting to his Majesty a Duty on Pensions, Offices, and personal Estates, in England; and certain Duties on Sugar, Malt, Tobacco, and Snuff, in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year 1806."

A tolerable abstract of this act would run into great extent.

It empowers two millions to be raised on the credit of it.

The surplus arising from this act, over and above the two millions, is directed to be carried to the account of the Consolidated Fund,

The next is, ch. 39,

"An Act for repealing the several Duties of Customs upon Tea imported into Great Britain, and granting a Duty in lieu thereof; and for granting to his Majesty additional Duties of Excise on Tea." 5 May, 1806.

This act is an alteration of Mr. Pitt's Commutation Tax, as it was called: substituting a duty on tea, in lieu of certain duties on windows.

By that act there was exemption given to the lower-priced teas, in behalf of the poorer families. This act, in the argument for which it was urged, that the duty was evaded by mixing teas, substitutes a general duty of six pounds for every hundred pounds of the value of tea sold at the sales of the East India Company.

The sixth section imposes an excise duty of thirty per cent. on all teas sold at the sales of the East India Company under 2s. 6d. per pound.

The next, ch. 39, is

"An Act for granting to his Majesty, until twelve Months after the Ratification of a definitive Treaty of Peace, additional Duties of Excise on Tobacco and Snuff." 5 May, 1806.

These duties are expressed in a schedule annexed to the act.

	s.	d.
For every pound of tobacco, not being Irish, additional duty,	0	6
Snuff imported directly from Ireland,	1	6
Snuff from any other place, by East India Company, - -	0	10¼
ON EXPORT.		
On Irish short tobacco, -	0	9
Shag ditto, -	0	8
Drawback. Roll ditto, -	0	9
Carrot ditto, -	0	8
Unenumerated ditto,	0	9
Rappee ditto, -	0	7½
Irish manufactured Scotch snuff, -	0	9¼
Irish manufactured brown	0	7¼
Irish tobacco stalk flour	0	9¾
Every other not enumerated, -	0	10½
Tobacco manufactured at any port where tobacco may lawfully be imported, an additional drawback -	0	6
Shag ditto, - -	0	6¼
Carrot ditto, -	0	5½

Chapter 48 is entitled

"An Act for granting to his Majesty certain Duties on Appraisements, and on Licences to Appraisers in Great Britain." 5 May, 1806.

Stamp of 2s.6d. on an appraisement of 50l.

5s. 0d. - - - - - -	to 100
10s. 0d. - - - - - -	200
15s. 0d. - - - - - -	500
1l. 0s. 0d. - - -	above 500

Appraisement licence 6s.

It is observable that there is no increase of duty after 500l. And this appears unequal

Ch. 42 is

"An Act for granting to his Majesty during the present War, and for six Months after the Expiration thereof by the Ratification of a definitive Treaty of Peace, additional Duties on certain Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, imported into, or exported from, or brought or carried coastways within, Great Britain." 5 May, 1806.

This act is accompanied with four Tables of Custom-duties.

One of general custom-duties.

The second on goods imported by the East Indian Company.

The third on sugars, the manufacture of Ireland, imported to Great Britain.

The fourth on ditto, the manufacture of Great Britain, exported to Ireland.

The two remaining under this head relate also to Ireland.

Ch. 12 is

"An Act to continue several Acts for granting certain Rates and Duties, and allowing certain Draw-backs and Bounties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, imported into, and exported from Ireland. And for granting a Duty upon Malt and Spirits made and distilled in Ireland, until the 29th of September, 1806: and for granting certain inland Duties of Excise and Taxes in Ireland, until the 25th Day of March, 1807."

This act recites 25 G. 3, c. 18,—22,—107.

By the first of which duties were given on goods, wares or merchandize imported or exported from Ireland.

By the second, on spirits made and distilled in Ireland.

And, by the third, on red (or Spanish) wine. And continues them from 25 March, to 29 September 1806.

It

It continues the duties of excise and taxes granted by 45 G. 3, c. 19, a year longer; to 2 March, 1807.

And it directs the duties raised by the several acts thus continued to be carried to the Consolidated Fund.

Both these acts follow the regulations of the Malt Act, 46 G. 3, c. 2.

We now come to the third branch of this head of the Financial Acts; that is, Loans.

The first is ch. 33,

"An Act for raising the Sum of Twenty Millions, by Way of Annuities." 20 Apr. 1806.

The second, ch. 25, is

"An Act for raising the Sum of Five Millions, by Loan or Exchequer Bills, for the Service of Great Britain, for the Year 1806." Feb. 1806.

The third is

"An Act for raising the Sum of Ten Millions Five Hundred Thousand Pounds, by Loans or Exchequer Bills, for the Service of Great Britain, for the Year 1806," 31 March, 1806.

Ch. 36.

The fourth, for raising one million five hundred thousand.

Ch. 48, for raising three millions by loans and Exchequer Bills.

The fifth and last is respecting Ireland.

Ch. 46, for raising five millions for Ireland—already specified.

Ch. 47,

"An Act for raising a certain Sum of Money by Way of Annuities or Debentures, for the Service of Ireland." 23 May, 1806.

Sum to be raised—two millions Irish. Every contributor of 100l. to be entitled to 139l. stock, at the rate of three and a half per cent.

We now come to the head of COMMERCIAL LAWS.

The first of these is, 46 G. 3, ch. 10,

"An Act for further continuing until the 25th Day of March next, 1807, an Act passed in the 43d Year of his present Majesty, for discontinuing certain Drawbacks and Bounties on the Exportation of Sugar from Great Britain, and for allowing other Draw-backs and Bounties in lieu thereof." 22 March, 1806.

This recites 45 G. 3, c. 11,—24,—93. and continues (with certain alterations) the last-recited act.

It also recites a Regulating Act, 32 G. 3, c. 43; and 41 G. 3, c. 8.

And it continues 43 G. 3, c. 11, until the period already stated in the title of the present act.

The second is, ch. 14,

"An Act to continue until the 25th Day of March, 1807, and to amend several Acts for regulating the Draw backs and Bounties on the Exportation of Sugars from Ireland." 22 March, 1806.

This recites 41 G. 3, c. 74,
42 ——— 60,
43 ——— 17,
44 ——— 10,
45 ——— 23.

And instead of those in the schedule, 43 G. 3, c. 17, it directs the drawbacks and bounties specified in one annexed to this act, to be paid with the additional of 45 G. 3, c. 23.

The third is an act to continue until the 1st of June, 1807, and to amend

"An Act passed in the 37th Year* of his present Majesty, for carrying into Execution the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between his Majesty and the United States of America" 22 Mar. 1806.

The first section provides that the act shall continue in force, although the treaty hath ceased and determined.

The second provides, that on importation of any articles from the United States of America into Great Britain, except pease, beans, bere, or bigg, wheat, or other flour or grain (enumerated), they shall be subjected to the duties of Table B. 43 G. 3. c. 68

But those to the duties of Table B. 44 G. 3. c. 109

The fourth, ch. 17, is

"An Act to permit, until the 25th of March, 1809, the Exportation to the United Kingdom of Wool from the British Plantations in America." 22 March, 1806.

It recites the 10th and 11th W. 3, c. 10, for preventing the exportation of wool: and suspends it during the present act.

The next, ch. 18, also concerns this great staple manufacture. It is

"An Act to continue, until the 25th Day of March, 1807, the Operation of an Act passed the last Session of Parliament* to suspend the Proceedings in Actions, Prosecutions, and Proceedings, under certain Acts relating to the Woollen Manufacture; and also under an Act of Queen Elizabeth, so far as the same relates to certain Persons employed or concerned in the said Manufacture."

This Act will be noticed under the article Suspension.

The next, ch. 29, makes various provisions respecting commercial laws. Its title will be set forth under the article Miscellaneous.

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* 45 G 3, c. 63.

REPORT

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary.

From the 20th of July to the 20th of Auguſt.

MORBI Infantiles	37
Apoplexia	1
Diarrhœa	21
Cholera	9
Dyſenteria	1
Ptyalis	5
Catarrhus	7
Amenorrhœa	13
Menorrhagia	2
Leucorrhœa	1
Aſthenia	11
Hydrops	5
Morbi Cutanei	3

The *morbi infantiles* appear particularly prominent and conſpicuous in the above liſt. Indeed, in every former catalogue which has been preſſed to theſe reports, the diſorders of children have conſtituted a large and very diſproportionate ſhare.

It has been eſtimated, that one-fourth of the human race are arreſted in their evaneſcent career of life, before the Sun which had witneſſed their birth, has completed one of its annual revolutions. This ſurely is not an original and invincible decree of Nature: with more propriety is it to be attributed to the artificial management and medical maltreatment of children in the incipient ſtage of their being. Theſe little victims awaken our compaſſion, perhaps the more, becauſe they are not themſelves conſcious, how unneceſſary are the pains which they are taught to ſuffer, and how often, by the direction of ignorance or folly, they are nurſed and phyſicked out of exiſtence.

The thread upon which infantile life depends, is of ſo fine and delicate a texture, that, unleſs it be with the utmoſt degree of tenderneſs and caution, one could not touch it without endangering its continuity.

The adminiſtration of medicine in the way that, in ſuch caſes, it is too generally applied, appears inconſiſtent with the moſt obvious and obtruſive ſuggeſtions of common ſenſe, as well as with the precepts of an undebauched philoſophy. The conſtantly *meddling* with a watch, the maker of it will tell you, cannot fail to injure its ſtructure, and ſpoil the healthy regularity of its movements; and the ſame obſervation is applicable to the human machine, which, in a child, is equally fragile and complicated, at the ſame time that it is vaſtly ſuperior in the dignity of its deſtiny and in the incalculable importance of its organization. It often happens, that a being is ſcarcely born, before he is *doſed* to death. The only *draughts* which an infant requires, are thoſe which he ingurgitates from the boſom of his mother, or inhales from the atmoſphere which ſurrounds him.

Keep him uniformly and accurately clean, and allow him a ſufficient quantity of air, nourihment, and exerciſe, and the inſtances would be rare indeed, which preſented any uſe or neceſſity for the naufeous and noxious intruſion of doctors and of drugs.

We ought to feel a painful degree of timidity and ſcepticiſm with regard to the infantile ſubjects of our care; but diſeaſe, when it attacks perſons of an adult age and vigorous habit, requires a more than ordinary degree of energy and deciſion. Of two doctrines, oppoſite to each other, one muſt be wrong; but it is equally clear that the intermediate or *diagonal* doctrine cannot be right. A judgment that vacillates, almoſt inevitably errs. Indetermination betrays either a defect or an opacity of underſtanding. Caprice, or a frequent diſpoſition to viciſſitude of judgment, is the characteriſtic ſymptom of a tremulous, approaching nearly to a paralytic, condition of the intellectual faculties.*

JOHN REID.

Grenville-ſtreet, Brunſwick-ſquare, Auguſt 26, 1806.

* Imbecile minds are apt to protect themſelves under the maſk of humble heſitation. When a candidate for a degree at one of our univerſities was aſked whether the Sun moved round the Earth, or the Earth round the Sun, he, after ſome delay and embarraſſment, replied, "Sometimes the one, and ſometimes the other."

Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies and Dividends announced between the 20th of July and the 20th of August, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

Ambler Joshua, Leeds, timber merchant. (W. Scott, 15, Furnival's Inn

Aungier Richard, Kent road, Bermondsey, distiller. (Evans, Kennington cross

Arcangeloz Elia, Crispin street, Spitalfields, merchant. (Gregson and Dixon, Angel court, Throgmorton street

Barnal Isaac, jun. Prescott street, Goodman's fields, merchant (Stevens, Little St. Thomas Apostle

Brooke Charles, Wells street, Jermyn street, feather manufacturer. (Follett, Paper buildings, Temple

Bloore Thomas, Ouiden Mill, Staffordshire, corn factor. (Barber and Browne, 12, Fetter lane

Bore John, Bishop Castle, Salop, plumber and glazier. (Davis, 30, Eflex street, Strand

Boldron John, Strand, cheesemonger. (Mills, Ely place

Cowbern James, Preston, calico manufacturer. (Wigleworth, Gray's Inn square

Crosby Edward, Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, John street, Bedford row

Coatsworth Joseph, Dundee Arms, Wapping, victualler. (Whitby, Buckingham street, Strand

Donathan Thomas, Liverpool, block maker. (Pan and Thompson, Liverpool

Dowding William, jun. Henstridge, dealer and chapman. (Blake and Son, Cook's court

Elliott Henry, Chippenham, clothier. (Edward Bigg, Hatton garden

Enock Richards, Oxford street, taylor. (Dawson and Wratislaw, Warwick street, Golden square

Elliott Robert, Burnley, cotton manufacturer. (Sikes and Knowles, New Inn

Fearnhead James, Manchester, Alehouse keeper. (Jackson, Hart court, Temple

Hamilton Archibald, and David Haleburton, Oxford street, linen drapers. (Wordsworth, Staple's Inn

Hobbs Samuel, Bath, grocer. (Welch, Printing house square

Horn William, and Richard Jackson, Red Cross street, Southwark, distillers. (Martin, Vintners' hall

Harthill William, Bilston, Japanner. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn

Kew Thomas, Nottingham, dealer and chapman. (Rider, 123, Fetter lane

Lees Henry, Manchester, cotton spinner. (Swale, New Bofwell court, Carey street

Lowe Thomas, Mottram, cotton spinner. (Lyon and Collier, Bedford row

Lowe Jacob, Liverpool, coach proprietor. (Blakelock, Temple

Leith William, Rochester, rope maker. (G. Nelson, Temple Bar

Moss Richard, Liverpool, merchant. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry

Moore John Hamilton, Tower hill, chartseller. (Passmore, Old Broad street

Morris George, Dorking, upholsterer. (Hurle, Cloak lane

Middhall Alexander, Liverpool, joiner. (Wiatt, Liverpool

O'Meagher James, Bury street, St. Mary Axe, provision merchant. (Philip Hurd, King's-bench walk, Temple

Oliphant John, Fleet street, taylor. (Phillip Hurd, King's-bench walk, Temple

O'Hara James, Ilford, Essex, linen draper. (Wright and Pickering, Paper buildings, Temple

Osborn Francis Gideon, Pontefract, liquorice merchant. (R. Kentye, Chancery lane

Pilcher Thomas, West gate, Canterbury, wheelwright. (Davies, Castle street, Holborn

Partington James, Fen court, Fenchurch street, broker. (Hurd, King's-bench walk, Temple

Parker John, Oxford street, goldsmith and jeweller. (Hilditch, 55, Holborn

Robinson John, Newcastle upon Tyne, grocer. (Wortham and Stephenson, Castle street, Holborn

Shearsown Robert, jun. Louth, flationer. (Leigh and Nalton, Bridge street, Blackfriars

Waterworth Edward, Newport, Isle of Wight, flationer. (Gibbert, Newport

Watson William, Orford, near Sevenoaks, miller. (Evitt and Rixon, Haydon square

Welsford Nathaniel, Exeter, haberdasher. (Drewe and Lexham, New Inn

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Aldridge Richard, of Leonard Stanley, clothier, August 29

Barker Hugh, Briftol, tailor, August 27

Bexon William, Gofport, hawker, August 30

Brookes William, Ridgford, fhopkeeper, August 21

Bigge Bryant, Charterhouse ftreet, Hinton, fhopkeeper, Au-

Brown James, and James Tregent, Birmingham, factors,

Beaumont [illegible] Caftle ftreet, Tabernacle walk, Moor-[illegible] r 26

Bolton George, Charing crofs, coach proprietor, Au-

Bro[illegible] John, Liverpool, corn merchant, September 1,

Bro[illegible] and Jofse Hurft, Manchefter, timber mer-

Berriman John, Pimlico, flourift. September 16

Brewer James, Richmond hill, victualler, October 25

Bradbury Samuel, Aldergate ftreet, banker, October 14

Brown Thomas, jun. Mile end, dealer and chapman, November 15

Canning Edward, jun. Henley in Arden, thread manufacturer, Auguft 26

Catterneole John, Baldwin's gardens, Gray's Inn lane, victualler. Auguft 23

Cockerill William, Ludgate hill, linen draper, Auguft 16

Crane John, Leicefter, grocer and draper, September 3, final

Dowie George, Whitechapel road, victualler, September 2

Dickenfon William, fen. Thomas Goodall, and William Dickenfon, jun Poultry, bankers, October 4

Danfon George, Lancafter, merchant. September 10

Dodd William, Oxford ftreet, gilder, October 28

Ellis John, Worcefter, flax dreffer, Auguft 27, final

England William, Little Wallingham, fhopkeeper, September 8

Francis Robert, junior, Bread ftreet, warehoufeman, September 16

Golden John, Bury St. Edmunds, draper, Auguft 25

Gill Samuel, Horbury, chandler. Auguft 20

Gell William Salisbury, St. Ives, draper, Auguft 30, final

Gilbert Charles, St. George's fields, back maker, November 8

Gamfon John, Kingfland road, flax dreffer, October 25

Graham James, Mildenhall, hair merchant, September 12, final

Holland John, Gray's Inn lane, oil and colourman. Auguft 26

Harris Francis, and Samuel Grove, Briftol, September 8

Harding Mary, and John Harning, Swanbourne, dealers and chapmen, Auguft 19, final

Hughes Mary, Warrington, fhopkeeper, September 2

Hayley John Lea, Wolverhampton, linen draper, September 4, final

Holmes William, Pudfey, dryfalter, September 15, final

Henning Ann, Poole, linen draper, September 6

Jenkins David, Solva, linen draper. Auguft 21, final

Jones Robert Scatcherd, Mark lane, coal dealer, November 8

Jones Thomas, Glouceſter, horſe dealer, September 5

Johnſon Thomas, Leiceſter ſquare, umbrella maker, September 13, final

Iverny William, Salisbury, linen draper. September 16

Kendall William, Manchester ſtreet, Manchester ſquare, builder, October 4

Knight Gregory, Liverpool, glaſs manufacturer, September 5, final

Lord John, Eyke, grocer, September 12, final

Lucas Nathaniel, and Charles Betkie, Pancras lane, merchants, September 9

Lewis Arthur, Banbury, mercer, September 3

Ludlam Joſeph, Stoke Bevan, victualler, September 5

Lewis John, Gofport, dealer and chapman September 8

Milner John, Nottingham, hoſier. September 2

Macdonald Duncan, Threadneedle ſtreet, merchant, Auguſt 19

Mackenzie Matthew, Fleet ſtreet, vintner, Auguſt 19

Mayer Robert, Lancaſter, merchant, September 9

Moſes Jacob, New Market ſtreet, Wapping, ſhopkeeper, September 6

Mac Alpine William, Aldergate ſtreet, merchant, October 13

Noyes Robert, Briſtol, merchant, Auguſt 21

Nixon James, Lawrence lane, merchant, September 13, final

O'Hagan George, Buckingham, wine merchant, Auguſt 30

Paine George, Brompton, butcher, Auguſt 26

Pierce John, Bread ſtreet, warehouſeman, Auguſt 2, final

Partridge William, and William Roſe, Bowsbridge, dye s, Auguſt 29

Pinfold Joſiah, Wolborough, clothier, Auguſt 30

Platt Thomas, Dudgeon, merchant September 3

Perkins John, Huntingdon, banker, Auguſt 29, final

Pourtal s Andrew Paul, and Andrew George Pourtales, Broad ſtreet buildings, merchants. November 8 final

Ruſh John, Caſtle ſtreet, wine merchant, Auguſt 19

Richings Stephen, and Somerſet Richings, Oxford, glovers, Auguſt 12

Rennell William, Junior, Tooſeſs mercer, September 15

Rhodes John, and John Juſtamond, Manchester, cotton manufacturers, September 20

Reynolds Charles, Norwich, woollen draper, September 27

Roughſedge William, Liverpool, factor, September 8

Thomas Joſeph, Broad ſtreet buildings and of ſhepherd's Bush, merchants, September 16

Teaſdale Chriſtopher, and William Teaſdale, Upper Thames ſtreet, brokers. November 8

Tulloch John, junior, Savage gardens, broker, October 11

Utter John William, Bowling-green lane, victualler, ſeptem er 30

Vaughan Henry, and Richard Vaughan, Liverpool, grocers, September 2

Waddington Samuel Ferrand, York ſtreet, Southwark, banker, October 11

Wilſon Clementine, Manchester, woollen draper, September 24, final

Wernnick Gottlob, Plymouth, merchant, September 16

Woodward Richard, Liverpool, merchant, September 16

White Thomas, Broadſtairs, ſhip builder November 15

Yates Samuel, Wood ſtreet, merchant, September 27

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN AUGUST.

Containing Official Papers and Authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE negociations are ſtill pending with France, and the fluctuations of the public opinion, during the month, relative to their iſſue, have occaſioned a conſiderable variation in the funds. The premium on omnium has varied between 13 and 4.

Lord Lauderdale, a nobleman of ſingular integrity, firſt-rate talents, and indiſputable patriotiſm, has been ſent ambaſſador to Paris to conclude a treaty, the preliminaries of which had, it is believed, been previouſly ſettled between Mr. Fox, the ſecretary for foreign affairs in England, and Prince Talleyrand, the French miniſter. It is confidently ſtated, that the Engliſh ambaſſador was not admitted to an audience of the French miniſter till after he had been ſeveral days in Paris; and ſome inſidious reflections againſt this country, inſerted in the French official paper, the Moniteur, about that time, demonſtrate the inſolence and ridiculous intoxication of the government of France, in conſequence of its ſucceſſes againſt certain ſuperannuated powers on the Continent. Happily, in oppoſing itſelf to Great Britain, it finds an enemy in the vigour of manhood, crowned with laurels, and poſſeſſed of undiminiſhed ſtrength and inexhauſtible reſources.

We are confident, that, although many of the enlightened members of the preſent adminiſtration are, as the friends of humanity, the friends of peace, they will in no degree compromiſe the real honour, or the future ſafety of the country, by concluding a treaty haſtily or unwarily with an enemy, the unceaſing malevolence of whoſe nature has proved him, in regard to all countries, more dangerous in a ſtate of profeſſed peace than of open hoſtility.

The adminiſtration are wiſely preparing to carry on hoſtilities with effect, if the overtures for peace ſhould not ſucceed. Various powerful expeditions have failed, or are on the point of ſailing, for different deſtinations; by means of which our poſſeſſions and intereſts abroad will be ſecured, and the enemy annoyed wherever he can be aſſailed with a chance of ſucceſs.

As uſual, our navy ſails triumphant in every ſea; and the recent capture of two large French frigates have added to our trophies. The following are the letters of their gallant captors to their reſpective admirals:

Letter from Captain Lavie, of the Blanche, to the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B.

Yarmouth Roads, July 26.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to acquaint you of my return to Yarmouth Roads, having in company La Guerriere French frigate, commanded by M. Hubert (of the Legion of Honour), whom I captured on the 19th inſtant, in latitude 62 degrees N. off the Ferroe Iſlands, after a ſharp conteſt of 45 minutes. La Guerriere is of the largeſt claſs of frigates, mounting 50 guns, with a complement of 317 men; but theſe were ſoon ſadly reduced by our deſtructive fire, and the ſhip has alſo ſuffered ſeverely, while the damages of the Blanche are confined to the top-maſts, rigging, and ſails. It now becomes a pleaſing duty to beg you to recommend Lieut. Henry Thomas Davies to their Lordſhip's notice, and to ſpeak in terms of reſpect of his general good conduct; as alſo of Lieutenants Baſtin and Allan, of Mr. Robertſon, the maſter, and Lieutenant John Campbell, of the marines. THOMAS LAVIE.

Blanche.—None killed.

Wounded—Lieut. Baſtin, not dangerouſly; Thomas Wilkinſon, James Wilkias, marines, not dangerouſly; George Morley, marine, dangerouſly.

La Guerriere.—Twenty killed; thirty wounded, ten dangerouſly.

Mars, at Sea, July 29, 1806.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that I continued in purſuit of four of the enemy's frigates the night of the 27th inſtant; although I loſt ſight of them, as alſo the ſquadron under your command, ſoon after it was dark, except the Africa, which we ſaw until about 11 o'clock, on the lee-quarter, when ſhe was obſerved to burn ſome falſe fires. We ſteered about a point free the whole night, with a light in the ſtern, ſtanding to the ſouthward, and carried a preſs of ſail; I was induced ſo to do, from obſerving the courſe the enemy's ſquadron was ſteering when firſt ſeen, and judging that it would increaſe their difficulty of getting to leeward of us; it had that effect moſt fully, for at day-light yeſterday morning they were diſcovered preciſely on the ſame bearing as on the previous evening, though at a greater diſtance, except their ſternmoſt ſhip, which we appeared to be gaining on; this induced the French commodore to tack with his three headmoſt ſhips, and join her, and formed

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in line of battle on the larboard tack, I thought, and hoped, with a determination to try the fortune of war, which was what every one on board the Mars moſt anxiouſly wiſhed; but, after making ſome ſignals, about three in the afternoon he made off with three frigates, the other continued her courſe under an extraordinary preſs of ſail, and finding that ſhe was the only one that we had gained on during a chace of 150 miles, and the day far ſpent, I ſtill kept after her till ſix o'clock, when, in the midſt of a violent ſquall of wind and hail, we were ranging upon her lee quarter.; after the firſt ſhot ſhe ſtruck her colours, juſt at the moment our broadſide was about to open on her. She proved to be La Rhin, a very fine French frigate, of 44 guns, 18-pounders on the main deck, and 318 men; only four years old, commanded by Monſieur Lameillerie, in the Hortenſe, with the Hermione and Themis frigates, on their return from Porto Rico. Soon after the Rhin had ſurrendered, on the ſquall clearing away, the other three frigates were ſeen ſtanding to the ſouth-eaſt; and I regret that the weather, which has yet prevented our removing more than one-third of the priſoners, made it impracticable for me to purſue them further. I cannot conclude without expreſſing my admiration of the conduct of every officer and man in the ſhip, during a chace of 24 hours, againſt ſo ſuperior a force, with very bad weather, and inceſſant rain; ſeveral of our ſails were ſplit, and replaced with alacrity; and, in ſhort, had the remainder of the French ſquadron waited our approach, from the great zeal manifeſted by every perſon on board, I have no doubt but our efforts would have been crowned with complete ſucceſs in their deſtruction. I am, &c.

R. D. Oliver.

RUSSIA.

A change in the miniſtry has been ſuppoſed to be accompanied by a change of the political views and partialities of the head of this great and powerful empire. The Ruſſian envoy at Paris has concluded a ſeparate peace, the articles of which have not yet tranſpired, but they are believed to be inimical to all the principles of foreign policy which, during two reigns, have governed the court of Peterſburgh.

Great changes are ſaid to be projected by the meddling and ambitious deſpot of France in the deſtiny of various northern countries, to which it is now ſuppoſed Ruſſia will be party. Poland, Saxony, Swediſh Pomerania, and parts of Turkey, are underſtood to be the objects of theſe arrangements.

GERMANY.

That no power might exiſt on the continent which might be able to reſiſt the deſigns of France, this latter power has availed itſelf of its preſent aſcendancy, and has inſidiouſly contrived, as a matter of arrangement, to diſmember the German empire, diſſolve the Germanic union, and compel the Emperor to reſign his office and dignity!

The following ſtate papers will always form prominent features in the hiſtory of modern Europe.

Ratiſbon, Auguſt 2.

Whereas his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, and their Majeſties the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg—their Electoral Highneſſes the Arch-Chancellor and the Elector of Baden—his Imperial Highneſs the Duke of Berg—and their Highneſſes the Landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt, the Princes of Naſſau Weilbourg and Naſſau Uſingen, of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, and Hohenzollern-Siegmaringen, Salm-Salm, and Salm-Kyrburg, Iſenburg Birſtein, and Lichtenſtein—the Duke of Ahremberg, and the Count of Leyen—being deſirous to ſecure through proper ſtipulations the internal and external peace of ſouthern Germany, which, as experience for a long period and recently has ſhewn, can derive no kind of guarantee from the exiſting German conſtitution, have appointed to be their plenipotentiaries to this effect: namely, his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, Charles Maurice Talleyrand, Duke of Benevento, miniſter of his foreign affairs; his Majeſty the King of Bavaria, his miniſter plenipotentiary, A. Von Cetto; his Majeſty the King of Wirtemberg, his ſtate miniſter the Count of Wintzingeroda; the Elector Arch-Chancellor, his ambaſſador extraordinary the Count of Beuſt; the Elector of Baden, his cabinet miniſter the Baron of Reitzenſtein; his Imperial Highneſs the Duke of Berg, Baron Von Schele: the Landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt, his ambaſſador extraordinary Baron Von Pappenheim; the Princes of Naſſau Weilburg and Uſingen, Baron Von Gagern; the Princes of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Siegmaringen, Major Von Fiſcher; the Prince of Iſenburg Birſtein, his privy-councillor M. Von Gretzen; the Duke of Ahremberg, and the Count of Leyen, Mr. Durand St. André—who have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. I. The ſtates of the contracting Princes (enumerated as in the preamble) ſhall be for ever ſeparated from the Germanic body, and united by a particular confederation, under the deſignation of "The Confederated States of the Empire."

II. All the laws of the empire, by which they have been hitherto bound, ſhall be in future null and without force, with the exception of the ſtatutes relative to debts determined in the Receſs of the Deputation of 1803, and in the paragraph upon the navigation to be funded upon the ſhipping tolls, which ſtatutes ſhall remain in full vigour and execution.

III. Each of the contracting Princes renounces

nounces ſuch of his titles as refer to his connection with the German empire, and they will on the 1ſt of Auguſt declare their entire ſeparation from it.

IV. The Elector Arch-Chancellor ſhall take the title of Prince Primate and Moſt Eminent Highneſs (given in French Alteſſe Eminentiſſime), which title ſhall convey no prerogative derogatory to the entire ſovereignty which every one of the contracting Princes ſhall enjoy.

V. The Elector of Baden, the Duke of Berg, and the Landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt, ſhall take the titles of Grand Dukes, and enjoy the rights, honours, and prerogatives belonging to the kingly dignity. Their rank and precedence ſhall be in the ſame order as they are mentioned in Art. I. The chief of the houſes of Naſſau ſhall take the title of Duke, and the Count of Leyen that of Prince.

VI. The affairs of the confederation ſhall be diſcuſſed in a congreſs of the union (Diète) whoſe place of ſitting ſhall be in Frankfort, and the congreſs ſhall be divided into two colleges, the Kings and the Princes.

VII. The members of the league muſt be independent of every foreign power. They cannot in any wiſe enter into any other ſervice, but that of the ſtates of the confederation and its allies. Thoſe who have been hitherto in the ſervice of a foreign power, and chuſe to adhere to it, ſhall abdicate their principality in favour of one of their children.

VIII. Should any of the ſaid Princes be diſpoſed to alienate the whole or any part of his ſovereignty, he can only do it in favour of the confederates.

IX. All diſputes which may ariſe among the members of the league ſhall be ſettled in the aſſembly at Frankfort.

X. In this the Prince Primate ſhall preſide, and when it ſhall happen that the two colleges have to deliberate upon any ſubject, he ſhall then preſide in the college of kings, and the Duke of Naſſau in that of the princes.

XI. The time when the congreſs of the league, or either of the colleges, ſhall have particularly to aſſemble, the manner of the convocation, the ſubjects upon which they may have to deliberate, the manner of forming their concluſions, and putting them in execution, ſhall be determined in a fundamental ſtatute, which the Prince Primate ſhall give in propoſition, within a month after the notification preſented at Ratiſbon. This ſtatute ſhall be approved of by the confederated ſtates; this ſtatute ſhall alſo regulate the reſpective rank of the members of the college of princes.

XII. The Emperor ſhall be proclaimed Protector of the Confederation. On the demiſe of the Primate, he ſhall, in ſuch quality, as often name the ſucceſſor.

XIII. His Majeſty the King of Bavaria cedes to the King of Wirtemberg the Lordſhip of Wiſenſteig, and renounces the rights which he might have upon Weiblingen, on account of Burgau.

XIV. His Majeſty the King of Wirtemberg makes over to the Grand Duke of Berg the county of Bondorff, Breunlingen, and Villingen, the part of the territory of the latter city, which lies on the right bank of the Brigoetz, and the city of Tuttlingen, with the manor of the ſame name belonging to it on the right bank of the Danube.

XV. The Grand Duke of Baden cedes to the King of Wirtemberg the city and territory of Biebrach, with their dependencies.

XVI. The Duke of Naſſau cedes to the Grand Duke of Berg the city of Deutz and its territory.

XVII. His Majeſty the King of Bavaria ſhall unite to his ſtates the city and territory of Nuremberg, and the Teutonic comitials of Rohr and Waldſtetten.

XVIII. His Majeſty the King of Wirtemberg ſhall receive the Lordſhip of Weiſenſteig, the city and territory of Biebrach, with their dependencies, the cities of Waldſee and Schettingen, the comitial lands of Karpfenburg, Laucheim, and Alchhauſen, with the exception of the lordſhip of Hohenfeld and the abbey of Weiblingen.

XIX. The Grand Duke of Baden ſhall receive the lordſhip of Bonndorff, the cities of Vreulingen, Villingen, and Tuttlingen, the parts of their territories which are given to him in Art. XIV., and along with theſe the comitials of Bolken and Freyburg.

XX. The Grand Duke of Berg ſhall receive the city and territory of Deutz, the city and manor of Koningſwinter, and the manor of Wiſtich, as ceded by the Duke of Naſſau.

XXI. The Grand Duke of Darmſtadt ſhall unite to his ſtates the burgraviat of Friedberg, taking to himſelf the ſovereignty only during the lifetime of the preſent poſſeſſor, and the whole at his death.

XXII. The Prince Primate ſhall take poſſeſſion of the city of Frankfort on the Maine and its territory, as his ſovereign property.

XXIII. The Prince of Hohenzollern Seigmaringen ſhall receive as his ſovereign property the lordſhips of Aſchberg and Hohenfels, depending on the comitial of Alchhauſen, the convents of Kloſterwald and Haltzthal, and the ſovereignty over the imperial equeſtrian eſtates that lie in his dominions, and in the territory to the north of the Danube, wherever his ſovereignty extends; namely, the lordſhips of Gamerdingen and Hottingen.

XXIV. The members of the confederation ſhall exerciſe all the rights of ſovereignty henceforward as follow:

His Majeſty the King of Bavaria, over the principality of Schwartzenberg, the county of Caſtell, the lordſhips of Speinfeld and Wiſſenheid, the dependencies of the principality

pality of Hohenlohe, which are included in the margraviate of Anſpach, and the territory of Rothenburg, namely, the great manors of Schillingsfurſt and Kirchberg, the county of Sternſtein, the principality of Oettingen, the poſſeſſions of the Prince of La Tour to the north of the principality of Neuberg, the county of Edelſtetten, the poſſeſſions of the Prince and of the Count of Fugger, the burgraviat of Winteriedden; laſtly, the lordſhips of Buxheim and Tannhanſein, and over the entire of the highway from Memmingen to Lindau.

His Majeſty the King of Wirtemberg, over the poſſeſſions of the Prince and Count of Truchſes Waldburg, the counties of Baindt, Egloff Guttenzell, Hechbach, Yſuy, Koenigſek Aullendorff, Ochſenhauſen, Roth, Schuſſenried, and Weiſſenau; the lordſhips of Mietingen and Sunningen, New Ravenſburg, Thanheim, Warthauſen, and Weingarten, with the exception of the lordſhip of Haguenau; the poſſeſſions of the Prince of Thurn, with the exception of thoſe not mentioned above; the lordſhip of Straſsburg; and the manor of Oſtratz, the lordſhips of Gundelfingen and Neuſſen, the parts of the county of Limburg Gaildorf which his Majeſty does not poſſeſs, all the unalienated poſſeſſions of the Princes of Hohenlohe, and over a part of the manor formerly belonging to Mentz, Krautheim, on the left bank of the Jaxt.

The Grand Duke of Baden over the principality of Feurſtenberg (with the exception of the lordſhips of Gundelfingen and Neuſſen); alſo over Trochtelfingen, Jungenau, and the part of the manor of Moeſkirch, which lies on the left bank of the Danube, over the lordſhip of Hagenau, county of Thuengen, landgraviat Klettgau, manors Neidenau and Billigheim, principality of Leiningen, the poſſeſſions of Lowenſtein Wertheim, upon the left bank of the Maine (with the exception of the county of Lowenſtein), and the lordſhips of Haibach, Bronnberg, and Habitzheim; and laſtly over the poſſeſſions of the Princes of Salm-Reiferſcheid Krautheim, to the north of the Jaxt.

The Grand Duke of Berg over the lordſhips of Lymburg-Styrum, Brugg, Hardenberg, Gimborn, and Neuſtadt, Wildenberg; the counties of Homburg, Bentheim, Steinfurt, and Horſtmarn, the poſſeſſions of the Duke of Looz, the counties of Siegen, Dillenburg (the manors of Werheim and Burgach excepted), over Stadamar, the lordſhips Weſterburg, Schadeck, and Beilſtein, and the, properly ſo called, part of Runkel, on the right bank of the Lahn. In order to eſtabliſh a communication between Cleves and the abovenamed poſſeſſions, the Grand Duke ſhall have a free paſſage through the ſtates of the Prince of Salm.

His Highneſs the Grand Duke of Darmſtadt over the lordſhips of Breuberg, Haibach, the manor of Habizheim, county of Erbach, lordſhip of Illenſtadt, a part of the county of Kodigſheim, which is poſſeſſed by the Prince of Stollberg Gedern; over the poſſeſſions of the Baron of Riedeſel, that are included in, or lie contiguous to, his ſtates, namely, the juriſdictions of Lauſerbach, Stockhauſen, Mort, and Truenſtern, the poſſeſſions of the Princes and Counts of Solms in Weterrau, excluſive of the manors of Hohen Solms, Braunſels, and Greifenſtein; laſtly, the counties Wittgenſtein and Berleberg, and the manor of Heſſen-Homburg, which is in poſſeſſion of the line of that name.

His moſt Serene Eminence (*Durchlauchtige Eminenz*) the Prince Primate, over the poſſeſſions of the Princes and Counts of Lowenſtein Wertheim, on the right bank of the Maine, and over the county of Rheineck.

Naſſau Uſingen, and Naſſau Weilburg, over the manors of Dierſdorf, Altenweid, Neurſburgh, and the part of the county of Baſſenburg, which belongs to the Prince of Wied-Runkel, over the counties of Neuwied and Holzapfel, the lordſhip of Schomburg, the county of Diez and its dependencies; over that part of the village of Metzfelden which appertains to the Prince of Naſſau Fulda, the manors of Werhem and Balbach, that part of the lordſhip of Runkel ſituate on the left bank of the Lahn, over the knightdoms of Kranſberg; and laſtly over the manors of Solms Braunſels, Hohen Solms, and Greifenſtein.

The Prince of Hohenzollern-Siegmaringen over Trochtelfingen, Jungenan, Straiburg, Manor Oſtrach, and the part of the lordſhip of Moeſkirch which lies on the left bank of the Danube.

Salm Kyrburg over the lordſhip of Gehmen.

Iſenburg-Burſtein over the poſſeſſions of the Count of Iſenburg Budingen, Wechterſbach, and Mehrholz, without any pretenſions on the part of the branch in the preſent poſſeſſion being urged againſt him.

Ahremberg over the county of Dulmen.

XXV. The members of the confederation ſhall take the ſovereignty of the imperial knightdoms included within their boundaries. Such of theſe lands as lie between the ſtates of two of the confederates, ſhall be with reſpect to the ſovereignty partitioned as exactly as poſſible between them, that no miſunderſtanding with reſpect to the ſovereignty may ariſe.

XXVI. The rights of ſovereignty conſiſt in exerciſing the legiſlation, ſuperior juriſdiction, adminiſtration of juſtice, military conſcription or recruiting, and levying taxes.

XXVII. The preſent reigning Princes or Counts ſhall enjoy as patrimonial or private property all the domains they at preſent occupy, as well as all the rights of manor and entail that do not eſſentially appertain to the ſovereignty; namely, the right of ſuperior and inferior adminiſtration of juſtice in common and criminal caſes, tenths, patronage, and other rights, with the revenues there-

from accruing. Their domains and chattles, as far as relates to the taxes, shall be annexed to the Prince of that house under whose sovereignty they come; or if no Prince of the house be in possession of immoveable property, in that case they shall be put upon an equality with the domains of princes of the most privileged class. These domains cannot be sold or given to any Prince out of the confederation, without being first offered to the Prince under whose sovereignty they are placed.

XXVIII. In penal cases the now reigning Princes and Counts, and their heirs, shall preserve their present privileges of trial. They shall be tried by their peers. Their fortune shall not in any event be confiscated, but the revenues may, during the life-time of the criminal, be sequestrated.

XXIX. The confederate states shall contribute to payment of the debts of their circle, as well for their old as their new possessions. The debts of the circle of Suabia shall be put to the account of the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, the Grand Duke of Baden, the Princes of Hohenzollern, Hechingen, and Seigmaringen, the Prince of Lichtenstein, and Prince of Leyen, in proportion to their respective possessions in Suabia.

XXX. The proper debts of a Prince or Count who falls under the sovereignty of another state, shall be defrayed by the said state conjointly with the now reigning Prince, in the proportion of the revenues which that state shall require, and of the part which by the present treaty is allotted to attach to the attributes of the present sovereigns.

XXXI. The present reigning Princes or Counts may determine the place of their residence where they will. Where they reside in the dominions of a member or ally of the confederation, or in any of the possessions which they hold out of the territory of the confederation, they may draw their rents or capitals without paying any tax whatever upon them.

XXXII. Those persons who hold places in the administration of the countries which hereby come under the sovereignty of the confederates, and who shall not be retained by the new sovereign, shall receive a pension according to the situation they have held.

XXXIII. The members of military or religious orders who shall lose their incomes, or whose common property shall be secularised, shall receive during life a yearly stipend proportioned to their former income, their dignity, and their age, and which shall be secured upon the goods of the revenues, of which they were in the enjoyment.

XXXIV. The confederates renounce reciprocally, for themselves and their posterity, all claims which they might have upon the possessions of other members of the confederation, the eventual right of succession alone excepted, and this only in the event of the family having died out, which now is in possession of the territories and objects to which such a right might be advanced.

XXXV. Between the Emperor of the French and the Confederated States, federatively and individually, there shall be an alliance, by virtue of which every continental war in which one or either parties shall be engaged shall be common to all.

XXXVI. In the event of any foreign or neighbouring power making preparations for war, the contracting parties, in order to prevent surprise, shall, upon the requisition of the minister of one of them at the assembly of the league in Frankfort, arm also. And as the contingent of the allies is subdivided into four parts, the assembly shall decide how many of those shall be called into activity. The armament, however, shall only take place upon the summons of the Emperor to each of the contracting parties.

XXXVII. His Majesty the King of Bavaria binds himself to fortify Augsburg and Lindau; in the first of these places to form and maintain artillery establishments, and in the second to keep a quantity of muskets and ammunition sufficient for a reserve, as well as a baking establishment at Augsburg, sufficient to supply the armies without delay in the event of war.

XXXVIII. The contingent of each is determined as follows:

France	200,000 men
Bavaria	30,000
Wirtemberg	12,000
Baden	8000
Berg	5000
Darmstadt	4000
Nassau, Hohenzollern, and others	4000

XXXIX. The contracting parties will admit of the accession of other German princes and states, in all cases where the union with the confederation may be found consistent with the general interest.

XL. The ratification of the present treaty shall be exchanged between the contracting parties, on the 25th of July, at Munich.

Done at Paris, July 12, 1806.

The Resignation of the High Office of Emperor of Germany, by Francis, Emperor of Austria.

Vienna, August 7.

WE, FRANCIS SECOND, &c.

Since the peace of Presburgh all our attention and all our care have been employed to fulfil with scrupulous fidelity all the engagements contracted by that treaty, to preserve to our subjects the happiness of peace, to consolidate every where the amicable relations happily re-established, waiting to discover whether the changes caused by the peace would permit us to perform our important duties, as chief of the Germanic empire, conformably to the capitulation of election.

The consequences, however, which ensued from some articles of the Treaty of Presburgh, immediately after its publication, and which still exist, and those events generally

nerally known, which have since taken place in the Germanic empire, have convinced us that it will be impossible, under these circumstances, to continue the obligations contracted by the capitulation of election; and even if, in reflecting on these political relations, it were possible to imagine a change of affairs, the convention of the 12th of July, signed at Paris, and ratified by the contracting parties, relative to an entire separation of several considerable states of the empire, and their peculiar confederation, has entirely destroyed every such hope

"Being thus convinced of the impossibility of being any longer enabled to fulfil the duties of our imperial functions, we owe it to our principles and to our duty, to renounce a crown which was only valuable in our eyes whilst we were able to enjoy the confidence of the Electors, Princes, and other states of the Germanic empire, and to perform the duties which were imposed upon us. We declare, therefore, by these presents, that we, considering as dissolved the ties which have hitherto attached us to the states of the Germanic empire; that we, considering as extinguished by the confederation of the states of the Rhine, the charge in chief of the empire; and that we, considering ourselves thus acquitted of all our duties towards the Germanic empire, do resign the imperial crown and the imperial government. We absolve, at the same time, the Electors, Princes, and States, and all that belong to the empire, particularly the members of the supreme tribunal, and other magistrates of the empire, from those duties by which they were united to us as the legal chief of the empire, according to the constitution.

We also absolve all our German provinces and states of the empire from their reciprocal duties towards the Germanic empire; and we desire, in incorporating them with our Austrian states as Emperor of Austria, and in preserving them in those amicable relations subsisting with the neighbouring powers and states, that they should attain that height of prosperity and happiness which is the end of all our desires and the object of our dearest wishes.

Done at our residence, under our imperial seal. FRANCIS."

Vienna, the 6th of August, 1806.

WE, FRANCIS SECOND, &c.

In abdicating the imperial government of the empire, We, considering it as the last effort of our care, and as an absolute duty, do express thus publicly a desire equally reasonable and just, that the persons who have hitherto been employed in the administration of justice, and in diplomatic and other affairs, for the good of the whole empire, and for the service of the chief of the empire, should be suitably provided for.

The care which all the states of the empire took of those persons who lost their places by the affair of the indemnity in 1803, induces us to hope that the same sentiments of justice will be extended to those individuals who have hitherto been employed in the general service, who have been chosen in all parts of the Germanic empire, and many of whom have quitted other profitable places, looking forward to an honourable subsistence for life, and which should not be wanting to them on account of their fidelity, and the integrity and capacity with which they have exe- their functions.

We have, therefore, taken the resolution of preserving to those of our imperial servants, who have hitherto drawn their salaries from our chamber, the same appointments, reserving to ourselves to place them in employments in the service of our hereditary states; and we hope, with so much the more confidence, that the Electors, Princes, and States will provide for the imperial chamber of justice of the empire, and the chancellerie of the chamber of justice, by charging themselves voluntarily with this expence, as it will be trifling in amount, and will diminish every year.

As to the chancellerie of the aulic council of the empire, the funds destined for its support will be employed to provide for the wants of those individuals who have hitherto drawn from thence their salaries, this will serve them until other measures may be taken.

Done in our capital and residence of Vienna, under our imperial seal, the 6th of August, 1806. FRANCIS.

ITALY.

That gallant and enterprising officer Sir Sidney Smith, a man whose genius and activity particularly qualify him to command against such an enemy as the French, having taken the command of the British squadron on the coasts of Naples, has commenced his operations, and sent home a detailed account of them in a copy of the following interesting letter to Admiral Lord Collingwood, Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean station.

"*Pompee, at anchor off Scalea, May 21, 1806.*

"MY LORD,

"I arrived at Palermo in the Pompee on the 21st of last month, and took on me the command of the squadron your Lordship had done me the honour to place under my orders. I found things in the state that may be well imagined on the Government being displaced from its capital, with the loss of one of its two kingdoms, and the dispersion of the army assembled in Calabria. The judicious arrangement made by Captain Sotheron of the ships under his orders, and the position of the British army under Sir James Stuart at Messina, had however prevented further mischief.

"I had

"I had the satisfaction of learning that Gaeta still held out, although as yet without succour, from a mistaken idea, much too prevalent, that the progress of the French armies is irresistible. It was my first care to see that the necessary supplies should be safely conveyed to the Governor. I had the inexpressible satisfaction of conveying the most essential articles to Gaeta, and of communicating to his Serene Highness the Governor (on the Breach Battery, which he never quits,) the assurance of further support to any extent within my power, for the maintenance of that important fortress, hitherto so long preserved by his intrepidity and example. Things wore a new aspect immediately on the arrival of the ammunition: the redoubled fire of the enemy with red-hot shot into the Mole (being answered with redoubled vigour,) did not prevent the landing of every thing we had brought, together with four of the Excellent's lower-deck guns, to answer their galling fire, which bore directly on the landing-place. A second convoy with the Intrepid, placed the garrison beyond the immediate want of any thing essential, and the enemy, from advancing his nearest approaches within two hundred and fifty yards, was reduced to the defensive in a degree, dreading one of those sorties which the Prince of Hesse had already shewn him his garrison was equal to, and which was become a much safer operation, now that the flanking fire of eight Neapolitan gun-boats I had brought with me, in addition to four his Highness had already used successfully, would cover it, even to the rear of the enemy's trenches. Arrangements were put in train for this purpose, and, according to a wise suggestion of his Serene Highness, measures were taken for the embarkation of a small party from the garrison to land in the rear of the enemy's batteries to the northward.

"I confided the execution of the naval part of this arrangement to Captain Richardson, of his Majesty's ship Juno, putting the Neapolitan frigate and gun-boats under his orders. His Serene Highness, possessing the experience of European warfare, and a most firm mind, having no occasion for further aid on the spot, I felt I could quit the garrison without apprehension for its safety in such hands, with the present means of defence, and that I could best co-operate with him by drawing some of the attacking forces off for the defence of Naples. I accordingly proceeded thither with the line of battle ships Pompee, Excellent, Athenienne, and Intrepid. The enemy's apprehension of attack occasioned them to convey some of the battering train from the trenches before Gaeta to Naples. The city was illuminated on account of Joseph Buonaparte proclaiming himself King of the Two Sicilies! The junction of the Eagle made us five sail of the line, and it would have been easy for their fire to have interrupted this ceremony, and shew of festivity; but I considered that the unfortunate inhabitants had evil enough on them; that the restoration of the capital to its lawful Sovereign and its fugitive inhabitants would be no gratification if it should be found a heap of ruins, ashes, and bones; and that, as I had no force to land and keep order, in case of the French army retiring to the fortresses, I should leave an opulent city a prey to the licentious part of the community, who would not fail to profit by the confusion the flames would occasion. Not a gun was fired. But no such consideration operated on my mind to prevent me dislodging the French garrison from the Island of Capri, which, from its situation, protecting the coasting communication southward, was a great object for the enemy to keep, and by so much one for me to wrest from him. I accordingly summoned the French Commandant to surrender; on his non acquiescence, I directed Captain Rowley, in his Majesty's ship Eagle, to cover the landing of marines and boats' crews, and caused an attack to be made under his orders. That brave officer placed his ship judiciously, nor did he open his fire till she was secured, and his distance marked by the effect of musquetry on his quarter-deck, where the First Lieutenant, James Crawley, fell wounded, and a seaman was killed. Although Captain Rowley regretted much the services of that meritorious officer in such a critical moment, he has since recovered.

"An hour's fire from both decks of the Eagle, (between nine and ten o'clock,) with that of two Neapolitan mortar boats under an active officer, Lieutenant Rivera, drove the enemy from the vineyards within their walls. The marines were landed and gallantly led by Captain Bruce; the seamen, in like manner, under Lieutenant Morrell, of the Eagle, and Lieutenant Redding, of the Pompee, mounted the steps, (for such was their road,) headed by the officers, nearest to the narrow pass, by which alone they could ascend. Lieutenant Carroll had thus an opportunity of particularly distinguishing himself. Captain Stannus, commanding the Athenienne's marines, gallantly pressing forward, gained the heights, and the French Commandant fell by his hand. This event being known, the enemy beat a parley: a letter from the second in command claimed the terms offered, but being dated the 12th after midnight, some difficulty occurred, my limitation as to time being precise; but on the assurance that the drum beat before twelve, the capitulation was signed, and the garrison allowed to march out and pass over to Naples with every honour of war, after the interment of their former brave Commander with due respect. We thus became masters of this important post. The enemy not having been allowed time to bring two pieces of heavy cannon, with their ammunition, to Capri, the boat containing them, together with a boat loaded with timber for the construction of gun-boats at Castellamare, took refuge at Massa, on the main land

land opposite to the island, where the guard had hauled the whole upon the beach, I detached the two mortar-boats, and a Gaeta privateer, under the orders of Lieutenants Baliverne and Rivera, to bring them off, sending only Mr. Williams, midshipman of the Pompee, from the squadron, on purpose to let the Neapolitans have the credit of the action, which they fairly obtained; for, after dislodging the enemy from a strong tower, they not only brought off the boats and two thirty-five pounders, but the powder (twenty barrels,) from the magazine of the tower, before the enemy assembled in force.

"The projected sorties took place on the 13th and 15th, in the morning, in a manner to reflect the highest credit on the part of the garrison and naval force employed. The covering fire from the fleet was judiciously directed by Captains Richardson and Vicuna, whose conduct on this whole service merits my warmest approbation.

"On the 19th ult. the boats of the Pompee, under Lieutenant Beancroft, brought out a merchant vessel from Scalvitra, near Salerno, although protected by a heavy fire of musketry. That officer and Mr. Sterling distinguished themselves much. The enemy are endeavouring to establish a land-carriage there to Naples.

"On the 23d, obtaining intelligence that the enemy had two 36-pounders in a small vessel on the beach at Sealea, I sent the Pompee's boats in for them; but the French troops were too well posted in the houses of the town for them to succeed without the cover of the ship. I accordingly stood in with the Pompee; sent a message to the inhabitants to withdraw; which being done, a few of the Pompee's lower-deck guns cleared the town and neighbouring hills, while the launch, commanded by Lieutenant Mouraylian, with Lieutenant Oats, of the marines, and Mr. Williams, drove the French, with their armed adherents, from the guns, and took possession of the Castle and of them. Finding, on my landing, that the town was tenable against any force the enemy could bring against me from the nearest garrison in a given time, I took post with the marines, and under cover of their position, by the extreme exertions of Lieutenant Carroll, Mr. Ives, master, and the petty officers and boats' crews, the guns were conveyed to the Pompee, with twenty-two barrels of powder.

"I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) "W. Sidney Smith."

Gaeta, after a gallant and glorious defence by the Prince of Hesse Philipstal, has been forced to surrender, after its Commander had been severely wounded, and after two practicable breaches had been made in the walls. Marshal Massena commanded the besieging army; and on their arrival from Gaeta at Naples, the new King issued the following proclamation.

"Soldiers!

"Gaeta has capitulated after the trenches had been opened for three months, and twelve days after the commencement of a vigorous bombardment. That fortress, defended on three sides by the sea, and only connected with the land by an isthmus of 300 toises in breadth, was defended by a garrison of 9000 men, supported by an English fleet, and the cannoneers, as well as the artillery, were frequently renewed upon the ramparts. Two breaches were effected by our brave troops: all awaited with impatience the signal for assault; but the enemy, calling to mind the impetuous valour of the French, surrendered the place. The artillery and numerous garrison of Gaeta, its strong position, the unwholesome air which the besiegers breathed, could not shake their courage. The Emperor will learn with pleasure your efforts and your courage. Marshal Massena has besieged Gaeta with the same courage that he formerly defended Genoa. The boldness with which the works of the siege were urged on, does no less honour to the corps of engineers, than to the soldiers who executed those works under the severest fire, to which our artillery made no return but when it was in a condition to destroy the ramparts of the enemy, and to make a breach.

"Joseph."

SPAIN.

Inasmuch, as to project and effect the overthrow of empires is at the present era the business of a simple arrangement, the destinies of this ancient kingdom, and of its neighbour Portugal, is understood to be about to undergo a change. Some provinces are to be united to the territory of France, others are to be erected into a separate government, and what remains of Spain is to be united with Portugal, and to form the future Spanish monarchy. To add to these political wonders, it is said that the court of Portugal will remove its seat of government to the Brazils, and erect a new empire in South America!

INCIDENTS,

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

THE new Eaſt India Docks at Blackwall, are now ready for the reception of ſhipping. The ſluices of the floating gate were opened on the 26th of July, in the preſence of the chairman, deputy chairman, and ſeveral other directors of the Eaſt India Company. Theſe docks conſiſt of an entrance baſon, of nearly three acres; a dock for inward bound Indiamen of 18 acres; a dock for loading outward-bound Indiamen, of nearly nine acres, making together about 30 acres; there is an entrance lock, and two communication locks, capable of admitting the largeſt Indiamen, and his majeſty's ſhips of war, of 74 guns. The depth of water at ordinary ſpring tides, is 26 feet. The whole premiſes are ſurrounded by a boundary wall 21 feet high; the quays are very ſpacious, being no leſs than 240 feet wide.

An artillery aſylum is about to be eſtabliſhed at Greenwich, ſimilar to the military aſylum at Cheliea. A grand general hoſpital is building at Woolwich for 700 ſick, with ſuitable houſes for the inſpector general, ſurgeon general, phyſicians, chemiſts, &c.

An Equeſtrian Statue of King William the Third is about to be erected in St. James's-ſquare. The workmen have commenced their operations. The foundation of the ſtatue below the water is to be of brick and Spaniſh terras; the pedeſtal will be ten feet high, and the ſtatue is to be the ſame ſize as that at Charing Croſs. Subſcriptions to the amount of 3,000l. were collected ſome years ago for this purpoſe. The plan is under the direction of Mr. Bacon, the ſtatuary.

The committee for managing the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's, have come to the excellent reſolution of providing for the maintenance and education of the children, of both ſexes, whoſe fathers have fallen in battle during the preſent war. They are to be received into the Royal Naval Aſylum, where they will be educated, inſtructed in uſeful occupations, and their health and religious principles will be ſtudiouſly ſuperintended.

The northern entrance of Weſtminſter Hall will be ſpeedily ſhut up, and will be cloſed probably for a conſiderable time, while the great repairs are carried on. A new entrance is now making underneath the paſſage to the Parliament houſes, from the Lower Palace Yard, which will enter the Hall in the ſouth-weſt corner, where there is already a door way leading to the King's Bench Record Office, &c.

Among the projected improvements of the City of Weſtminſter, it is propoſed to widen very conſiderably Tothill and other ſtreets, ſo as to make a broad and handſome ſtreet from Pimlico to the weſtern entrance of Weſtminſter Abbey. This, with the opening to be made in conſequence of the pulling down of the lower part of King-ſtreet, &c. will make an excellent avenue from Weſtminſter Bridge to the Chelſea Road, Groſvenor Place, &c.

MARRIED.

The Rev. John Briggs, rector of Little Burſtead, Eſſex, to Miſs Iſabella Ekins, ſecond daughter of the late Dean of Carliſle.

Colonel Thornton, of Thornville Royal, to Miſs E. Cawſton, of Munden, Eſſex.

The Right Hon. Nicholas Vanſittart, to the Hon. Catharine Eden, ſecond daughter of Lord Auckland.

Lord Viſcount Oſſulſton, eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Tankerville, to Mademoiſelle De Grammont, eldeſt daughter of the Duc de Grammont, and grand daughter of the Duc de Polignac.

At Lambeth Palace, the Hon. Charles Anderſon Pelham, ſon of Lord Yarborough, to Miſs Simpſon, daughter of the Hon. John Bridgman S.

The Rev. J. D. Haſlewood, to Miſs Dixon, daughter of the late Marcus D., eſq. of Barwell-court, Kingſton.

Philip Mayow, eſq. of Gray's Inn, to Miſs Elizabeth Deane, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. D.

Henry Plunkett, eſq. of the 50th regiment to Miſs Newcombe, daughter of the late H. R. Newcombe, eſq., of Stratton, Glouceſterſhire.

The Hon. Henry Brand, to Miſs Pyne Croſbie, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Dean C., and niece to the late Earl of Glandore.

B. Bromhead, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Colonel B., of Lincoln, to Miſs Hunt, of Pall Mall.

At Camberwell, William Loftus, eſq. captain in the 16th regiment of foot, to Miſs Macqueen, of Wyndham Place, Surry

Lord Walpole, to Mrs. Chamberlayne, of Sackville-ſtreet.

Dr. Yelloly, of Finſbury-ſquare, to Miſs Tyſſen, only daughter of the late Samuel T., eſq. of Narborough, Norfolk.

At Clapham, J. A. Shuter, eſq. to Miſs Pigeon, eldeſt daughter of H. P., eſq.

Colonel de la Goudie, to Miſs Traille, daughter of the late Major-general T., of the royal artillery.

The Rev. Charles Gardiner, D.D. rector of Sutton, Surry, to Miſs Swayne, of Dorking.

Arnold Wainewright, eſq. to Miſs Louiſa Crooke, ſecond daughter of John C, eſq. of Kempſhot Park, Hants.

At Hackney, Benjamin Cooke Griffinhooſe, eſq. of Gray's Inn, to Miſs Sax.

John Manners, eſq. M.P. for Ilcheſter, to the Duchels of Roxburgh.

At Edgware, Richard Brown, eſq. of Lower Tooting, to Miſs Williams, eldeſt daughter of

of John W., esq. commissioner of the customs.

At Lambeth, William Tate, esq. to Miss Simpson, of Herne-hill.

The Rev. Thomas Bowdler, A M. to Miss P. Cotton, second daughter of Joseph C., esq. a director of the East India Company.

At Hendon, Lieut. Col. Carey, of the 98th regiment to Miss Hewett, eldest daughter of Lieut. General H.

George Rush, esq. of Farthinghoe, Northamptonshire, to Miss Tenteyn, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. T., of Brompton.

At Hackney, James Ludlam, esq. of Homerton, to Miss Lyley.

John Tolver, esq. of Southwark, to Miss Storer, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

H. Cole, esq. second son of Major C., of Twickenham, to Miss Owen.

Lieutenant Col. Broadhead, to Miss Ross, daughter of the late Major General Patrick R.

William Sidney, esq. of Gloucester-terrace, New-road, to Miss A. Berger, daughter of J. Berger, esq. of St. George's in the East.

The Rev. P. A. French, rector of Odicombe, Somersetshire, to Miss Smith, of Sydenham, Kent.

W. Baltiton, esq. of Maidstone, to Miss Vallance, daughter of T. V., esq. of Cheapside.

The Hon. Charles Bagot, to Miss Pole, eldest daughter of the Hon. W. W. P., and niece to Marquis Wellesley.

DIED.

In the 43d year of her age, *Mrs. Asperne*, wife of Mr. James Asperne, bookseller in Cornhill, who, with two sons and six daughters, have deeply to lament their irreparable loss. She possessed as good a heart as ever inhabited the human breast, and the whole study of her life was, to discharge faithfully the respective duties of wife and mother.

At the house of his mother on Wandsworth Common, *Stephen Cattley, esq.* late of Acomb near York.

In Lincoln's Inn Fields, the *daughter* of Mr. Serjeant Shepherd.

In Devonshire-place, the *Lady* of General Bertie.

At Uxbridge, *Captain Daniel Mercer*, late of the 8th regiment of foot.

In Sackville-street, *John Woodroffe Darley, esq.* He was found dead in his bed. The deceased, who was a gentleman of fortune, had arrived the preceding day from his country seat near Windsor, where he had spent the week on a shooting party. He complained of a pain in his head on going to rest on Saturday evening, and the next morning he was found dead. Verdict of the coroner's inquest.—Died by the Visitation of God.

At Lambeth, *Mrs. Roberts*, wife of Richard R., esq.

In Portland-place, the *Lady* of Sir Matthew White Ridley, bart. M. P.

In Grosvenor-street, the *Lady* of the Hon. Frederick Irby, second son of Lord Bolton.

Baroness Pfeilitzer, niece of William Mauduit, esq. of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and only sister of Lucas Garvey, esq. of St. Kitt's.

At Hampstead, *Philip Ibbetson Fenton, esq.* formerly of Riga, 71.—*Mrss. Tienney*, 86.

In John-street, St. James's-square, *Mr. Winkfield*, yeoman of the mouth to his Majesty. On this occasion it has been observed that it was high time for the yeoman of the mouth to go, as the king's kitchen at St. James's has been lately abolished.

At Hackney, *Mrs. Hardy*, wife of William H., esq.

At her father's house in Cambridge-street, St. James's, in child-birth, *Mrs. Bell*, wife of John B., esq. of Brook-green, Hammersmith, 29.

Of a broken heart, Mr. Farmer, well known as a retailer of newspapers. He had acquired by his extraordinary industry, parsimony, and methods, peculiar to himself, a sum amounting to 9000l. His manners and external appearance indicated extreme poverty; his plaintive stories very often excited pity, and induced many to act with tenderness towards him. The following circumstance has been related as the cause of Mr. Farmer's death. An old man, a news-dealer, being much afflicted with disorders incident to advanced age, wished to dispose of his business; the sum demanded for it was 50l.—Mr. F. seemed inclined to purchase, but could not think of advancing so large a sum as 50l. at one time, but (supposing the old man could not live long) agreed to allow him 27s. per week during his natural life. These terms were agreed to; the old man retired into the country, recovered his health, returned to London, exhibited his person before Mr. Farmer, which operated upon him so powerfully, that the whole of his thoughts were engrossed with it; he gradually declined in health, his spirits became depressed, "sharp misery seemed to have worn him to the bone;" and, at last, distressed to part with the "darling object of his soul," in a flood of tears he retired to his garret, and in a few hours expired.

In Manchester-square, *Mrs. Mellish*, widow of the late Charles M., esq. of Blyth, Nottinghamshire.

In Bloomsbury-square, *Mrs. Southby*, wife of Robert S., esq. of Appleton, Berks, and daughter of the Rev. Edward Williams, M.A. of Baliol college, Oxford.

At the Lawn, South Lambeth, *William Shirmer, esq.*

In Welbeck-street, the only *daughter* of Edward Grove, esq. of Shenstone Park, Staffordshire.

In New Norfolk-street, *Richard Palmer, esq.* of Holm Park, Berks.

In Little Stanhope-street, *Captain Ramage*, of the navy.

In Tavistock-street, Bedford-square, *Capt. R. T. Davy*, of the royal engineers.

At Blackheath, *Mrs. Aylwin*, wife of George A., esq. of Lower Thames-street.

At Old Brompton, *T. Newte, eſq.*

At Lambeth, *William Cranſtone, eſq.* brother to the late Admiral Gondall.

At Iſleworth, *David Vander Heyden, eſq.* formerly of the civil ſervice of the Eaſt India Company.

At Chiſwick, *Richard Bradley, eſq.* late an eminent iron-founder at Bank-ſide.

At Scarborough, *Michael Pearſon, eſq.* of Spital-ſquare, London. This gentleman, who will live long in the memories of thoſe who knew him, was born at Knock, near Appleby, on Michaelmas day 1730. The day which gave him birth gave him a name alſo He was one of ſix children, and both himſelf and brothers, who were deemed too young actually to bear arms in the rebellion of 1745, were buſily employed in ſupplying with proviſions and other neceſſaries, thoſe who had embarked in defence of their king and country. About the year 1748 this young man came to London, and, having already choſen the practice of phyſic as his future profeſſion, he ſpent ſome years with an eminent ſurgeon and apothecary in Hatton-garden. In the year 1758 he went into buſineſs on his own account in Norton Falgate, and in a ſhort time afterwards married Miſs Williams, the daughter of a very reſpectable tradeſman in the Minories. At his houſe in Norton Falgate he reſided twenty-three years, when he removed to a manſion in Spital-ſquare, which had been formerly occupied by the celebrated Lord Bolingbroke. As a profeſſional character Mr. Pearſon's ſkill and attention were known to a large circle of friends. He was ever ready to aſſiſt with his advice the needy and the deſtitute, and to afford them every relief that the nature of their caſe might require. Perhaps no man living was better acquainted with the excellence of his diſpoſition, and the enlarged liberality of his mind than the author of the "Diverſions of Purley," and in the ſecond volume of that incomparable work, he deſcribes Mr. Pearſon "as his gentle and amiable friend who for forty years had been equally devoted with himſelf to the right and happineſs of their countrymen and fellow creatures." Amidſt profeſſional engagements this gentleman found leiſure to attend to, and intereſt himſelf in all the great political queſtions that have been agitated during the preſent reign. When an attempt was made to deprive the Middleſex Electors of their rights, in the caſe of Mr. Wilkes, he took a decided and active part in defence of the liberties of the people. It was on this occaſion that an intimacy was formed between Mr. Pearſon, and Mr. Tooke, that continued without any intermiſſion to the lateſt period of his life. They united with many other friends to liberty in an aſſociation called the Bill of Rights Society. Mr. P. was one of the earlieſt members of the Society for Conſtitutional Information, inſtituted about the year, 1780. The ſociety was formed of ſome of the firſt characters in the land, with reſpect to rank, talents, and real worth. Among theſe may be enumerated the Dukes of Norfolk and Richmond; the Earls of Effingham and Selkirk; Meſſrs Martin, Smith, and Sawbridge; Drs. Kippis, Price, and Jebb; Major Cartwright, Mr. Capel Loft, and a long liſt of names, which, with the exception of ſome few who have ſince deſerted the cauſe in which they embarked, will be tranſmitted to poſterity as the real friends to freedom and their country. The deſign of this ſociety, in which were concentered ſo much talent and virtue, was to diffuſe a knowledge of the great principles of conſtitutional freedom, particularly ſuch as reſpect the election and duration of the repreſentative body. To procure ſhort parliaments, and a more equal repreſentation, things of the laſt importance to a people that would be really free, were the primary objects which the ſociety had in view, and which they purſued with unremitted ardour till the ſpring of 1794, when ſeveral of the moſt active members were, by a vile ſtretch of arbitrary power, impriſoned, and afterwards arraigned for High Treaſon, of which, however, they were moſt honorably acquitted, much to the diſappointment and chagrin of thoſe who had in the malignity of their hearts contrived charges for which there was not the ſmalleſt foundation. Mr. Pearſon remained the firm and ſteady friend to the ſociety and to its principles ſo long as it exiſted, though many worthy but timid characters, who had been members from its origin withdrew their names when they perceived that an adherence to conſtitutional freedom was liable to involve them in ſome difficulties with the exiſting adminiſtration. In the year 1788 a ſociety was eſtabliſhed in London for commemorating the Revolution, which had, a century before, been effected by baniſhing the Stuart family from the throne of theſe realms. Mr. Pearſon was one of the inſtitutors of this aſſociation, was conſtantly on the committee appointed to conduct its concerns, and at his houſe the buſineſs of the ſociety was very frequently tranſacted. By the leading members of this ſociety, as well as of that for Conſtitutional Information, Mr. P. was deſervedly held in high eſtimation. He was at all times ready to aſſiſt in every laudable deſign that tended to excite the principles of free enquiry; to diffuſe liberal knowledge; and to eſtabliſh juſt principles. He was a ſincere friend to the abolition of the ſlave trade, which he conſidered as carried on in oppoſition to every principle of juſtice, religion, and humanity. With the hope of ſtriking at the exiſtence of this traffic in human blood, he encouraged, and was a member of the Sierra Leone Company. As a chriſtian Mr. P. had formed opinions for himſelf, which he adopted as the reſult of his own judgment, yet he was ever willing to aſſiſt parties in the chriſtian world who held doctrinal ſentiments very different from his own. Hence we find him not only an encourager of the New College at Hackney, and a ſubſcriber to the Unitarian Society for promoting chriſtian knowledge

knowledge and the practice of virtue; but a supporter of the academy at Hoxton, and a member of the society in London for the distribution of books written upon what is usually, but falsely, called the *orthodox* plan. Mr. P. took a lively interest in the two last elections for the county of Middlesex, and was among the most zealous, and steady friends of Sir Francis Burdett, whom he considered as having strong claims on the country for his patriotic exertions in behalf of the destitute and oppressed. In the spring of the year 1804, after a happy union of forty-six years Mr. Pearson lost his wife, an event which he felt most severely, and from the effects of which he never wholly recovered. His own death he met with that firmness and christian resignation which a life well and usefully spent naturally inspires. He has left behind him two children, a daughter married to John Fellows, esq. of Nottingham, and a son an eminent coal merchant, in Thames-street.

At Beckingham, Kent, the *Dowager Lady Dacre*, relict of the late Lord Dacre. This lady, the daughter of Sir Thomas Fludyer, was married in the year 1773 to Trevor Charles Roper Baron Dacre, with whom she lived in uninterrupted happiness till his death in the year 1794. His remains were interred in a vault in Lee church yard, over which is erected a simple, yet elegant monument to his memory, under the immediate direction of his disconsolate lady. The inscription engraven on this tomb affords such a striking illustration of the character of her ladyship that it may with propriety be introduced here. It is as follows:

Sacred to the Memory of the Right Honourable
Trevor Charles Roper Baron Dacre,
Born the 1st June 1745, married the 3d of March, 1773,
Mary Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Fludyer, Knt
And died at his seat in this parish, the 3d of July, 1794,
Aged 49, universally and deservedly lamented.
He was a most devout and pious christian, strictly attentive
to the performance of every duty to God and Man.
A loyal and faithful subject, a zealous supporter of his King
and country, a dutiful son, an affectionate brother,
A gentle master, a sincere friend, a humane benefactor
to the poor, and a firm protector of the distressed;
He was a most kind, constant and tender
Husband to his truly affectionate widow,
Who, was a testimony of
Their distinguished, unclouded union for upwards of
Twenty-one years, the unexampled happiness, the
unbounded confidence in which they lived,
And a sincere token of her real gratitude for his uniform
endearing affection and particular generosity,
Her deep-felt sorrow and tenderest remembrance,
Has erected this unadorned monument, and
here if silent then these well-known
Facts to his beloved memory.
Convinced that they are most conformant to the purity
of his life, his mild disposition, his amiable
Temper and genuine character;
And that his numberless virtues, his great benevolence and engaging manners are so universally
allowed, their loss is truly regretted by all ranks,
And that her unabating attachment and sincere affection
is fully known, there can be no stronger acknowledgment
Of his eminent perfections and her heart-felt grief,
The meek christian adorned with perfect faith,
The virtuous man accompanied by good works,
relied through divine mediation with humble
Hope in the Mercy of his God.
The resigned Christian submits with pious faith
to the will of her God, and trusts through
the same intercession, with brightest hope of
lasting re-union in eternal bliss.

"In the spirit of this attachment, (says Mr. Pratt) she has acted ever since the era of her loss to the present hour, and will probably continue so to deport herself to the latest of her life, at least while the power is given her to walk, or to be conveyed to the sacred spot where she has enshrined her heart. Lady Dacre has been in the practice of visiting the grave of her husband ever since the time of his burial, in truth, almost daily. As she chiefly resides at her villa in this parish, the precincts of the tomb are kept sacred from every profanity, both of accident or malicious design—indeed from the elements of heaven, which she will literally not suffer to visit the grave too roughly. While I was making these remarks with my pencil, I observed the lady who had called them forth, coming towards the church-yard with hasty and anxious steps, which, on perceiving I was seated on the stile she directed to a small gate, and found it locked, and seemed much disappointed. Unwilling to interrupt her pious purpose, I quitted the stile; when, bending in acknowledgment, she passed into the church yard but was again diverted from her purpose. A party of people, it being Sunday, were hasting to the tomb, in order to read, as I had done, the inscription. The throng increasing, by the entrance of some additional company, her ladyship went back into the road, where she remained walking backwards and forwards, in view of the church-yard, till the intruders had left it, when, returning to the spot from which she had been so long withheld, she redoubled her attention, and I saw her, while I stood aloof, (myself unseen) kneel in reverence at the foot of the grave. After remaining some time, I presume in prayer, she went back to the villa, where in his life time she had so long been blessed in the society of him whose loss she now bewails. Such are the matin and vesper, if not likewise the midnight homages of her affianced heart. Yet certain singularities of dress and of manner, with the yet greater singularity of an attachment so long faithful to the ashes of its object, and perhaps a barbed regret in her bosom that makes her inattentive to, if it does not even absorb all thought or care of the world's usages have brought on her, I understand, much of that wild conjecture, malign interpretation and unseemly ridicule which are always attendant upon every one who deviates from the ordinary ceremonies of life. Hallowed be the tender and generous fortitude, and sacred be the pious griefs that are superior to, and that resist all the ribald jests and insults that a reverence for natural impression induces! And as to the mourner who gave occasion to these remarks, if there be any person disposed to scoff at or to disbelieve the faithful sentiment that has long conducted her to the place where most things are forgotten—to the mansions of the dead—let them condescend to imitate her bounty to the living; let their characters emulate hers; and if by the kinder allotment of providence (if we dare call it kinder) they have no relative or friend in the grave to lament, if they have none of her misery, let them be animated by the spirit of her benevolence. In this there can be no mock-

ery: it is an active ſpirit that literally goes about to do good; of which as it is no leſs difficult to make the doubters of ſorrow and of the affection on which it is founded believe that it can continue its duties, after its object has been long mingled with the duſt, in the manner in which they are cheriſhed by Lady Dacre, than to credit that benevolence may be as powerful as love, even in a boſom where ſorrow has eſtabliſhed a throne, let the whole neighbourhood of Lee, lend vigour to their faith, even if it cannot animate their virtue." The veneration paid by this lady to the memory of her departed Lord was conſpicuous in the moſt common incidents of life. She never ſat down to dinner without having the chair, in which ſhe uſed to ſit, placed at the head of the table with a plate, knife, fork, &c. nay ſo ſtrong was her attachment to every object which recalled him to her mind, that ſhe altered all thoſe articles of his apparel which were capable of being converted to her own uſe, and was in the conſtant habit of wearing them. Her figure was tall and maſculine, ſhe generally appeared in a riding habit and man's hat, and while in health took a great deal of exerciſe either on horſeback or on foot in the neighbourhood of Lee. Her charity and attention to the poor in that village, whom ſhe frequently viſited and ſupplied with the comforts of life, are not leſs honourable to her character than her almoſt unexampled conjugal attachment.

Sir Richard Joſeph Sulivan, bart., whoſe death is mentioned at p. 90 of our laſt number, was early in life ſent to Aſia, with his brother, the Right Hon. John S., repreſentative in parliament for Aldborough, under the auſpices of the late Laurence Sulivan, eſq. chairman of the Eaſt India Company. On his return to Europe he made a tour through various parts of England, Scotland, and Wales, which he publiſhed in a ſeries of letters in two octavo volumes in 1780. Not long afterward, he printed A Letter to the Eaſt India Directors, which was followed by An Analyſis of the Political *Hiſtory* of India, in an octavo volume, Thoughts on Martial Law, a pamphlet, and Philoſophical Rhapſodies, Fragments of Akbur of Bettiſ, containing Reflections on the Laws, Manners, Cuſtoms, and Religions of certain Aſiatic, Afric, and European Nations, in three volumes octavo. The laſt of theſe works though ſaid to be written by a native of Aſſyria, was ſoon found to be much more deeply tinctured with European than with Oriental philoſophy. In 1791 Mr. Sulivan publiſhed A View of Nature, in Letters to a Traveller among the Alps, a work whoſe title attracted a degree of curioſity which its contents were not calculated to gratify. The author of the Purſuits of Literature has thought proper to dignify this publication with the character of "a work of labour and of general utility digeſted from original writers with judgment, and with an upright, virtuous heart, in a pleaſing and inſtructive manner,"—a ſentence totally unworthy of him who paſſed it. To the goodneſs of the writer's heart it is impoſſible to object, but as a philoſopher, he is below mediocrity. The laſt volume alone is in any degree worthy of a philoſophic pen. In the parliament convoked in 1790 Mr. Sulivan was elected for the borough of New Romney, and at the general election in 1802 he was returned for Seaford, after a ſharp conteſt. In 1804 he was created a baronet of Great Britain, and on the 8th of June in the ſame year he divided with the exminiſter Mr. Addington, againſt the firſt meaſure of Mr. Pitt's adminiſtration, the additional force-bill. On the 8th of April, 1805, when the conduct of Lord Melville became a ſubject of diſcuſſion in the houſe, he was in the minority in favour of the amendment of the Chancellor of the exchequer to the motion of Mr. Whitbread.]

[*Further particulars of Captain Jocelyn, whoſe death is mentioned at* p. 90 *of our laſt number.* He was ſon of Lieut.-col. J. and deſcended, in the ſame degree of relationſhip with the late Earl of Roden, from Sir Robert J. bart. of Hyde-hall, near Sawbridgeworth, Herts. He married Elizabeth daughter and ſole heireſs of John Saluſbury, eſq. of Brynybarcutt, county of Denbigh; by whom he had two ſons and two daughters; the eldeſt a captain in the 58th foot, now in Sicily; the youngeſt, a youth of great promiſe, who was a lieutenant in the ſame regiment, fell, in his 18th year, in Egypt, on the ever memorable 21ſt of March, 1801, when the brave Abercrombie received his death-wound. Capt. J. was entered in the navy at a very early age, and for a long ſeries of years faithfully ſerved his king and country. He was Lord Anſon's firſt lieutenant in the Royal George, and acquitted himſelf with great credit, and the acknowledged ſatisfaction of his noble commander, who expreſſed much pleaſure in the opportunity of ſerving him. He commanded his majeſty's ſhip Lenox, of 74 guns, at the taking of the Manillas, where he was entruſted with the care of the diſembarkation; and, to uſe the words of the Gazette upon that occaſion, "did every thing that could be expected from a diligent good officer." He loſt a conſiderable ſhare of prize money by a peace being concluded before the account of the capture arrived; and Government not eſpouſing the cauſe of the captors. He was alſo unfortunate in being, with a long liſt of brave officers, cruelly deprived of his rank by the unprecedented promotion of the late Lord Howe, and put upon a ſuperannuated liſt created by his lordſhip for unrewarded valour. He was a man of the ſtricteſt honour and integrity; a cool, active, intrepid officer; and conſcientiouſly diſcharged the duties of huſband, parent, and friend.

* * *Communications of Biographical Sketches, or additional Facts relative to remarkable Perſons, are always thankfully received.*

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Poftage, are always thankfully received. Thofe are more particularly acceptable which defcribe the Progrefs of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceafed.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MR. Sitwell's annual Agricultural Meeting at Barmoor Caftle, which took place on the 7th of July, was attended by upwards of five hundred gentlemen and agricultural amateurs. Nine candidates ftarted for the ploughing match, which was gained by a fervant of Mr. John Younghufband, of Elwick; the fecond beft by a fervant of Mr. Batters, (a tenant of Mr. Sitwell's.) The company then returned to the farm yard, where they infpected the fat fheep, bulls, &c., fhewn for premiums; fome two year old bullocks, the property of Mr. William Watfon, of Warren Houfe, as extra ftock; alfo a fat wedder, bred by Mr. Simmons, were much admired: after which Mr. Sitwell fhewed 22 Leiceſter tups, whofe weight of wool exceeded that of any former year, one of them 11lb. 12oz.; a three year old Leiceſter bull; a remarkably fine Suffolk ftallion; and three pigs, thirteen months old, the heavieft 28ft. 5lb. Various implements of hufbandry were exhibited, particularly a new turnip cutter, and a turnip drill, invented by Mr. Joſeph Lowrey, fteward to John Fordyce, efq., of Ayton.—At four o'clock one hundred and eighty fat down to dinner, in a room built fince the laft meeting: many were obliged to go away for want of accommodation. Meſſrs. Culley, Maſon, Neſbit, and Bogue, the judges, then divided the premiums as follow:—For the beft pen of fat wedders, to Mr. James Pinkerton, a filver cup.—For the beft bull, to Mr. Mills, of Howtel, a filver cup.—For the beft implement of hufbandry, to Mr. Joſeph Lowrey, a filver cup.—To the beft ploughman, 5 guineas.—To the fecond beft, 2 guineas.—For the pigs, no claimants.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Tyne Side Agricultural Society, at Hexham, on the 22d of July, the following premiums were determined to be adjudged at the enſuing Ovingham fair, to be held on the 26th October next.—1. For the beft crop of turnips, on not leſs than ſix acres, 5 guineas.—2. For the beft crop of turnips, on not leſs than ſix acres, lying together, on land not worth more than twenty ſhillings per acre, 5 guineas.—3. For the beſt cow with calf or in milk, 3 guineas.—4. For the next beſt, 2 guineas.—5. For the next beſt, 1 guinea.—6. For the beſt heifer with calf or in milk, not exceeding three years old, 3 guineas.—7. For the next beſt, 2 guineas.—8. For the next beſt, 1 guinea.—9. For the beſt brood mare, for the purpoſe of breeding cart-horſes, 2 guineas.—10. For the beſt brood mare, for the purpoſe of breeding coach horſes, 2 guineas.—11. For the beſt brood mare, for the purpoſe of breeding hunters or road horſes, 2 guineas.—12. For the beſt breeding ſow, 3 guineas.—13. For the next beſt, 2 guineas.—14. To the labourer in huſbandry who has brought up in habits of honeſt induſtry, to at leaſt ſeven years of age, the greateſt number of legitimate children, without aſſiſtance from the pariſh, 5 guineas.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. George Patrick, to Miſs Mary Agnew, of Durham.—Mr. Thomas Gledſtone, to Mrs. Elizabeth Bones.—Mr. George Henderſon, agent to Anthony Hood, eſq., to Miſs Warnickin.

At Helmſley, Mr. G. T. Lief, to Miſs Ann Storey.

At Stockton, Mr. W. Storer, to Miſs Taylerſon, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Henry T., of Stokeſley, after a trip to Gretna Green.

Died.] At Durham, Mrs. Robſon, relict of Mr. R., land ſurveyor, near Haggerſtone, 78.—In childbed, Mrs. Pitchford, wife of the Rev. Mr. P., minor canon of the cathedral.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. Stephen Cleaſby, many years an eminent ſurgeon at Barnardcaſtle, 60.—Mrs. Wallace, widow of John W., eſq.—Mr. Robert Widdrington, 60.—Mr. Milner, wife of Mr. Thomas M., 51.—Mrs. Mary Marſhall, and the ſame night her huſband Mr. John M.—Mrs. Mary Weatherby, 79.—Mrs Mary Lee, wife of Mr. Cuthbert L., jun., 41.—Mr. William Brown.—Mr. Stephen Wilkinſon, 86.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. Robert Finlay, maſter of the ſhip Star, of Sunderland, 58.—Mr. Francis Robſon, 72.

At Hexham, Mrs. Sparke, widow of Ralph S., eſq., of Summeroyds.

At Picktree, Mrs. Wilſon, wife of William W., eſq., 54.

At Morpeth, Mr. John Singleton, 41.—At Bullockſtead, Mr. Robert Robſon, 50.

At Sunderland, Mr. Threlkeld Bulby, ſhipowner and coal fitter. He was drowned while bathing near the Blue Houſe.

CUMBERLAND

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

From the public ſpirit lately diſplayed by the inhabitants of Carliſle, in conjunction with the noblemen and gentlemen of the county, that city is likely to become as handſome as any other place of the ſame ſize in the kingdom. "Notwithſtanding, (ſays the Carliſle Journal,) there is yet one improvement wanted, which, if adopted, would render an immenſe benefit to the whole neighbourhood; and this is,—a fair for the ſale of fat cattle and ſheep, which we would recommend to be continued every fortnight throughout the year, and that premiums be given, during the firſt year, to thoſe perſons who ſhould bring the greateſt number of fat cattle to market,—to be divided into three claſſes. Independent of the advantages reſulting from the plan to the city and neighbourhood, as we are ſituated in the centre of a fine grazing and agricultural country, the fair would be numerouſly attended by perſons from Manchester, Liverpool, Whitehaven, and other populous towns, who now are under the neceſſity of being put to great expence and trouble in travelling amongſt the feeders for the purchaſe of fat cattle. Such an inſtitution, containing ſo many natural advantages, needs only to be begun, and we have no doubt the ſubſcriptions raiſed would ſoon be adequate to the purpoſe."

Kells Pitt, near Whitehaven, the property of Lord Lowther, has recently undergone a thorough repair. This pit is 118 fathoms in depth from the ſurface to the main band ſeam of coals; and it is in other reſpects the moſt remarkable of any in the kingdom for extent of field without interruption from dykes, being from north to ſouth 2400 yards, and from eaſt to weſt, as already explored, above 1000 yards! It is alſo now extended upwards of 900 yards *under the ſea*, from high water mark, and is as promiſing as at the firſt working.

Lord Lowther has prepared a plan, from ſurvey, of the road between Carliſle and Cockermouth, which his Lordſhip wiſhes to become a turnpike road, and for this purpoſe intends to apply for an act of parliament.—The preſent road is very bad.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. B. Dawſon, ſtationer, to Miſs Kitchen.

At Egremont, Captain Peake, of the royal navy, to Miſs Wordſworth, of Catgill Hall.

At Temple Sowerby, Major Airey, late of the 4th foot, to Miſs Julia Atkinſon.

At Carliſle, Mr. John Brown, to Miſs Hannah Hewſon.

Died.] At Long Park, Richard Blaylock, eſq., 69.

At Kendal, Mr. W. Gawthorp.

At Carliſle, Miſs Barbara Scott, only ſurviving daughter of Mr. Walter S., 19.—Mr. John Reid, 82.—Mrs. Halliburton, wife of Mr. H., currier, in the 26th year of her age, having ſurvived her infant daughter only a few days. The accompliſhments and attainments of this amiable woman were of a very ſuperior kind; and it may be ſaid with truth, that ſhe embelliſhed private life with a candour of demeanour and a benevolence of diſpoſition ſeldom witneſſed; while her converſation (diſplaying on all occaſions an innocent gaiety and a captivating ſimplicity,) evinced the elegance of her taſte and the ſtrength of her underſtanding. Poſſeſſing an extremely intereſting perſon, and ſinking as ſhe did into a premature grave in the very bloom of youth, her loſs cannot but be deeply lamented by all who were acquainted with her worth. — Sir Richard Hodgſon, alderman and twice mayor of Carliſle, high ſheriff of the county in 1798, and for ſome years Major of the firſt regiment of Cumberland militia.

At Penrith, Mrs. Ellen Abraham, widow of Mr. Thomas A., 78.—Mrs. Porthouſe.

At Appleby, Mrs. Orton, widow.

At Ilton, Mrs. Margaret Braithwaite, 98.

At Place, in Loweſwater, Mrs. Elizabeth Hudſon, 93.

At Wood End, near Egremont, the Rev. John Lindow, rector of Conniſtone, a gentleman highly reſpected for his abilities and his virtues, 38.

At Workington, Mrs. Wilſon, wife of Captain Thomas W., of the Pallas, of that port.—Captain John Todhunter, 42.

At Little Broughton, near Cockermouth, Mr. Daniel Beeby, 86.

At Drybeck, Mr. William Byers, 75.

At Cockermouth, Miſs Sarah Chambre, fourth daughter of Walter C., eſq., of Whitehaven, 26.

At Underbarrow, in the pariſh of Kendal, in the 66th year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Hervey, upwards of forty years miniſter of that place. The precepts which he recommended to others, he took care to exemplify by his own practice, for he was a man of eminent piety and ſtrictly moral conduct. He was the author of a Syſtem of Short Hand; *Elementæ Chriſtianæ*, or a Treatiſe on the Thirty-nine Articles; and ſeveral other ſmaller publications; and has left an Hebrew Grammar ready for the preſs, and alſo the Bible, in Hebrew and Engliſh, nearly completed. — Mrs. Wilſon, wife of James W., eſq.

At Winſton, near Kirkby Stephen, Mr. Thomas Sayer.

At Maryport, Mr. Chriſtopher Hudſon, 77.—Miſs Sarah Saul, 23.

At Stowbank in Ennerdale, Mr. Richard Johnſton, merchant, 65.

At Brougham Caſtle, near Penrith, Mr. Robert Horn.

At Burton in Kendal, the Rev. John Hutton, vicar of that place, 65.—Mr. John Preſton, 80.

YORKSHIRE.

YORKSHIRE.

It appears from the minutes of the Methodist Conference which was lately held at Leeds, that the increase in the societies this year amounts to near 9000. Seventeen preachers have been admitted into full connexion, and more than forty on trial. Fifty additional chapels have been ordered to be erected the ensuing year. On the whole, it appears that the society was never at any former period in so prosperous a state.

Married.] At Cottingham, near Hull, Mr. Bulmer, of Caistor, Lincolnshire. solicitor, to Miss Smith, second daughter of J. Smith, esq.

At Sheffield, the Rev William Whitelegg, to Miss Elizabeth Nicholson, of Sheffield Park

At Campsall, W. Martin, esq., of Barmby Dunn, to Miss Bedford, of Fenwick Grange.

At Leeds, the Rev. Thomas Taylor, Dissenting minister at Ossel, to Miss Rawson, daughter of the late Mr. R., merchant — Mr. George Rawson, merchant, to Miss Clapham.

At Barnsley, Mr. Kendray, merchant, to Miss Alderson.

At York, the Rev. W. W. Layng, vicar of St. Lawrence, to Miss Helena Bulmer.

At Addingham, the Rev. John Coates, rector of that place, to Miss Cunliffe; and the same day, Mr. Richard Parr, of Algarkirk, Lincolnshire, to Miss Eliza Cunliffe, both daughters of John C., esq.

At Halifax, Henry Ingram, esq., youngest son of Francis I., esq., banker at Wakefield, to Miss Ann Moore, only daughter of J Moore, esq., of Brockwell.

Died.] At Hull, Mrs. Baker, relict of John B., esq., 83. — Miss Mary Waudby, youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel W., 21.— Mr. Emanuel Wood, grocer, 60.—Mr. John Richardson, late of Hedon, but who had retired from business as a plumber and glazier, 61.

At Wakefield, Mr. Robert Harrison, common brewer, 47. — Mrs. Sheppard, relict of Mr. William S., maltster.

At Pontefract, Mrs. Blagborough, wife of Mr. Samuel B., of Leeds, merchant.

At Knaresborough, Mr. William Brown, formerly a considerable linen manufacturer, 89.

At Rawcliffe, John Wilson, esq., 84.

At Leeds, Mrs. Granger, wife of Mr. G., attorney.—Mr. John King, son of the Rev. Mr. K., of St. James's, 19.—Mrs. Knight, wife of Mr. Knight, one of the performers at the York and Hull theatres, 23.

At Throstle Nest, near Garforth, Mrs. Battie, 100.

At Calverley, Mrs. Faber, wife of the Rev. Thomas F., vicar of that place, 63.

At Whitby, the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, late a chaplain in the army.

At Selby, John Thompson, esq., 31.

At Sheffield, Mr. Thomas Mapplebeck, attorney.

At Park Hill, near Sheffield, Samuel Buck, esq., recorder of Leeds, the duties of which office he discharged with ability upwards of thirty years.

At Heaton, the seat of her son-in-law Joshua Field, esq., Mrs. Wilmer, widow of Randall W., esq., late of Upper Kelmsley, near York, 92.

At Bradford, Mr. Joseph Bentley, attorney, 75. — Miss Bower, 37. On the day of her death she had twice attended divine service, and received the sacrament; and only half an hour previous to it, had read prayers to her servants in her usual state of health.

At York, Mrs. Meggeson, keeper of the goal, 63. — John Hay, esq., one of the aldermen of the corporation. He served the office of sheriff in 1788, and that of lord mayor in 1794. — Mrs. Wilkinson, sister to the last mentioned gentleman.

At East Harlsey, the Rev. J Steele, curate, and master of the grammar school at that place, an office which he discharged with the greatest credit. As a clergyman, his universal benevolence and the genuine goodness of his heart were such as endeared him to all his parishioners; and he was possessed, in an eminent degree, of all those qualifications which constitute the gentleman, the scholar, and the divine.

LANCASHIRE.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to give an order for the payment of his subscription of 1000l. to the Free Church in Lancaster, clear of all fees of office.

The corner stone of the New Commercial Building now rearing in the Market-place at Manchester was laid, on the 21st of July, by G. Phillips, esq., (who officiated in the absence of W. Fox, esq., the boroughreeve,) attended by the constables, and many other gentlemen, amidst the plaudits of a great number of spectators, who terminated the ceremony by three-times-three cheers. A marble vase, with several pieces of current coin, and medals of Lord Nelson and Mr. Pitt, in the same, was inclosed in the wall.

The scite and plan of the intended Corn Exchange at Liverpool are now finally settled. It is to be erected in Brunswick-street, on the situation where Ned's Coffee-house now stands. It is not doubted that the building will be worthy of the town, and of the wealthy and liberal body who have instituted the scheme.

Married.] At Lancaster, Mr. James Carter, surgeon, to Miss James Kilner.

At Liverpool, Mr. Walter Bridge, merchant, to Miss Middlehurst, daughter of Mr. James M.—Mr. G. Barnsley, of Manchester, to Miss Isabella Dilworth. — Captain Hathaway, of the ship Danube, to Miss Bunker, daughter of the late Captain B. — Mr. James Kendrick,

Kendrick, of Warrington, surgeon, to Miss Mary Johnson.

At Blackburn, Mr. Jepson, to Miss Mary Bentley.

At Dean, Robert Thompson, esq., of Leigh, to Miss Marsh, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Josiah M., of Over Hulton.

At Manchester, Mr. Joshua Green, to Miss Scholes. — Mr. George Scholes, eldest son of Thomas S., esq., of High Bank, to Miss Seddon, only daughter of Jos. S., esq.

At Ashton under Line, Mr. George Pattye, of Andenshaw, to Miss Sarah Shaw. — Mr. Thomas Gilleure, to Miss Hannah Brunt, both of Mosley.

Died.] At Verdun, in France, the Rev. William White, vicar of Lancaster 47. He was one of the persons detained at the commencement of hostilities: numbers of his unfortunate countrymen have experienced his bounty and will regret his loss.

At Preston, Mr. Thomas Barrow.

At Blackburn, Mr. Richard Veevers, 62.

At Ingleton, on his return home from seabathing, John Bolton, esq., of Colne, attorney.

At Sankey, near Warrington, Mr. William Smart, and three days afterwards his widow, Mrs. S.

At New Crook, near Chorley, S. Crook, esq.

At Bury, Mr. John Openshaw.

At Ditton, Mrs. Watkins, wife of John W., esq.

At Lark Lane, where he was for the recovery of his health, John Grimshaw, esq., late of Gorton House.

At Oldham, Mr. Henry King.—Mrs. Howarth, wife of Mr. Thomas H.

At Manchester, Mr. Ralph Fogg. — Mr. James O'Neal.

At Liverpool, Mr. Oliver Sweetenham, 48. —Mr. Joseph Hart, 68.—Mrs. Mary Berry, wife of Mr. William B., 56.—Mrs. Woods, 66. — Mr. Thomas Newland, of the Griffin tavern, 36.—Captain John Parkinson.—Mr. Thomas Norris, surgeon, 35. — Mrs. Mary M'Kee, wife of Mr. William M'K., 52.—Mr. John Burgess, attorney, 42. — Mr. Robert M'Millan, merchant. — Mr. William Aspinall, formerly a captain in the West India trade, 75. — Mrs. Hunter, wife of Mr. Edward H.

At Hulton, Jane the daughter of Edward Kearsley, esq., 9.

At Wigan, Mr. Samuel Heywood.

At Stayley Bridge, the Rev. John Kenworthy, curate of that place, a man of great natural talent and classical attainments, 34.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Parke, relict of Mr. Thomas P., merchant, and sister of the late John Dawson, esq., of Aldcliffe Hall.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Mansell, of Manchester, to Miss Ridgeway.

At Daresbury, William Nixon, esq., of Stockland, to Miss Ann Guest, of Hatton.

Died.] At Middlewich, Mr. Thomas Buckley, late of Moreton Meadows, near Congleton, 90.

At Parkgate, Mr. Edmund Bushell, alderman of Chester.

At Chester, aged 65, Alexander Eaton, esq., upwards of thirty years deputy prothonotary and clerk of the crown of the Courts of Session at Chester and Great Session of Flint.—Mr. Alderman Bingley.—Mr. Samuel White. — Mrs. Hallwood, wife of Mr. H., one of the aldermen of this city.

At Hoole, near Chester, Mr. John Johnson, one of the aldermen of that corporation.

At Winsford, Mr Charles Hebbert.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Bolsover, Charles Otter, esq., captain in the royal navy, to Miss E. Stanton.

At Ellington, Mr. Bray, of King-street, Cheapside, London, to Miss Fiducia Hall, daughter of John H., esq., surgeon in the royal navy.

Died.] At Sawley, Mr. William Harryman, 74.

At Derby, Mrs. Cooper, relict of Mr. C. —W. Pearson, esq., of Streatley, near Reading, Berks, 50.

At Buxton, aged 70, Andrew Douglas, esq., of Ednam House, in Roxburghshire. After a medical education at Edinburgh, he was appointed, in 1756, a surgeon of the royal navy, and served for several years with reputation in that capacity. Settling afterwards as a surgeon at Deal, he there married Miss Carter, a younger sister of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, of learned memory, and continued to practise there till the year 1775, when he quitted Deal, and went to Edinburgh, and was admitted to the degree of doctor of physic in that university; on which occasion he defended a thesis, "*De Variolæ Inflitione*" Fixing, soon after this, in London, he became a licentiate of the College of Physicians; and for several years was one of the physicians of the Charity for Delivering Poor Married Women at their own Habitations. It was in the course of his practice at this institution that he met with a case which he supposed to be an instance of a rupture of the uterus, and which he made the subject of a pamphlet published in 1785, and enlarged in a subsequent edition, under the title of "Observations on the Rupture of the Gravid Uterus," 8vo, 1789. He was likewise the author of some papers in the 5th and 6th volumes of "Medical Observations and Inquiries;" and was for some time physician to the Asylum. His wife died in 1790; and the year following he married Mrs. Beauvoir, widow of the Rev. Dr. Osmond B. Being now in the possession of a considerable fortune, acquired by this marriage, he retired from the medical profession, and, with his wife, visited, in 1792, the Continent of Europe, and remained there till 1796, when they obtained permission from the Directory

to

to return home through France. About the year 1800 he took poſſeſſion of a houſe (Ednam Houſe,) he had juſt before purchaſed at Kelſo, and was on his way from thence to London, when he was taken ill at Buxton, and, after a very ſhort illneſs, died. He was a ſenſible, well-informed man, of a mild and friendly diſpoſition; and his death is much regretted.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A live toad was lately found in a block of ſtone at Newark, which a workman was dividing with wedges. It was of a white colour, and meaſured three inches and a half in length. The brilliancy of the light appeared to overcome its faculties, as it immediately ſtretched out its legs, and ſeemed exhauſted. It died in about an hour, during which time it was ſeen by many hundreds of the inhabitants.

At the laſt meeting of the Newark Agricultural Society, held on the 8th of July, the following premiums were adjudged.—Ten guineas for the beſt ſhort horned bull, to Chriſtopher Neville, eſq., of Epworth.—Five guineas for the beſt long-woolled tup hog, to Mr. William Wilſon, of Flawborough.—Three guineas for the next beſt, to Mr Thomas Thorpe, of Clifton.—Three guineas for the beſt tup hog, of the ſhort-woolled breed, to the Right Honourable Earl Manvers.—Four guineas for the four beſt long-woolled ewe hogs, to Mr. Henry Gilbert of Little Carlton.—Two guineas for the four next beſt, to Mr. W. Hill, of Kneighton. — Four guineas for the four beſt long-woolled wether hogs, to Mr William Hill, of Kneighton.—Three guineas for the three beſt ewe hogs of the ſhort-woolled breed, to Mr. Henry Huggins, of South Muſkham. — One guinea for the beſt boar ſhewn, to Mr. Benjamin Patchett, of Bingham.

Married.] At Newark, Mr. John Merchant, of Fiſkerton, to Miſs Mary Newbound.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Claypole, Mr. John Urton, late of Norton, near Sheffield, to Mrs. Jane Tomlinſon, of the former place. So anxious were this amorous pair to be led to the hymeneal altar, that though Mr. W.'s former wife was interred on Wedneſday, the marriage was ſolemnized with the uſual formalities on the Sunday following!

At Lincoln, Mr. James Snow, ſurgeon, to Miſs Marr.—Mr. John Fenwick, to Mrs. Stevenſon.

At Grantham, Mr. J. Heaſeldine, ſchoolmaſter, to Miſs Briſtow.— Mr. Smalley, of Newark, to Miſs Bailey.

At Frampton, John Pearſon, eſq., of Sleaford, to Miſs Tunnard, of Frampton Houſe.

Mr. William Wilſon, attorney, of Louth, to Miſs C. Lewlam, of Keddington.

Died.] At Panton Houſe, Edmund Turner, eſq, 88.

At Stamford, Mr. Parnham, 70. — Mr. Betts, late maſter of the Coach and Horſes, 65.—Mr. Stanton, of the Ram public-houſe, 72.—Mrs. Nickſon, wife of Lieutenant N., of the 64th regiment, and niece to Alderman Bowker, of Stamford, 24.

At Caiſtor, Miſs Bell, only daughter of Mr. Joſ. B.

At Yarwell, Mrs. Peake.

At Boſton, Mr. Thomas Aſhlin, ſurgeon, of Burgh in the Marſh.—Mr. Weſt Waite, ironmonger.—Mrs. Dickins. — Mr. William Cowlham, late ſchoolmaſter.

At Harlaxton, Mrs. Robinſon, a maiden lady.

At Gainſboro', Mr. Samuel Margrave.

At Wainfleet, Mr. John Gray, 86.

At Ingleby, Mr. John Chetwick, of Laughterton, 59.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

As ſome workmen were employed in ſinking a ciſtern at Meſſrs. Gardiner's factory at Leiceſter, they found, ten feet below the ſurface of the earth, the remains of a large Roman building, the walls of which were four feet thick, compoſed of alternate layers of foreſt ſtone and Roman brick. From the ſimilarity of the ſtructure to the ancient temple of Janus or Jury Wall, it is ſuppoſed to have formed part of that work, from which it is about one hundred yards diſtant.

Married.] At Leiceſter, William Gaven, eſq., to Miſs S. White, late of Jamaica.

At Lubenham, the Rev. J. Hopkins, late fellow and tutor of Chriſt College, Cambridge, to Miſs Seare, late of Caſtle Hedingham, Eſſex.

Mr. J. Throſby, printer, to Miſs Cooper, of Swinford.

At Coleorton, W. W. Bailey, eſq., captain of the volunteer infantry of that place, to Miſs Mary Hibertſon, of Dunmore Hall, Eſſex.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Wallin. — Mr. Thomas Wheatley, late of the Black Lion Inn.—Miſs Nicols, eldeſt daughter of Mr. N. —Mr. Colwell Langdon, ſen., 70. — Mrs. Watts, relict of Mr. Alderman W. — Thomas Watchorn, eſq., 55. — Henry Carter, eſq., a gentleman of conſiderable literary attainments.—Mrs. Matthews.

At Little Bowden, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. T., and daughter of Mr. Hawkes, of Lutterworth.

At Mountſorrel, Mrs. Whitehead, wife of Mr. W., ſurgeon.

At Braunſton, William Hodges, gent., formerly an eminent draper of Leiceſter, 72.

At Market Harborough, Mrs. Wright, wife of John W., eſq.

At Anſty, Daniel Allen Glover, eſq., formerly an eminent ſurgeon. The principal part of his property devolves to his nephew, the Rev. John G., of Trinity College, Oxford.

At Fleckney, Miſs Poſtlewaite, daughter of William P., eſq.

At Clifton Hotwells, whither ſhe went for

the benefit of her health, Miſs Dorothy Clarke, daughter of Mr. Thomas C., of Burbage.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Weſton, Mr. William Bennett, of Calto, aged 80, to Miſs Sarah Adams, 60.

At Hanley, John Hatherley, eſq. of Fiſhwick, Devon, to Miſs Martha Wilſon, daughter of David W. eſq.

At Tamworth, Mr. Sheward, of Ipſley, to Miſs Walker.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Charles Marſh, to Miſs Sparrow.

At Madeley, Mr. John Harris, of Worceſter, to Miſs Gueſt, daughter of Mr. G. of Madeley Wood.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. John Chapman.

At the Hough, near Stafford, the lady of Wm. Orange, eſq. of the 38th regiment, daughter of the late Rev. W. B. Phillipſon, of Peterborough.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A meeting of ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants of Birmingham was held on the 4th of Auguſt, to take into conſideration the propriety of eſtabliſhing a public brewery company in that town. At this meeting it was reſolved that the ſum of 40,000l. be ſubſcribed in ſhares of 100l. each, as a capital for eſtabliſhing and carrying on ſuch a brewery; and that as ſoon as the ſubſcription ſhall amount to the above ſum, a general meeting of the ſubſcribers ſhall be called, and a committee appointed to endeavour to treat with the proprietors of the Britannia Brewery, who are willing to diſpoſe of it, for the purchaſe of the ſame. The preſent amount of ſubſcriptions exceeds 10,000l.

Married.] At Wootton Wawen, the Rev. M. T. Becher, late fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and head maſter of the royal grammar-ſchool in Bury St. Edmund's, to Mrs. Scott, relict of Lieut. S. of the royal navy.

At Aſton Beriath Botfield, eſq. of Dirtens, Salop, to Miſs Charlotte Withering, of the Larches, only daughter of the late Dr. W.

At Birmingham, Mr. Dimmock, of Moorcroft iron-works, to Miſs Bagnall, daughter of the late Mr. Edw. B. of Wednesbury.

At Warwick, Mr. John Allen, to Miſs Elkington.

At Coventry, Mr. John Elderſhaw, to Miſs Alice Reeve.

J. Gardner, eſq., of Mapleborough Green, to Miſs Starkey, only daughter of John S., eſq., of Ipſley.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. James Willis, 53.—Mr. Baſil Hunt, an ingenious mechanic, 81.—Mr. Edward Whitfield, ſen.—Mr. Manton.—Mrs. Probin, wife of Mr. William P.—Mrs. Penton.—Mrs. Robinſon.—Mrs. Morris, wife of Mr. George M., 74.—Miſs Eſther Boden, 21.

At Coventry, Mr. John Peter, 59.

At Stourbridge, Miſs Edwards, of the Three Crowns.

At Earlington, Mr. Edward Roberts, formerly of Oxford, 56. He was ſuddenly ſeized with a fit while in perfect health, and immediately expired without uttering a word.

At Edgbaſton, Mr. J. P. Marindin, one of the oldeſt merchants of Birmingham.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, R. B. Dean, eſq., of Lincoln's Inn, to Miſs S. Owen, daughter of the late Moſtyn, O., eſq. of Woodhouſe. — Mr. Gwynn, to Miſs Jane Morgan. — Mr. Newling, ſtationer, to Miſs Stringer, of Llanfair.

At Ludlow, G. T. Browne, eſq., of Winifred Dale, near Bath, to Miſs Mary Sneade, daughter of the Rev. Samuel S.

At Baſchurch, Mr. John Wingfield, of the Cottage, to Miſs E. Woolwich, of Little Neſs.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Mrs. Smith.—Mr. W. Farrell, 68. — Mr. Brayne, formerly a butcher, but had retired from buſineſs.

At Wroxeter, Mrs. Clayton, 87.

At Woolerton, near Drayton, Mr. Liverſedge.

At Wellington, Mr. Lawley.

At Church Stretton, Mrs. Lloyd.

At Kinſall, near Oſweſtry, Mrs. Broughall, wife of Mr. Walter B.

At Oſweſtry, Mrs. Suſan Price.

At Leaton, Mr. Henry Kent.

At Wem, Mrs. Dickin, wife of the Rev. George D., rector of Moreton Corbet, and and vicar of Stanton. — Mrs. Kemp, wife of Mr. K., 66.

At Elleſmere, on his return from Parkgate, Mr. Joſeph Davies, ſen., of Shrewſbury.—Mr. Samuel Jackſon, of Caſtle Pulverbatch

At Foxholes, near Wem, Mr. Samuel Cotton.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Bewdley, Mr. Haſlewood, attorney, of Bridgnorth, to Mrs. Zouch, of Stratford on Avon.

At Shipſton on Stour, Mr. Parry, auctioneer, to Miſs Stephens.

At Kidderminſter, Mr. Thomas Willington, ironmonger, of London, to Miſs Green.

Died.] At Worceſter, Mr. William Waldron.—Miſs Pruen, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. P. — Mrs. Walker, widow of Mr. Matthew W.—Mrs. Tompkins, wife of Mr. T., maltſter, of Sidbury.

At Perſhore, Miſs Smith, daughter of George Smith Bradſhaw, eſq.

At Blithfield, the Rev. Walter Bagot, 74.

At Eveſham, Mrs. Burlingham, wife of Mr. Richard B.

At Fladbury, Miſs Harward, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. John H.

At Bewdley, Mrs. Wanklin, wife of Richard W., eſq., 61.

At Halford Bridge, Richard Davis, eſq., 72.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The following inscription has been set up in Stoke Edith Church to the memory of the late Hon. Mrs. Foley, on the monument that was a short time since erected to the Hon. Edward Foley:—"Sacred also to the memory of the Hon. Eliza Maria Foley. She was a woman of excellent understanding, which was displayed in active discretion, firmness of mind, and Christian piety, capable and desirous of compensating to her children the loss of one affectionate parent in the comprehensive care and ability of the survivor; a blessing which Divine Providence seemed to have reserved to them, but was pleased, after a short season, to withdraw. She died the 9th July, 1805, aged 46 years, leaving to her elder offspring, mourning for their loss, a deep impression of her instructions; and to the young, as unconscious of it, the monitory tradition of her virtues."

Married.] At Hereford, the Rev. Dr. Morgan, a canon residentiary, to Miss Underwood, daughter of the Rev. Mr. U.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. Peckham, of the Red Lion Inn. — Mrs. Powltney, relict of Mr. P., grocer, 86. — Mrs. Parker, mother of Mr. P., builder, 94.

At Mansel Lacy, Mr. Enstone.

At Leominster, Mr. T. Ford, 96. — Mr. Potter, 61.

At Bodenham, Mrs. Mary Pearce, relict of Mr. P., surgeon, late of Ross.

At Eardisland, Mr. James Penny, 42.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The workmen employed in digging the foundation for the new Blue Coat Hospital at Gloucester (intended to be erected, upon an elegant and extensive plan, on the site of the ancient building in Eastgate-street,) lately discovered, about six feet below the surface of the earth, the remains of a very curious tessellated Roman pavement, thirty feet long, and twenty wide, divided into compartments, enriched with a great variety of scrolls, frets, and other architectural ornaments, and having a wreathed or braided border. The colours are white, red, bluish grey, and pale and dark brown. The *tesseræ* are mostly cubes of different sizes, from one half to three quarters of an inch; some are triangular, and of various other shapes. The cement on which the pavement is laid is about an inch thick, and appears to be composed of sand, pounded brick, and lime, forming together a very hard substance. The interstices are filled up with cement, so hard, that it is even more difficult to break than the *tesseræ* themselves. The white and pale *tesseræ* appear to be of hard calcareous stone, and bear a good polish; the red are of a fine sort of brick; the bluish grey are of a hard argillaceous stone, found in many parts of Gloucestershire, and called *blue lyas*; and the dark brown appear to be of the granite found at St. Vincent's Rocks, near Bristol.

Married.] At Stroud, John Hillhouse Wilcox, esq., one of the sheriffs of Bristol, to Miss Margaret Wathen, daughter of Sir Samuel W., of Stratford House; and Isaac Dighton, esq., of Bristol, to Miss Anna Maria W.

At Elmore, Mr. John Astman, of Moreton Valence, to Miss Guilding, only daughter of Mr. Edward G.

At Farmcot Chapel, the Rev. Thomas Carpenter, to Miss Fuller, youngest daughter of the late Captain William F., of the royal navy.

At Cheltenham, W. Long, esq., of Swindon, Wilts, to Miss C. Powell.

At Wollaston, Mr. S. J. Harris, of Gloucester, to Miss Eleanor Thomas, daughter of the Rev. E. Thomas, of Curmdu, and rector of Veynor, in the county of Brecon.

Died.] At Cheltenham, Mrs. Sophia Williams, foundress of the new school at that place, under the patronage of her Majesty, 54.—J. Bezard, esq., of Buckland, Worcestershire.

At Walton House, near Tewkesbury, Mrs. Smithsend, relict of Nicholas S., esq.

At Winchcomb, Charles Hayward, esq.

At Chipping Camden, Mr. James Hows.

At Bibury, of an apoplectic fit, the Rev. Mr. Davies, rector of that place.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. James Morton, to Miss Harriet Portlock.—Mr. William Wakelin, of the Crown Inn, to Miss Barr, daughter of the late Mr. B., of Hinton, Berks.

Died.] At Wheatley, Mr. Thomas Davies, of the King's Arms.

At Bicester, Mr. James Moore, attorney. —Mr. Henry Churchill, attorney.

At Burford, Mr. Waters, father of Mr. W., attorney.

At Oxford, Mrs. Ann Joy, relict of Mr. Thomas J., 84. — Mrs. Humfreys, 68.— Mrs. Collingridge, relict of Mr. Henry C., of Godington, 71.

At North Hinksey, Mrs. Elizabeth Hern, wife of Mr. H., 30.

At Stadhampton, Mrs. Kersey, wife of Mr. K., of the Crown Inn, 48.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Yaxley, having nearly attained the patriarchal age of "fourscore and ten," Mr. Richard Weston, who was for almost half a century master of the free-school, and of a respectable boarding-school in that place. Mr. Weston was a native of Leicestershire, and had his attention directed to mathematical pursuits by hearing a neighbour, (Mr. Abraham Lord, an early contributor to the Gentleman's Diaries,) relate the interesting history of that excellent mathematician Thomas Simpson, who was also a native of Leicestershire. Mr. Weston, between the age of twenty and thirty, obtained an appointment as an officer of excise; after which, being fixed at Peterborough, he formed an intimacy

with the celebrated Landen, who then resided at Walton, a village near Peterborough. At this period Mr. Weston was an able correspondent in Martin's Magazine, Turner's Exercises, the Ladies' Diary, and other periodical publications, part of which is devoted to the solution of mathematical problems. One of the questions Mr. Weston then proposed (See Ladies' Diary, 1758, or Hutton's Diarian Miscellany, vol. 3, p. 64,) was so abstruse and difficult, that the only persons who attempted to solve it were Landen and Simpson. Mr. Weston was not less noted for his skill in writing an admirable hand, than for his diligence and fidelity as a teacher, and his acquirements as a mathematician: and so little was his constitution affected by the advances of time, that at eighty years of age his writing was as masterly as when he was in the prime of life. Mr. Weston had a very extensive and accurate knowledge of the theory of music, and such skill and judgment in the practice of it as a vocal performer, as long rendered him the delight of every festive board he attended. This qualification, united with his general knowledge and vivacity, and a rich fund of genuine humour, made his society courted by all who knew him, and who had sense enough to augment by his means "the feast of reason, and the flow of soul."

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The new turnpike road from Cambridge to the New North Road is likely to be soon completed. Lord Hardwicke has lately subscribed 500l. in addition to his former large subscription, and other sums are expected to be subscribed for the purpose.

Application is intended to be made to parliament for acts for inclosing the commons and waste grounds in the respective parishes of Landbeach, Steeple, Morden, and in that of St. Andrew the Less, commonly called Barnwell in the town of Cambridge.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Stephen Pryor, to Miss Smith, of West Wrathing.

At Milton, the Rev. Charles Pine Coffin, of East Down, Devon, to Miss Charlotte Knight, second daughter of Samuel K., esq.

At Chesterton, Lieut Alexander Anderson, of the royal marines, to Mrs. Denoon, relict of Captain D.

Died.] At Shelford, Louisa, the wife of Charles Wale, esq. Lieut.-col. of the 67th regiment of foot.

At How's House, Mr Richard Harvey.

At Soham, Mr. Edward Cooper, 82.

At Wentworth, in the Isle of Ely, Mr. Michael Brand.

At Cambridge, Mr. George Smith, of the Harp public house. Having formerly been a waggoner he was carried to the grave agreeably to his own request by six waggoners in smock frocks.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Pitsford, Richard Clarke, esq. of the third dragoon guards, to Philippa only daughter and heiress of the late Rev. G. Tymms, of Dallington.

Died.] At Oundle, aged 87, William Walcot, M.D. who acted for many years as a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for this county. He was formerly of Jesus college, Cambridge; M.B. 1742, M.D. 1747. He has bequeathed legacies to the following persons, which were paid to them the day after his death:—To his housekeeper, 50l. a-year; to his footman, 50l. a-year; to his coachman, 20l. a-year; and 100l. in cash to each of them; to his gardener, 200l.; to his servent maids, who lately entered his service, 10l each, and double mourning; to his barber, 5l.; to his tailor, 10l; to his blacksmith, 10.; and to several servants who had formerly lived with a him, 5l. each.

At Abington Lodge, Mr. Hawkes.

At St. Martin's Stamford Baron, Mr. Stanton, 72.—Mr. Betts, late master of the Coach and Horses Inn.

At Peterborough, Mr. John Miller, surgeon, 42.

At Northampton, Mrs. Gooding, relict of Mr. G., 93.—Mrs. Ann Wykes, widow of Mr. Thomas W., 62.

At Yarwell, near Wansford, Mrs. Peake, 45.

At Towcester, Mrs. Margaret Worley, 79

At East Haddon, Mr. William Garrett.

NORFOLK.

The annual meeting and festival, established by Thomas Wm. Coke, esq. for the encouragement of Agriculture (the first of sciences and source of commerce) and for promoting more particularly the improvement of live stock, in this county, commenced on the 23d of June. The company began to assemble at Holkham-hall about ten o'clock, and were introduced to Mr. Coke, who, attended by his numerous visitors, soon after proceeded on horseback to Mr. Wright's farm, at Longlands, in the Park; where several implements of husbandry were exhibited. Messrs. Cordwell and Brewster's machine for dressing corn, was very much approved of, and considered a mechanical improvement of real utility. Mr. Shephard, of Chippenham, exhibited a cultivator; Mr. Balls, an irrigator; and Messrs. Mather and Browne, a chaff cutting machine.—A dibbling machine from London was condemned as imperfect. Mr. Money Hill, of Waterden; Mr Reeve, of Wighton; Mr. George, of Dunstan; Mr. Purdie, of Egmere; Mr. Davis, of Burnham; and Mr. H. Blyth, of Burnham, shewed some capital Southdown shearling wethers in their wool for the prizes. Mr. Oakes, of Burnham, also shewed a Southdown wether, but being a two-shear, was ineligible for the prize. Mr. Reeve shewed two fine Leicester shearling rams in their wool, and several pens of Southdown theaves (ewe hoggetts). Mr. Johnston, of Kempton, shewed a pen of Leicester-theaves, and Mr. Motely, a Suffolk boar, for the

the prizes. There was alſo a ſhew of Mr. Coke's Leiceſter rams, two Spaniſh rams, &c. After viewing this excellent ſtock, the gentlemen returned to the hall about 4 o'clock, where Mr. Coke, in the moſt ſplendid and hoſpitable manner, entertained 170 noblemen, gentlemen, and yeomen. In the evening there was a ſale of his fine Leiceſter rams. The ſecond day's buſineſs commenced with the ſale of Leiceſter theaves and ewes, moſt of which were purchaſed by Lord Thanet and Mr. Buckley, of Leiceſter. — Immediately after the ſale, Mr. Coke and the gentlemen preſent mounted their horſes, and proceeded through luxuriant fields of ſainfoin, to view his half-bred Merino lambs, (a croſs of the Spaniſh and Southdown) and alſo the drilling of turnip ſeed, and other operations of huſbandry; and from thence to Mr. Wright's barn, where the men were clipping Mr. Coke's extraordinary fine flock of Southdowns. Here alſo were to be ſeen the implements of huſbandry, the pens of prize ſheep, &c. and Mr. Purdy's remarkably fine ſteer, and heifers of the Devonſhire breed. After a due examination of the ſtock, fleeces, &c. and alſo the premiſes and agricultural arrangements, the viſitors returned to the manſion houſe, where they were entertained in the ſame ſumptuous ſtyle as on the preceeding day, to the number of 270. After dinner, Mr. John Herring, jun. produced three ſhawls manufactured by Meſſrs. John Herring and Sons, of Norwich, *entirely* of Mr. Coke's beautiful Southdown fleece, which obtained ſuch general admiration as to induce the company preſent to order many of the ſame fabric.— Mr. Tollet, ſaid he had tried all kinds of wool, and had proved that we can grow in this country wool equal, if not ſuperior, to the fineſt Spaniſh. He had ſold all his Merino wool at 4s. 6d. per lb. and his fleeces averaged 19s. 6d. The ſale of Southdown Theaves then took place. Sir W. W. Wynne, Sir R. Harland, and Mr. M. Hill, were the principal purchaſers. The buſineſs of this day concluded with the letting of Southdown Tups. On the third day, the company met at eleven o'clock, and went to the ſlaughter-houſe to view the ſheep killed the preceding evening. They afterwards went to the farm-yard, where a ſhearling Southdown ram, the property of Mr. Powell, of Broomſthorpe, was ſhewn againſt a ſhearling Southdown ram of Mr. Davis's, of Caſtleacre; the judges determined in favour of Mr. Powell, and thought the ſheep worthy to have been admitted amongſt the competitors for the prize cup. The different agricultural implements were then tried. The company, nearly 200, ſat down to dinner at 4 o'clock. Immediately after the King and a few ſelect toaſts had been given, the prizes were placed on the table, adjudged, and preſented by Mr. Coke to the following gentlemen: To Mr. Reeve, of Wighton, for his ſhearing Leiceſter fat wether; and for his Leiceſter ſhearling ram, two ſilver cups, value 10 guineas each. To Mr. H. Blyth, of Burnham, for the beſt Southdown ſhearling fat wether, a ſilver cup, value 10 guineas. To Mr. Johnſon, of Kempſton, for the beſt pen of ten Leiceſter theaves, a ſilver cup, value 10 guineas. To Mr. Purdy, of Egmere, for four pens of Southdown theaves, a ſilver cup, value 10 guineas. To Mr. Money Hill, for the beſt Southdown ſhearling ram, a ſilver cup, value 10 guineas. To John Moſely, eſq. of Tofts, a ſilver cup, value 5 guineas for his Suffolk boar. In preſenting the ſilver cup, value 10 guineas, to Mr. Beck, of Weſt Lexham, for irrigating 35 acres of meadow, which this year produced 70 tons of hay, where only ruſhes grew before, Mr. Coke ſaid, that no county was more capable of this kind of improvement than Norfolk, and he hoped that landlords in general would give every encouragement to their tenants in this particular, which would ultimately render this county a perfect garden.—Mr. Beck had been the firſt to try the experiment, (under the direction of that able engineer and mineralogiſt, Mr. Wm. Smith, who had lately preſerved upwards of 45,000 acres in this county, from the inroads of the ſea) at an expence of more than 900l. but he had found ſo much advantage to ariſe from it, that he had taken the whole expence upon himſelf; although Mr. Coke offered to defray it, on a proportionate increaſe of rent. Mr. Coke ſaid he never preſented a prize cup with ſo much ſatisfaction; for never was a premium ſo well deſerved. Mr. Coke then gave as toaſts—Irrigation—and, an Incloſure of *all* Waſtes! With reſpect to the premiums for encouraging improvements in agricultural implements, there were none this year that could claim the prize. Cordwell and Brewſter's winnowing machines were well conſtructed, and ſome of the other implements had alſo their reſpective merits; too much praiſe could not be given to the Rev. Mr. Barker, for his ſucceſsful exertions of extraordinary mechanical abilities, in the production of an inſtrument, which Mr. Coke ſaid, he conſidered ſo excellent and applicable to agricultural implements, that he preſented Mr. Barker with a moſt elegant ſilver cup, with its cover. The buſineſs finally terminated with the ſale of Mr. Coke's Devon cows and bulls, and the company departed highly gratified with the objects which this magnificent houſe, extenſive park, and beautiful plantations, had preſented, as well as with the liberality and attention of their illuſtrious poſſeſſor.

Married.] Mr Haſlewood, riding-officer of the cuſtoms at Holme, to Miſs Shank, of Ferrington, St. Clements.

Mr. John Kelly, jun. merchant of Yarmouth, to Miſs Eliza Barkett, of Nottingham.

At Lynn, Thomas Allen, eſq. to Miſs Hogg, daughter of George H, eſq.

At Norwich, Mr. Henry Maſon, printer, to Miſs Leeds.

Died.] At Yarmouth, Mr. James Hammond.

At Wereham, Mr. George Hubbard, ſon of Mr. H., of the George Inn.

At

At Walsingham, Mr. William Banyard, miller.

At Lynn, Mrs. Hardyman, mother of the Rev. William H., 74.

At Shottisham, Mrs. Howlett, wife of Mr. John H.

At Hampton, Mrs. Ann Hart, wife of Mr. John H., 73.

At South Creak, Mr. Joseph Redgrave, 80.

At Swaffham, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Mr. Thomas J., 27.

At Claxton, Mr. William Batchelor, 45.

At Calton, Mr. C. H. Calton, of Norwich, 54.

At Loddon, Miss Mary Fayerman, 38.

At Lenwade Mills, Mr. P. Foster, merchant.

At Hayneford, Sir Charles Playters, bart. 57. He is succeeded in the title by his half brother, now Sir William, who is abroad.

At Wells, Mrs. Nettleton, wife of Mr William N., merchant.

At Guist, Mr. Thomas Cornwell, wine-merchant

At Aylsham, Mrs. Cook, relict of Bell C., gent. 87.

At Norwich, Mrs. E. Amey, 74.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. Charles T., 29.—Mr. Benjamin Pendleton.—Mr. T. Stevenson, 63.—Mr. Stannard, many years a constable and one of the standard bearers of this city.—Francis Gostling, esq. an eminent distiller.—Mr. Edward Booth, book binder, 22.—Mr. William Barton, corn and coal-merchant, and collector of the tonnage duties, 57.—Miss C. Pye, daughter of Mr. P. attorney.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Burgh Castle, Admiral Mac Dougall, to Miss Wright, only daughter of Richard W., esq. of Harling Hall.

Daniel Shepherd, esq. of Ipswich, to Miss Roper, only daughter of the late Mr. R., of Hopton.

Died.] At Brandon, Miss Willett, youngest daughter of Mr. Field W., banker.

At Botesdall, Mr. Edward Debenham, 66.

At Bury, Mr. John Basham, only son of Mr. B., 22.—Mr. Richard Cooper.—Frances, the eldest daughter of Mr. Dingle, bookseller, 8.—Mr. Howe, of the Bushel Inn.

At Avington Hall, near Clare, Mr. T. Chickall.

At Shadingfield, Mr. Freeman, miller.

At Stradbrook, Mr. Thomas Betts.

At St. Petersburgh, in Russia, aged 66, Mr. John Pettite, formerly of Bradfield, near Bury. He embarked for Russia in the year 1790, for the purpose of improving the system of farming in that country, where, from his upright conduct and extensive knowledge of agriculture, he was much noticed by all ranks, and respected by all who knew him.

ESSEX.

A great number of alterations are now taking place at Landguard Fort. The magazines and store houses are now taking down, and the stores removed to the *depot* forming at Harwich. The ditch is to be deepened, the embrasures closed up, the walls raised, and the cannon new mounted upon a different construction. Artificers are now employed in mounting two mortars on the Downs between the fort and the sea, the largest of which weighs 82¾ cwt. and its bed, which is of cast iron, upwards of 94 cwt. As soon as they are mounted, the young officers belonging to the royal marine artillery, will be daily exercised in throwing shells.

Married.] At Great Baddow, Mr. Jefferson, woollen draper, of Monument Yard, London, to Miss Polley, eldest daughter of Mr. P. of Galleywood Common.

Mr. Thomas Little, of Great Leighs, to Miss S. Hills.

Died.] At Saling Grove, at the house of her father, B. Goodrich, esq. the wife of Bartlet Bridger Shedden, esq. of Keppel-street, Bedford-square, London.

At Colchester, Mr. John Fenning.

At Brentwood, Mr Reeve.

At Copford, Mr. John Hampton, 75.

At Little Waltham, Mrs. Beardwell.

At Quickbury, near Harlow, Mr. George Parris.

At Harwich, Mr. Francis Pullam, one of the capital burgesses, 78.

KENT.

Married.] At St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, Thomas Pickles, esq. of Vine-street Piccadilly, to Mrs. Dawson, of Hawley-square, Margate.

At Lewisham, M. F. Hommey, esq. of Charlton, to Miss Henry, of Sydenham, daughter of the late David H., esq.

At St. Lawrence, in the Isle of Thanet, Francis William Austen, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Miss Gibson, eldest daughter of John G. esq. of Ramsgate.

At Ashford, the Rev John Bond, chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, to Miss Sophia Smart, daughter of captain S., of the engineers.

At Folkstone, quarter-master Elliot, of the 43d infantry, to Miss Valyer.

At Patrixbourn, William Wells, esq. to Miss Hughes, eldest daughter of the late William H., esq. of Bethanger.

Captain Sober, of the 1st dragoon guards, to Mrs. Bythesea, relict of the Rev. Mr. B., of Wortham.

Died.] At Tunbridge Wells, Sophia, Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, third daughter and coheiress of John, Earl of Buckinghamshire. Her Ladyship was born the 26th of March 1768, and married the 25th of Feb. 1789, Richard Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, by whom she has left five amiable children, three sons and two daughters. She was beautiful in her person, an exemplary mother, her heart was tender and benevolent, and her manners gentle and unassuming.

At Elham, Mr. William Knowles, master of the charity school.

The Rev. Edward Burkitt, vicar of Northbourn and Shoulden.

At

At Maidſtone, Mr. Thomas Cooke, banker.

At Greenwich, Stephen John Maule, eſq.

At Rocheſter, Mr. Franks, many years a ſchool-maſter in Chatham, 74.

At Strood, R. Bigger, eſq.—Mr. Farthing.

At Tunbridge Wells, Sir John Chardin Muſgrave, bart of Eden Hall, Cumberland, 50. He is ſucceeded in his title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon who is a minor.—Mrs. Page, widow of J. Page, eſq. of Great St. Helen's, London.

At Canterbury, Mr. Samuel Mineard, formerly organiſt in that cathedral; a man poſſeſſed of great muſical abilities. He was the ſon of the late Mr. John Mineard, maltſter, who died in 1790, and left, by will, if his ſon Samuel Mineard ſhould die without iſſue, 100l. to the ſtewards of the Moravian chapel, and 100l. to the ſtewards of the late Mr. Whitfield's Tabernacle, in Briſtol, for the propagation of the Goſpel; 100l. to the poor of the tabernacle; intereſt thereof to be given to the poor in Chriſtmas week yearly, 100l. to the Infirmary; and 100l. to the Magdalen Hoſpital.—Mrs. Lukyn, 82.—Mr. Samuel Belſay, 74.—Mr. B. Durval, 48.

At the Hive, Mrs. Wadman, wife of Francis W., eſq. gentleman uſher to the late Princeſs Amelia, and niece to the late celebrated Sir John Comyns, lord chief baron of the exchequer.

At Dover, Mrs. Blackwood, widow of the Rev. William B., late chaplain in the 18th regiment of foot.

At Crayford, the Rev. Philip Walter, 47 years rector of that pariſh, 78.

Off Hythe, Mr. William Pitts, Midſhipman, belonging to His Majeſty's ſhip Pomone, and ſon of Lieutenant-Colonel Pitts, of the Bridlington Volunteers, now collector of the cuſtoms at Whitby, 16. This young gentleman having been diſpatched from the ſhip with the maſter's mate and ſix ſeamen, to procure a ſupply of water, a ſudden ſquall of wind upſet the boat, and conſigned the whole number to a watery grave, notwithſtanding the exertions of ſome fiſhermen, who were not far diſtant.

SURRY.

Married.] At Merton, Robert Chriſtie, eſq. of Mark-lane, London, to Miſs J. A. Newton, daughter of John N. eſq. of Merton Abbey.

At Kingſton, the Rev. G. D. Renaud, vicar of Chilham, Suſſex, to Miſs Bennet, eldeſt daughter of the late Captain B. of the Marines.

Died.] At Aſhurſt, Henry Spottiſwoode, eſq. youngeſt ſon of the late John S. eſq. of Spottiſwoode, in the county of Berwick.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Eaſt Bourne, Mr. Hood, collector of the cuſtoms, to Miſs Beckett.

Died.] At Brighthelmſtone, where he had been for the benefit of his health only three days, Wm. Perryman, eſq. of Ponton, near Grantham, 52.

At Lewes, John Addams, eſq. of Rotherhithe, in conſequence of having been thrown out of his chair and broken his leg, the laſt day of the races.

At Crowlink, near Eaſt Bourne, Mrs. Raſon, wife of Mr. R.

At Petworth, the Rev. Thomas Vernon, for more than 20 years aſſiſtant miniſter of that pariſh; alſo rector of Sutton, in this county, and of Penſelwood, in the county of Somerſet. With a character perfectly pure and unſpotted; with manners ſingularly blameleſs and mild; in his official duties, punctual, exemplary, zealous, indefatigable; a friend and father to the poor, he lived reſpected, and died lamented, by all who knew him.

HAMPSHIRE.

It would be a want of regard for humanity, and reſpect for extraordinary benevolence, if we did not notice a plan lately put into execution by Edward Simeon, eſq. of St. John's, Iſle of Wight. This gentleman, fully impreſſed with the benefits of ſea-bathing, according to the teſtimony of the beſt medical authorities, has prepared accommodations, at his reſidence in the Iſle of Wight, for the reception of twelve invalids at a time, half males and half females, who will be received, boarded, lodged, and have the uſe of a bathing-machine and warm ſea baths, for one month, at the expiration of which time they will make room for twelve other invalids, and ſo on ſucceſſively, during the bathing months of Auguſt, September, and October. All that is required for admiſſion is an atteſtation from a proper medical authority, that the caſe requires ſuch relief, and a teſtimony from the miniſter and four houſekeepers of Reading, that the patient is of good moral character. The inſtitution is limited; and it is highly probable, that the liberal founder of it will adopt means to render it perpetual.

Married.] At Newchurch, Iſle of Wight, Mr. J. N. Robinſon, of Portſmouth, to Miſs M. Butcher.

Died.] Chriſtian, wife of the Rev. C. H. White, rector of Shalden, Hants, and daughter of the late Alexander St. Barbe, eſq. of Bath. This moſt excellent and lovely woman was torn from her afflicted huſband and family in the 32nd year of her age, and is another afflicting inſtance of the inſtability of earthly happineſs.

The Rev. Henry R. Drummond, rector of Fawley.

At Portſmouth, W. Ellis, eſq. clerk of the peace for the county.—Mr. Barnard.—Miſs E. R. Martin, eldeſt daughter of Mr. M. ſtationer.—John Iſaac, ſon of Mr. Legg, bookſeller.

At his houſe, South Sea Common, W. V. Johnſon, eſq. ſecretary to Admiral Martin. He belonged to the navy 30 years, and ſupported

ported his ſtation in it with credit and propriety.

At Fareham, Mrs. Dick, wife of Mr. D. of the King's Arms, Goſport.

At Baſingſtoke, Mr. Atwood, an eminent currier. His death was occaſioned by his jumping out of a gig, and breaking his leg.

At Quarley, Mrs. Duke, relict of John D. eſq. of Sarſon, 75.

WILTSHIRE.

Of all races of ſheep, now fully naturalized in England, the South-Down are found to be the moſt profitable. Mr. William Dyke made, ſome time ſince, a comparative trial between the Wiltſhire and South-Down breeds. It was on a farm of 230 acres of arable ground. The ſheep were generally fed on about 40 acres of new field, 40 acres of old field, 14 acres of water-meadow, and 24 acres of paſture. Till 1791, the flock on theſe grounds conſiſted uſually of from 320 to 360 Wiltſhire breeding ewes, which produced 300 lambs, annually. From 1791, a flock of 480 South-Downs was ſubſtituted. Theſe, affording 430 lambs, yielded, in all, an annual profit of 304l. 10s. more than had been obtained from the Wiltſhire flock.

Married.] At Trowbridge, Mr. Joachim Ball, to Miſs Ann Sheppard.

At Martin, Mr. Joſeph Humley, to Miſs Ann Thayne.

At Alton Barns, Mr. Wm. Rowden, of Compton Chamberlain, to Miſs Maſſen.

At Sutton, Mr. J. Vennell, of Chippenham, to Miſs Mary Ruſs.

Died.] At Weſt Yatton, Mr. John Skeate, 77.

At Shaſton, Mrs. Fitz, wife of Mr. Walter F.

At Saliſbury, ſuddenly, on his way home from Wincheſter fair, Mr. John Walters, a reſpectable dairy-man near Frome.

At Wingfield, John Wadman, eſq. formerly a lieutenant in the navy, and lately on the liſt of retired commanders, 76. He was the laſt ſurvivor of an ancient and reſpectable family in this county.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Farringdon, Thomas Goodlake, eſq. of Letcombe, to Miſs Mills, only daughter of W. Yarnton M. eſq. of Wadley Houſe.

At Cholſey, William Butler, eſq. ſole heir of Wm. B eſq. of Aſhbury, to Miſs Bacon, of Henley, Oxfordſhire.

Died.] Mr. Joſeph Bicheno, ſecond ſon of the Rev. James B of Newbury, 19. He was bathing in the river Kennet, near that town, when he ſuddenly ſunk in deep water; and although three other young men were with him, they could yield him no aſſiſtance, and he was drowned.

At Windſor, Miſs Buſby, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Mr. B.

At Hungerford, Mr. John Coxhead, coachmaker, partner to Mr. Fuller, of Bath.

At Winkfield, Simon Wallen, eſq. He was found dead in his bed.

At Reading, Mr. Stephen Butler, 67.—Mrs. Tanner, mother of Mr. T. brewer.—Mr. Port, many years a reſident in this town, a native of Guilford, Surrey.

At Hopgraſs Farm, near Hungerford, Mr. Wm. Webb.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, William Gale Redwar, eſq. of Jamaica, to Miſs Harriet Freeman, of Portland-place, ſecond daughter of the late Thomas F. eſq. of Antigua.—Mr. Younge, gentleman-commoner of Edmund-Hall, Oxford, to Miſs Newport, eldeſt daughter of Edward N. eſq. of Keyford Houſe, Somerſet.—Lieutenant S. Bond, of the Royal Marines, to Miſs Matilda Dover, of Plymouth.

The Rev. H. Davis, vicar of Somerton, to Miſs Anna Barrett, of Charlton Adam.

At Sodbury, the Rev. Thomas Brooke, vicar of Mangotsfield, to Miſs Iſabella Frances Brooke, daughter of the late H. F. Brooke, eſq.

Died.] At Clifton, Anthony Lyſter, eſq. of New Park, county of Roſcommon, Ireland, late captain in the 4th dragoon guards.—Miſs Dumbleton, eldeſt daughter of Charles D. eſq. of Bath.—Mrs. Tottenham, wife of Ponſonby T. eſq. M. P.

At Bath, Michael Richardſon, eſq. merchant, of Liverpool.—Wm. Radford, eſq. of Taviſtock, Devonſhire.—Mr. Forman, atterney.—Suddenly, Mr. William Tate, portrait painter, late of Mancheſter, in the neighbourhood of which his reputation as an artiſt was well known; and in that particular department, to which he devoted his chief attention, few of his contemporaries have excelled him. He was ſeveral years a pupil to the late Mr. Wright, of Derby, with whom he lived in habits of the greateſt intimacy, and by whom he was ſtrongly urged to the purſuit of the higher branches of the profeſſion; but being well aware of the great difficulty attending hiſtorical compoſitions, as well as the ſmall encouragement held out by the public, he did not paint many hiſtorical pictures; but of late years frequently amuſed himſelf with landſcapes, and a few effects of fire-light, in which he admirably imitated the ſtyle of his inſtructor, and it is much to be lamented that he has not left more ſpecimens of his abilities in this department. He particularly excelled in colouring, and his portraits were generally conſidered as faithful likeneſſes. As a man he was univerſally reſpected, and his death will long be lamented by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance; his amiable manners, warm heart, and liberal diſpoſition, endeared him to his family and a highly reſpectable circle of friends.—At his houſe in Gay-ſtreet, full of years and of good deeds, Thomas Weſt, eſq. many years an eminent apothecary of this city. During

life

life he proved himself a most active, useful member of society; and since his retirement from his professional pursuits, he zealously devoted his time to the promotion of several charitable institutions in this city, and the Sunday-schools and School of Industry were the particular objects of his care and solicitude.—Mrs. Fowell, wife of John F. esq.—Mrs. Creaver, mother of Thomas C. esq.—Mr. Charles Midlane, painter and glazier, 66.

At Wells, Richard Jenkyns, esq.

The Rev. John Phelps, rector of Criston, near Axbridge, many years curate of Sutton.

At Bristol, Mrs. Mary Gregory, sister of the late Rev. Richard G. 100.—Mr. John Lee, sen. of the Bell inn.—Miss F. Pratt, daughter of the Rev. Mr. P. 19.

DORSETSHIRE.

The following statement has been circulated by Mr. W. Neyle, and appears to merit public notice.—"As the superiority of the vaccine or cow pock over the small pox, may, perhaps, be best seen, by a comparative view of their different effects, I think it may be of public utility to make known the result of the observations respecting both diseases, as they fell under my notice, during the progress of a general inoculation, which took place here, and in the adjoining parish of Burlston, this month; in the first week of which I inoculated with variolous or small pox matter 336 patients, 30 of whom had been inoculated with cow pox matter last summer, and two four years since, by myself, and four more by other gentlemen. These 36 were now inoculated for their own satisfaction. I *now* also vaccinated 12, of whom two were variolated within *forty-eight* hours after the insertion of the vaccine fluid; the other ten, with nine others who had before this time passed the cow pox, stood their chance without further inoculation. The result has been as follows:—Of those variolated, viz. 300, although strictly dieted, well physicked, and in general, highly and commendably attentive to all my directions, (which were rigidly cool and antiphlogistic) and although the weather has been tolerably favourable for the season, (a brisk north, or north east wind prevailing generally during the month) 40 have had a more than common sprinkling of pustules, occasioning a good deal of trouble to their friends; 45 have had it so heavy as to require constant attendance, both by night and day, during the eruptive fever and state of maturation, having been *ill*, for a shorter or longer period, blind; ten have been so dangerously ill as to demand regular medical attendance, and have recovered with much difficulty, and, in one or two instances, even against hope; and one has actually fallen a victim to the disorder—*Whereas all* (in number 57) who had been before, or were at this time, vaccinated, escaped contagion from the small pox, although they lived intermixed with those sick in that disorder, in the same village, under the same roofs, nay, in the same chambers with them, having passed what can scarcely be termed a disease, without pain to themselves, or trouble to their friends, without attention to diet or regimen, and—what may be thought still better—without *physic!*"

DEVONSHIRE.

At a numerous meeting of the gentlemen, farmers, &c. of Barnstaple and its vicinity, on the 4th of August, it was resolved, that a society for the improvement of agriculture would be highly beneficial to the north of Devon; and that a meeting should be held on the 18th of September next, to arrange a plan for that purpose.

Married.] At Stiverton, Mr. C. Edwards, son of Jeffry E esq. to Miss Allen, daughter of Mrs. A. and grand niece of T. Bradridge, esq. of Kingston-house. She is one of the exact number of 70 nephews and nieces (including grand-nephews and nieces) of that gentleman.

At Lympston, Mr. Wm. Dicken, of Tiverton, to Miss Sweetland.

At Tiverton, Captain Campbell, of the 9th regiment of foot, to Miss Harrington.

At Exeter, E. W. L. Popham, esq. late brigadier general on the Exeter garrison staff, to Miss E. Andrew, fifth daughter of the late Rev. Archdeacon A. of Powlerham.—J. W Fallon, esq. barrister, to Miss Brand, daughter of the late Henry B. esq. of Topsham.

At Colyton, Captain Lee, of Barnstaple, to Miss Sampson.

Died.] At Teignmouth House, Henry Chichley Michell, esq. son of the late Rev. Henry M. vicar of Brighthelmstone, and rector of Maresfield, Sussex.

At Tiverton, Richard Nesbitt, esq. formerly major in the 63d regiment of foot.

At Great Torrington, the infant son and only child of Dr. Waldon.

At Topsham Bridge, Mr. Solomon Ferguson, one of the proprietors of the salt refinery.

At Exeter, Mrs. Stooke, wife of Mr. S.

At Pinhoe, Miss Nicks, eldest daughter of Mr. Roger N.

At Plymouth, Mr. George Williams, attorney at law, son of the Rev. Jonathan W. Lieutenant Gibbs, of the Cornwall militia.

At South Petherton, Miss Charlotte Prowse, daughter of John P. esq. 19.

At Plympstock, near Plymouth, Thomas Lockyer, esq. aged 50 years, from a mortification in his leg, occasioned by his being thrown out of his gig, returning from Plymouth to his seat of Wembury Great-house. The circumstances of the accident were these: The gig horse, being a spirited animal, took fright, near Plympstock, at a cow rising suddenly from the side of the road, set off full gallop, and, jerking the gig very much on one side, threw Mr. L. out on the road so

violently as to tear his boot, and lacerate the calf of his leg moſt dreadfully. In this agonizing ſituation he lay for ſome time, till found and taken up by his ſervant and ſome perſons returning from work, by whom he was conveyed to Plympſtock, to the hoſpitable houſe of Captain Bulteel, of the royal navy. Medical aſſiſtance was immediately ſummoned to his relief: the wound was dreſſed; but on opening it the enſuing morning, to the great ſurprize of the faculty, it appeared a mortification had begun to take place; and, notwithſtanding every ſurgical aſſiſtance, Mr. L. languiſhed a week, and then expired, having ſuſtained his ſhort but painful illneſs, till the hour of his diſſolution, with manly fortitude and reſignation. He was a truly hoſpitable and friendly man in his ſocial intercourſe with mankind, and has left an afflicted widow and numerous family to deplore the loſs of an affectionate huſband and a kind indulgent father. Mr. L. had juſt retired, with an independent fortune, with his family, to his newly-built manſion-houſe of Wembury, and about a month ſince began to reſide there to enjoy the fruits of his induſtry, when he was, by a fatal accident, untimely cut off.

CORNWALL.

At the meeting of the Cornwall Agricultural Society, the following were the adjudications of premiums at Helſton, on the 29th of July:—To Mr. W. Otborne, of St. Hillary, for the beſt bull, 5l. 5s.; V. Vyvyan, eſq. for the ſecond beſt ditto, 2l. 2s.; Mr. S. Plomer, of Gluvias, for the beſt ram, free for all England, 5l. 5s.; Mr. J. Plomer, of Manaccan, for the beſt ram, yeaned in Cornwall, 3l. 3s.; Mr. Joſ. Jacka, of Wendron, for the beſt hog-ram, ditto, 2l. 2s.; Mr. Sickler, of Gwinear, for the beſt fat wether ſheep, two years old, 2l. 2s.; Ditto, for the ſecond beſt ditto; 1l. 1s.; Mr. N. Roberts, of Manaccan, for the beſt boar, 2l. 2s.

Married.] At Falmouth, Captain Dinely, of the Duke of Montroſe packet, to Miſs Agnes Cooper, daughter of Mr. C. ſurgeon of the Prince of Wales packet.

At St. Stephen's, near St. Auſtell, Mr. W. Tremayne, of Newlyn, to Miſs Grace Salter.

Died.] At Bodmin, a few days after his arrival from the Eaſt Indies, Robert Denniſon, eſq.

At Kenegie, Mrs. Lambert, relict of C. L. eſq. and ſiſter to Lord Sherborne.

WALES.

Died.] At Swanſea, the Earl of Landaff. His Lordſhip was in perfect health the evening before his death, when he was walking and enjoying the beauties of the romantic ſcenery in the neighbourhood of Swanſea. He had alſo beſpoke a play for the following evening. In the interim he was found dead in his bed! He was created, Sept. 20, 1783, Baron Landaff, of Thomaſtown, in the county of Tipperary; and advanced to the dignity of a Viſcount, Dec. 20, 1793; and to that of an Earl, Nov. 1797. Married, Sept. 6, 1761, firſt, Eliſha, ſecond daughter of James Smith, eſq., and ſiſter to Sir Skeffington Smith, bart., by whom (who died in Auguſt, 1781,) he had iſſue — Francis James, born January 20, 1768; married July 10, 1797, Miſs Latouche—Montague, born Auguſt 18, 1773, a Colonel in the army — George, born in 1779, died in 1790—Eliſha. His Lordſhip married, ſecondly, in June 1784, Catherine, ſecond daughter of the late Earl of Maſſereene, by whom (who died Feb. 9, 1796,) he had no iſſue. He is ſucceeded in his titles of Earl, Viſcount, and Baron Landaff, and eſtates, by his ſon, Lord Mathew, M. P. for the county of Tipperary.

IRELAND.

Joſhua Edward Cooper, eſq. M. P. for the county of Sligo, has, with laudable zeal, and that philanthropic ſpirit inherent in his family, directed that a plan and eſtimate, for a ſeminary of education, with ſuitable offices, ſhould be immediately prepared upon a liberal ſcale, and alſo directed that any quantity of land deemed neceſſary, ſhould be laid out for the accommodation of the ſchool-maſter. We hear that the intention of this ſeminary is not only to embrace an uſeful but general ſyſtem of education for the poor of the country, wherein the children will be inſtructed in the principles of religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, the more uſeful branches of mathematics, and alſo in agriculture, and manufacturing of either the linen or woollen buſineſs.

Married.] At Cork, Robert Johnſon, eſq. inſpector-general of Munſter, to Miſs Knowles, eldeſt daughter of Thomas K. eſq.

At Dublin, William Colvill, eſq. to Miſs Eliza Farran, youngeſt daughter of Charles F. eſq.

At Mount Juliet, the ſeat of the Earl of Carrick, by ſpecial licence, Francis Savage, eſq. M. P. for the county of Down, to the Right Hon. Lady Harriet Butler, third daughter of the Earl of Carrick.

By ſpecial licence, the Hon. and Rev. Pierce Butler, third ſon of the Earl of Carrick, to Miſs Maria Sophia Vernon, third daughter of John V. eſq. of Clontarf Caſtle, county Dublin.

At Clontarf church, Bertram Mitford, eſq. youngeſt ſon of William M. eſq. of Uxbury, in the county of Southampton, and nephew to Lord Redeſdale, to Miſs Frances Vernon, ſecond daughter of John V. eſq. of Clontarf Caſtle, county of Dublin.

At Portarlington, Joſeph Lamprey, eſq. of Dublin, to Miſs Higginbotham, daughter of the late Thomas H. eſq. of Belancho, county of Kildare.

Died.] At Dublin, the lady of Samuel Reed, eſq, one of the aldermen of that city.

At his Lordſhip's villa, near Dublin, Robert Herbert Butler, third Earl of Laneſborough, Viſcount Laneſborough, Baron of Newton Butler. He was born Auguſt 1, 1739; and

Sud-

was the eldeſt ſon of Brinſley, the ſecond Earl, by Lady Jane, only daughter of Robert Rochfort, Earl of Belvedere, and preſumptive heireſs to the eſtates of her brother, George Earl of Belvedere. The Earl married, June 5, 1781, Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of the Right Hon David Latouche, and had iſſue Brinſley Lord Newton, the preſent and fourth Earl of Laneſborough, born Oct. 22, 1783, and David, born April 27, 1785, deceaſed. The Earl of Laneſborough was a nobleman of moſt amiable manners, but had lived for many years in a ſtate of ſecluſion, owing to grief for the untimely deceaſe of his Counteſs, in the bloom of youth and beauty

At Londonderry, Philip Bartholomew, eſq. captain in the royal navy, and regulating officer of the impreſs ſervice on that ſtation.

At Wicklow, the Rev. Mr. Howſe. He married Alicia, ſiſter to Matthew Caſſan, eſq. of Sheſfield, in the Queen's County, and a Major in Lord Caſtle-Coote's regiment; by whom he had ſeveral ſons and one daughter, who married Dean Browne, of the county of Galway.

At his parſonage-houſe, Dromore, county of Derry, aged 74, the Rev. Gabriel Stokes, D. D. chancellor of the cathedral of Waterford, a prebendary of the cathedral of Elphin, and rector of Deſertmartin, in the dioceſe of Derry.

In the 79th year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Main, who had been diſſenting miniſter of the pariſh of Drumgoolan, near Rathfriland, for the ſpace of 57 years. He was one of the oldeſt of the ſeceding body of Preſbyterian clergy in Ireland. When a ſtudent, he bore arms in the royal army as a volunteer, at the battle of Falkirk. He read without the help of glaſſes; and officiated to a numerous congregation until his laſt. A funeral proceſſion more numerous, of all denominations, and more ſimply ſolemn, has rarely been witneſſed on any ſimilar occaſion. His aſſiduous, devout, and orderly deportment throughout life, ſo univerſally known, needs no public eulogy.

At Mallow, William O'Connor, eſq. M. D. whoſe virtues gave to the names of huſband and friend their moſt valuable character; and many under the incompetency of fortune, or the oppreſſion of poverty and miſery, to whoſe aſſiſtance a kind and benevolent heart dictated the exertions of eminent profeſſional ſkill and talent, will deplore to their lateſt recollection the loſs of their preſerver.

At Limerick, George Jack, eſq. Some of the moſt creditable public departments of that county had been filled by Mr. Jack for many years; and the various duties incident to them, which devolved upon him, were diſcharged with fidelity and ſtrictneſs. In his private intercourſe he was kind, ſincere, and hoſpitable; and he will be recollected with no ordinary ſenſations of ſorrow by thoſe who knew the value of his character.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At his ſeat, near New York, in the 87th year of his age, Horatio Gates, Eſq. late a Lieutenant General in the ſervice of the United States of America, during the war which terminated in their independence.

At Oldenburg, the Rev. I. F. Treutepohl, particularly known as a botaniſt, and by his diſcoveries relative to the genus Algæ. If death had not prevented him, it was his intention to have publiſhed a complete Flora of Oldenburg.

At Berlin, in the 33d year of his age, M. F. Hageman, member of the Academy of Arts at that place. This ſculptor, who was pupil of Schadow, and received a penſion from the king, was particularly happy in his repreſentation of youthful figures. In the exhibitions at Berlin he had furniſhed ſeveral works, among which a female Bachante, in a reclining poſture, was particularly diſtinguiſhed, and met with the approbation of all good judges.

At St. Firman, near Chantilly, of a fit of apoplexy, M. Gaillard, member of the French Academy, and author of the Hiſtory of the Rivalſhip of France and England.

Lately at Copenhagen, Profeſſor Tode, a man whoſe integrity, genius, learning, and unwearied zeal to promote the welfare of mankind, intitled him to the eſteem of his countrymen. Mr. Tode was born at Hamburg on the 24th June, 1736. His grandfather was a Dane, and his grandmother a Norwegian. When 14 years of age, he was placed at the grammar ſchool in Hamburg; and in 1752 began to ſtudy ſurgery at the houſe of a relation in Tondern. So early as 1757 he repaired to Copenhagen, where at that time medical ſcience was beginning to emerge from obſcurity: the hoſpital of Frederic V., the principal practical ſchool of medicine and ſurgery in Denmark, was juſt finiſhed. Wohlert, to whom he had the good fortune to be introduced, procured him opportunities of extending his knowledge by practice, and by acceſs to his ſelect library, which he employed him to arrange. After a reſidence of ſix years in Wohlert's houſe, he was appointed travelling ſurgeon. His wit, his lively ideas, his penetrating underſtanding, and his diſintereſted and unprejudiced mode of thinking, procured him the love and eſteem of all good men. At Friedenſburg, the ſummer reſidence of the king, he had the happineſs to form an acquaintance with Bergen, Piper, Brunn, Clauſen, and others. Through the good offices of Bergen, in particular, he became a favourite of the king. Even in his old age he uſed to ſpeak with pleaſure of the time he ſpent at Friedenſburg, which he conſidered as the moſt agreeable period of his life. Bergen firſt encouraged him not to bury his talents in obſcurity, but to travel into foreign countries, and thus quickly raiſe himſelf to the rank for which he ſeemed to have been intended by nature.

nature. Accordingly, in 1765, he accompanied Profeſſor Schoenheider to Leyden, where he attended the lectures of Gaubius, P. S. Albinus, and others of equal eminence. After ſtaying a year at Leyden, he proceeded to Edinburgh, and in 1768 returned by way of Holland to Copenhagen. His lot was leſs pleaſant than formerly: his ſtipend having now ceaſed, he was obliged to look out for ſome immediate means of ſubſiſtence, and became a candidate for the place of ſurgeon to the convicts; but even that inſignificant employment he was unable to obtain. He now, much againſt his inclination, began to ſtudy medicine during his leiſure hours, and endeavoured to increaſe his income by tranſlating Engliſh works into German. In 1769 he delivered his firſt public lectures, which continued for 36 years, greatly to the advantage of hundreds of ſtudents, many of whom have riſen to eminence in their profeſſion. In the ſame year he was employed to write for the preſs in the Danish Pharmacopœia, of which he was 30 years afterwards one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed compilers. In 1771 he publiſhed his fine production in the Danish language, entitled the *Medicinſke Tidſkuer*. It was not till the preceding year he had at laſt ſucceeded to obtain two ſmall offices, which together ſecured him an annual income of 100 rix-dollars. In 1772 he was at length raiſed to the dignity of profeſſor of medicine in the univerſity of Copenhagen. The duties of that office did not prevent him, however, from devoting a great part of his time to other literary purſuits, and he publiſhed a number of valuable pieces on very diſſimilar ſubjects. Medicine, ſurgery, the drama, and the languages, found in him an indefatigable cultivator. In Denmark, Norway, and Holſtein, there are few phyſicians who are not indebted to him for conſiderable part of their ſkill and knowledge. To his merits as an author, muſt be added that of being one of the founders of a medical ſociety, and many other uſeful inſtitutions. One conſequence of his activity as a writer was, that he had ſome ſharp conteſts with Daniſh and foreign literati: the moſt ſerious was that with Baldinger of Marburg. It was chiefly by a periodical publication, called the Medical and Surgical Library, that he was known in foreign countries. It muſt be owned, however, that he did not produce any finiſhed maſter-pieces; his reviews in the periodical work called Iris, were diſtinguiſhed by wit and an epigrammatical turn, but they were not free from partiality. He wrote thirteen plays, which did not meet with ſucceſs, except that entitled The Marine Officer.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

ON the Fourth of Auguſt the Eaſt India Docks at Blackwall were opened with great ceremony. The Earl Camden, from the gallant defence made laſt year againſt Linois, by her Commodore Sir Nathaniel Dance, and alſo from her magnitude (being 1200 tons), was fixed upon as the firſt ſhip to enter the Dock; but the ſtrong weſterly wind which prevailed prevented her from getting up from Long Reach in time. The Admiral Gardner, Captain Saltwell, (her rival in fame, in ſome degree, from having ſo bravely beat off the Bellona French frigate of 44 guns), was therefore the veſſel ſubſtituted to lead, which ſhe did accordingly at the appointed time of two o'clock, on Monday, the 8th of Auguſt, under a ſalute of artillery, and amidſt the cheers and plaudits of upwards of 150,000 perſons who were aſſembled. The beautiful Trinity Yacht, moſt elegantly decorated with flags of different nations with whom we are in amity, preceded, and acted the part of Maſter of the Ceremonies, taking her ſtation at the middle buoy. The Chairman, Deputy, and Directors of the Dock Company, ſeveral of his Majeſty's Miniſters, and other perſonages invited, aſſembled in the firſt inſtance at Mr. Wells' houſe, and proceeded across the ſhip-yard, in order to embark on-board the Admiral Gardner, ſtationed ready in the Entrance-baſon. The City of London was the ſecond veſſel; then the Lady Caſtlereagh, and Surry, all decked with flags in the beſt manner that the ſhortneſs of time limited would permit. When the Admiral Gardner was ſafely moored at the north corner of the Dock, near the ſumptuous Entrance gateway, in which was hoiſted the Royal ſtandard, &c. Lords Howick, Grenville, Spencer, Minto, General Fitzpatrick, and the Directors (moſtly elder Brethren), went on-board the Trinity Yacht, and partook of an elegant cold collation that was prepared for them. The Eaſt India Company's ſecond regiment of Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Thelluſſon, attended, as likewiſe the flank companies of the two other regiments, and were ſtationed along the ſouth quay: the artillery, which was extremely well ſerved, was placed in the centre: the *feu de joie*, at the concluſion, was alſo very correct and much applauded. Above 500 gentlemen's carriages, filled with beauty and faſhion, were admitted; and three ſheds, where the goods are to be landed, were temporarily covered over and fitted up for accommodating the ladies who had tickets for ſeats; and more ſelect accommodation was prepared at the top of the Road Entrance gate way for ladies of diſtinction and the nobility, from whence they had a fine view of the ceremony, and of the beautiful country and intereſting objects around them at a great diſtance.

This magnificent and ſubſtantial piece of workmanſhip, for the excluſive accommodation of all the India ſhipping, was finiſhed in leſs than three years, under the direction of Mr. John Rennie and Mr. Ralph Walker, engineers.

Account

Account, shewing the Real Value of TIN PLATES EXPORTED from Great Britain to Asia, Africa, and the British Possessions in America and the West Indies; for Ten Years, ending the 5th January, 1806.

YEARS.	Africa.	British West India and Northern Colonies.	Possessions in the East Indies.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1796	20 — —	1,511 — —	— — —	1,561 — —
1797	— — —	2,267 — —	— — —	2,267 — —
1798	6,517 10 —	2,813 9 —	— — —	9,330 19 —
1799	— — —	2,866 11 —	— — —	2,866 11 —
1800	25 — —	2,408 5 9	1,238 10 —	3,671 15 9
1801	130 — —	1,864 16 —	— — —	1,994 16 —
1802	150 — —	2,432 — —	385 — —	3,447 — —
1803	— — —	1,787 10 —	190 — —	1,977 10 —
1804	455 — —	2,659 10 —	2,574 — 10	5,688 10 —
1805	520 — —	2,480 18 6	1,937 12 10	4,938 11 4
Average	779 15 —	2,312 2 —	682 10 4	3,774 7 4

An Account of the Quantity of TOBACCO IMPORTED, EXPORTED, and RETAINED for Home Consumption, for Six Years, ending the 5th January, 1806, distinguishing each Year; and stating the AVERAGE.

YEARS.	IMPORTED, and Warehoused.	EXPORTED from the Warehouses in the Raw State.	Delivered out of the Warehouses for Home Manufacture.	Manufactured Tobacco Exported.	Quantity Retained for Home Consumption.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1800	38,842,593	31,142,626	13,489,840	1,9 3,425	11,796,415
1801	45,188,926	25,317,491	12,010,415	1,495,417	10,514,998
1802	24,312,007	25,030,817	13,251,684	1,130,406	12,121,278
1803	36,933,220	17,175,930	13,287,710	698,140	12,589,570
1804	24,380,781	15,118,290	13,000,065	745,571	12,254,494
1805	21,591,974	10,010,937	13,697,658	1,011,137	12,656,471
Average	31,874,916	20,637,682	13,122,895	1,134,024	11,988,871

An Account of the Number of Vessels, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, which have been ANNUALLY BUILT and REGISTERED, in the several Ports of the British Empire; between the 5th January, 1793, and the 5th January, 1805.

	VESSELS.	TONNAGE.
In the YEAR 1793	800	75,085
1794	714	66,021
1795	719	72,241
1796	823	94,972
1797	727	84,195
1798	833	89,319
1799	858	98,044
1800	1,041	134,196
1801	1,065	122,593
1802	1,281	137,508
1803	1,407	135,692
1804	991	95,979

In one riding of Yorkſhire there were 26,671 pieces of broad cloth manufactured in the year 1729—in the year 1805, 300,237 pieces, or 10,079,256 yards. In 1738 were manufactured, in the ſame diſtrict, 14,495 pieces of narrow cloth—in 1805, 165,847 pieces, or 6,198,317 yards.

The following were the average Prices of Navigable Canal and Dock Shares, for Auguſt, 1806, at the Office of Mr. Scott, Bridge-ſtreet.—The Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 176l. to 172l. per ſhare, paying 8l per ſhare per annum.—The Warwick and Birmingham, 93l. paying 5l. per ſhare per annum.—Grand Junction, 96l.—Aſhton and Oldham, 73l.—Peak Foreſt, 60l.—Rochdale, 40l.—Lancaſter, 20l.—Swanſea, 90l. paying 5l. per ſhare.—Elleſmere, 61l.—Weſt India Dock Stock, 145l. per Cent. paying 10l. per Cent. Nett per Annum.—Eaſt India Dock, 124l. to 125l. bearing a preſent Intereſt of 5l. per Cent.—London Dock Stock, 103l. to 105l. paying 5l. per Cent. Nett per Annum.

The following were the Prices of the principal Stocks on the 28th Inſtant.—Omnium, 7¼—3 per Cent. Conſols, 66⅝.—Eaſt India Stock, 168½.—Bank Stock, 218.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE Harveſt has been ſomewhat impeded by the frequent heavy ſhowers; but no material injury has been done to the Grain.

The Wheats, in many ſituations, do not on reaping prove ſo good a crop as, from appearance, might have been expected, particularly on high dry ſoils, where ſmut and mildew have been diſcovered. Barley turns out, every where, more indifferent, coming in two ſuits or growths; and muſt be expected, on threſhing, to yield badly.

Peas have in general failed; Beans promiſe a middling crop; and Oats univerſally a good one. The average price of Grain per quarter throughout England and Wales is, for Wheat, 81s. 7d.; Barley, 39s. 9d.; and Oats, 30s. 2d.

The Turnips, which, after repeated ſowings, have eſcaped the Fly, flouriſh and look well.

The Potatoes ſuffered to remain a Winter Crop, increaſe in ſize, and promiſe an abundance.

Hops, in the principal counties which grow them, with very few exceptions, are expected to prove a good and heavy Crop; the Bines being clean, luxuriant, and free from vermin.

The recent ſhowers have much accelerated the growth of Lattermath, Tares, and ſecond-crop Clovers, which flouriſh exceedingly; and have very much freſhened the Paſtures, where Dairy-feeding Cattle and Sheep thrive and do well. In St. James's Market Hay fetches from 2l. 16s. to 4l. 16s.; and Straw from 1l. 16s. to 2l. 5s.

At the Fairs, in the laſt month, but little buſineſs has been done: few ſales, and little or no variations in the prices of Cattle, Sheep, and Horſes, the farmers being engaged at home with their harveſts.

The Pig Markets have lately had briſk ſales for ſmall ſtores to turn it to the Stubbles, for which ſort there is a demand at advanced prices. Beef fetches at Smithfield Market from 4s. to 5s.; Mutton from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; Veal from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.; and Pork from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

"Berries and pulpous fruits of various kinds,
The promiſe of the blooming ſpring, now yield
Their rich and wholeſome juices; meant t' allay
The ferment of the bilious blood."

THE hot weather is ripening faſt the autumnal fruits; and, in general, the apples and pears, at leaſt in this county, appear to be tolerably abundant. Plums of almoſt all kinds, as well as peaches and nectarines, are however by no means plentiful.

A conſiderable portion of the corn is both cut and houſed; and, notwithſtanding the *ominous ſhowers that fell on St. Swithin's day*, the weather has been, on the whole, exceedingly favourable to the harveſt. The evenings in general are cool and refreſhing. St. Swithin has certainly forgotten himſelf this year.

The common yellow jaſmine, *jaſminum fruticans*, began to flower about the 10th of July; the yellow toad-flax, *antirrhinum linaria*, July 20th; and the marſh mallow, *althæa officinalis*, about the Firſt of Auguſt.

The leſſer dodder, cuſcuta epithymum, is very abundant this year, clinging round the ſtems of the heath and gorze in nearly all the waſte lands. Its flowers are ſo numerous in ſome places, as completely to diſguiſe the gorze buſhes, and to give them a very beautiful appearance: at a little diſtance they might be miſtaken for a ſpecies of heath.

Two of the Engliſh ſenſitive plants, the round, and long-leaved ſundew, *droſera rotundifolia* and

and *longifolia*, are now in flower. In the leaves of great numbers of these plants that I have examined this year, I have observed as usual small flies and other insects entangled by the glutinous points of the hairs. During the heat of the day, these close round and retain such insects as are unfortunate enough to alight upon them.

Towards the end of July I was informed of a person, whose hands were so much inflamed and blistered by reaping in a field abounding with the mathen or stinking camomile, *anthemis cotula*, that he was obliged to apply for medical assistance. The mathen, which is often in great quantity in cornfields, has this pernicious effect with a few persons, whilst it is not in the least injurious to others.

The Lancashire asphodel, *anthericum ossifragum*, and the marsh St. John's wort, *Hypericum elodes*, were both in flower on the First of August.

Young partridges were observed on wing about the middle of July; and before the end of the month some of them had attained considerable strength.

Mackrel have been caught in abundance during the greater part of the month. Several persons have complained of having been unwell in consequence of eating them, and have believed that their illness arose from some poisonous or unwholesome quality in the fish. There seems, however, little doubt, but that it has been brought on merely by their eating an unusual quantity of so rich a food.

During many successive days towards the end of July no mackrel whatsoever were taken. This the fishermen attributed to the state of the sea, which exhaled a somewhat fetid and unpleasant smell. They assert that they never catch mackrel *when the sea stinks*.

The humming-bird hawk moth, *sphinx stellatarum*, is now seen every fine day, hovering about in the gardens, and extracting, with its long and spiral tongue, the nectar of the flowers. In this act it never alights, but (like the humming-bird, from whence its name is derived), poises itself over them by its rapidly-vibrating wings. It is one of the most beautiful and interesting of all insects. I have now by me a larva or caterpillar which is (August 16) just beginning to spin its case in my window.

On the 10th of August I caught a female of the large green grasshopper, *gryllus verrucivorus*, whilst in the act of depositing its eggs on a piece of barren ground, near the road side.

Hampshire.

N. B.—Erratum in the last month's Report, for "*dog wild briar*," read "*dog-rose, or wild briar.*"

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of July to the 24th of August, 1806, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.			*Thermometer.*		
Highest 30.25.	August 16.	Wind W.	Highest 80°.	August 8 & 9.	Wind S. W.
Lowest 29.60.	Aug. 1 & 2.	Wind S. W.	Lowest 46°.	August 15.	Wind N. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 47 hundredths of an inch. } This change took place between the 18th and 19th Instant.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 7°. } This small variation occurred between the middle of the 15th, and the same hour on the 14th, Instant.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last Report is equal to 3.46 inches in depth.

The average temperature of the present month is nearly equal to 63°. We have had many thunder storms in the course of the month; that on the 14th was accompanied with a heavy fall of large hail stones. Early on Tuesday evening the 19th, the lightning was very vivid, and the flashes succeeded each other with great rapidity: by nine or ten o'clock the electrical aura was very sensibly perceived by the nostrils, the lightning continued with intervals till a late hour in the morning; and between one and two o'clock the thunder was tremendous, and very near. On Wednesday, about ten o'clock, the atmosphere was uncommonly heavy, and a darkness came over the metropolis and its neighbourhood, such as has been rarely seen in the month of August. It continued for several minutes; the lightning became again very vivid, and the flashes rapidly succeeded each other, accompanied with loud peals of thunder. A considerable fall of rain cleared the air, and we have had but few showers since.

Notwithstanding these rains, the wheat harvest has, upon the whole, been very favourable, and the crops are generally abundant. The barley in Norfolk suffered much from the dryness of the spring, and early part of the summer; the late rains have however produced very beneficial effects on that grain. The hops look uncommonly well, and promise an abundant crop.

The

The following additional Obſervations have been communicated by Mr. LOFFT:

FROM the 20th of July laſt there has been an uncommon quantity of heavy rain, wind, and violent thunder; but it has greatly forwarded the harveſt, which on the whole is very favourable.

On the 2d of Auguſt the great ſunflower *(helianthus annuus,)* began to flower.

On the 2d, 3d, and 4th of Auguſt, thunder-ſtorms: the two firſt days violent, with much rain.

At the commencement of theſe ſtorms, thermometer about 70°.

Thurſday, Auguſt 14, ſevere thunder-ſtorm; red lightning; many great exploſions; heavy rain.

The lightning and thunder were both ſuch, that a young hound which was out with me in the village made a ſtrong cry of alarm.

Tueſday, Auguſt 19, much lightning near midnight; very white and vivid; and from all parts of the ſky, even to very near the zenith.

About half paſt 2, diſtant thunder.

About 3, a ſingle exceeding loud and craſhing exploſion. At Troſton, moſt, and at Ixworth, many, of the inhabitants roſe from their beds.

It did not appear to me ſo violent as many that I have known, nor comparable to ſeveral of the following day; but allowance muſt be made for the ſtillneſs of night, and for thoſe who were ſuddenly thus awakened from a profound ſleep.

Thermometer, 3 p. Med Noct., 61½°.

Wedneſday, from about half paſt 9 A. M., to near 12, a great thunder-ſtorm.

It ſoon came up; and in a little time the ſky was univerſally clouded, and darker than at half paſt 4 in the morning.

Lightning very ſtrong; ten or twelve very violent exploſions, though all diſtant.

The intervals were not counted, but in general they were near a minute, which would give a diſtance of near twelve miles: the neareſt did not ſeem leſs than 15" between the flaſh and the report.

This is ſaid to have ſtruck a large houſe about 6½ miles north-eaſt of us, on a bird's-flight line, and to have produced ſome effects of a very awful and extraordinary nature, though without the deſtruction of any human life.

Many of the exploſions were of the burſting and rattling kind, which is almoſt always accompanied with miſchief: many of the long rolling kind; which ſeems to be a ſucceſſion of exploſions through a long ſeries of cloud. The tone of ſuch thunder, when ſoftened by diſtance, is wonderfully and muſically unequal. Attempts have been made to depreciate Thomſon's Deſcription of a Thunder-ſtorm; but it appears to me equally correct, ſublime, and poetical: that it deſcribes the different ſpecies of thunder with perfect and energetic truth: that it wonderfully conveys the idea to the ear, the imagination, and the heart.

About 7 P. M. after the thunder-ſtorm of the 14th, there was a perfect rainbow.

The thermometer, about 11 A. M. on Monday the 18th, had been 81½°.

General temperature of heat this month, high; barometer low.

Ponds generally uncommonly low, notwithſtanding the frequent and great rains.

The evening before the great thunder-ſtorm of the 20th, ſome denſe clouds; and a long extent of red refracted light in the horizon.

Thermometer, after the ſtorm, had ſunk about 4°, though by the time of the day it would generally have been riſing

In the thirty-one days, ſix of thunder.

Troſton, Auguſt 22, 1806. CAPEL LOFFT.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to intreat the indulgence of ſeveral old and much eſteemed Correſpondents, the Inſertion of whoſe Favours has been unavoidably delayed by an unuſual Preſſure of Intereſting Matter.

THE INQUIRER is deferred for the ſame reaſon, as is the Continuation of the Letters from Switzerland. The various Communications from Book Societies, in Anſwer to Dr. Simpſon, ſhall have place altogether.

S. WILSON, of Birmingham, is informed that the Liſt of Periodical Works, with the Number ſold of each, as it lately appeared in ſome of the Country Newſpapers, may be received as tolerably correct. On his ſuggeſtion we have copied it.—The State of the Monthly Magazine has certainly been for ſome Time higher than that of any other ſimilar Work publiſhed in London; and we may truly add, that it is greater at this Moment than it has ever been, two Hundred Purchaſers having been added to the former Number ſince the Commencement of this preſent Volume.

We have as uſual received ſeveral Complaints of the Non-receipt of our Supplementary Number, publiſhed on the Firſt of Auguſt. In Reply, we can only reiterate our former Charges againſt the London Agents of the Country Bookſellers for not duly forwarding them.

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 148.] OCTOBER 1, 1806. [3 of Vol. 22.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for the year 1800 a ſtatement was given of the annual value of the principal manufactures of this country. From accounts which have been ſince made public, more accurate information is obtained reſpecting ſome of the branches; and the following eſtimate will ſhew more correctly their preſent extent and importance.

	Annual Value.	*Perſ. emp.*
Woollen, - -	16,400,000	440,340
Leather, - -	10,500,000	241,818
Cotton, - -	11,000,000	347,271
Silk, - - -	2,700,000	65,000
Linen and Flax,	3,000,000	95,000
Hemp, - - -	1,600,000	35,000
Paper, - - -	900,000	30,000
Glaſs, - - -	1,500,000	36,000
Potteries, - -	2,000,000	45,000
Iron, Tin, & Lead,	10,000,000	200,000
Copper & Braſs,	3,600,000	60,000
Steel, Plating, &c.,	4,000,000	70,000
	£.67,200,000	1,665,429

The annual value of other manufactures of leſs importance may probably be eſtimated at about four or five millions, and the number of perſons employed in them at about 100,000.

Auguſt 28, 1806. J. J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WILL you permit me to occupy another page in a review of the obſervations and ſuggeſtions that have fallen from the prolific minds of two of your Correſpondents, relative to my propoſals and plan of publiſhing a Dictionary of the Engliſh Language?

To all monoſyllables terminating with *c* or *k*, Mr. Smart juſtly retains both letters; but in words conſiſting of a plurality of ſyllables, with the laſt unemphatical, one only is retained. On this principle we muſt write *ſhipwrec*, *decoyduc*, *drawbac*, *lovefic*, and *gamecoc*; but ſurely, when words are thus compounded, as they take their expreſſive and determinate meaning from the latter ſyllable, they ought to preſerve their monoſyllabical orthography: but it is indiſputably a juſt and well-pointed remark, (from whomſoever it originated,) that, generally ſpeaking, an accented ſyllable requires a double, and an unaccented one a ſingle conſonant.

Our orthography is ſo fanciful, diſſatisfactory, and unſettled, ſo mutilated by the affectation and the jarring ſuggeſtions of different writers, that it is become an inſuperable difficulty to reduce it to any certain, fixed, and natural principles; but to turn out the *c*, as recommended by your other Correſpondent, when it has the ſound of *k* or *s*, for the ſubſtitution of thoſe letters, would be ſuch an act of mercileſs perpetration on ſo many words, that a general concuſſion would befall our vocabulary, and render it totally unmanageable. The opinion may be ſupported by argument, but it would have a hoſt of aſſailants to combat, and would exile the confidence of thoſe who have intereſt in the ſtate of literature, without which ſucceſs in my undertaking could neither be achieved nor anticipated.

In muſic*k*, critic*k*, mathematic*k*, and logic*k*, I am inſtructed by the ſame gentleman to retain the *k*, and efface the *c*, becauſe ſuch orthography is common to all Gothic nations. On this principle the marks that conſtitute the character of Gothic architecture, ſhould be retained in the conſtruction of every new fabric. The *k* may be aptly compared to the lofty pinnacles, and the prominent buttreſſes, at that period, which the taſte and the judgement of after-ages have reduced to the modeſt altitude and the attractive ſymmetry of *c*. In a preceding paragraph I am aſked, why retain the *d* in *judgement*, ſuch orthography being unpropitious to etymology? I anſwer, becauſe the word is accuſtomably written with a *d* by all authors, and becauſe its extinction would create an abruptneſs and diſſonance in the accentuation of it, and violate the rule of doubling conſonants in emphatic ſyllables. Beſide, to reduce implicitly orthography to derivation, pronunciation to orthography, or

orthography to pronunciation, is ineffectible, and would conduce neither to the riches, nor to the grandeur, nor to the ſtrength of our language.

I acknowlege, however, two important remarks of this gentleman, and ſhall adopt them without heſitancy. One is, that whenever the verb whence ſubſtantives maſculine are formed pre-exiſts in our language, the termination ſhould be *er*, inſtead of *or*. The other, that verbs ſhould be diſcriminated from nouns in their orthography whenever feaſible. I here beg leave to notice my intention of retaining nouns ending with *e* in their adjectives; as, advantage, advantageous; ſacrilege, ſacrilegeous; and nouns ending with *y*, by ſubſtituting the *i*; as, bounty, bountious; pity, pitious. Johnſon writes, ſacrilegious, bounteous, piteous, &c., &c.

The inſertion of compound epithets in a Dictionary is ſtated to be unneceſſary, as they increaſe its bulk, not its explanatory value. One example ſhall ſuffice to invalidate the aſſertion. *Thread-form*, and *thread-formed*, are compound terms, but have no equivalence of meaning: the former denotes *the ſhape of a thread*; the latter, *formed of threads*. Compound epithets, and ſometimes the decompoſition of them, contribute grace to compoſition, obviate circumlocution, and frequently facilitate the diſcovery of the relations and contraſts of ideas, where a ſimple epithet would be effectleſs.

From a ſuperficial obſervance, or an undiſcerning precipitancy, the gentleman to whom I have latterly been alluding, has iſſued a decree againſt the legitimacy of the active verb *ſolute*, and diſplayed an archridicule, that excites my aſtoniſhment and animadverſion, becauſe miſapplied. It is a univerſally received protaſis among grammarians, that the firſt terms of every language were nouns, which were turned into verbs by putting them in action. From *ſolution*, for inſtance, which is derived from the Latin participle *ſolutus*, we receive the verb *to ſolute*. *Proſecution*, from *proſecutus*, whence *to proſecute*. *Execution*, from *executus*, whence *to execute*. As ſome of your Correſpondents perhaps have never met with the verb, allow me to inſert a paſſage wherein it occurs, and which is not impertinent to the diſputative caſe before us.

Thoſe who are good grammarians, and know the properties of words, and are ſkillful in the tongues, can well *ſolute* ſuch errors.—*Dr. Wilſon's Art of Logic.*

So the verbal noun:

Let this ſuffice that I have reherſed for the *ſoluting* of the argument.—*Ibid.*

I aſſerted, and I again repeat, that etymology muſt frequently depend on conjecture. The half-decay of ſome words, the coupling of others, the miſtakes ariſing by tradition, and the mutilation and converſion of different letters by the old herds of abreviating tranſcribers, render the priſtine meaning of many words complicated and caballiſtical. For centuries was the derivation of our particles obfuſcated, and the greater part of our vocabulary remains in a ſimilar predicament. If a word has but an affinity of ſound with one that is Latin, or French, it is immediately admitted to be derived from it, though the primitive radix might be found in a Celtic, Teutonic, or Anglo-Saxon ſoil.

The paragraph in which I aſſerted that many of the antique words of Chaucer would be admitted in my Dictionary, chiefly thoſe however that Spenſer and Milton have borrowed, has occaſioned a kind of attack, in which there appears more art than candor, more raſhneſs than diſcretion. By illuſtrating a word from Chaucer, we diſcover what it contributed to the ſtructure of a ſentence at that era, and what in ſucceeding ages. What aſpect it has in the ſatirical and facetious compoſition of the former; what in the ſublime ſentiments and the inverted ſtyle of the latter.

Thoſe words which I noted were not to be admitted, though inſerted in Johnſon, are of that claſs, which, if not impure, are needleſs, and better known from their impriſonment in his Dictionary, than from their occurrence in authors.

Perhaps I have collected as copious a nomenclature of unrecorded words as Sir Herbert Croft. The interleaved copy of Johnſon's Dictionary in the poſſeſſion of the late Dr. Geddes would be an ineſtimable treaſure to me;* ſo would the marginal notes in the Dictionary of the late Gilbert Wakefield. I am truly ſorry that I omitted ſending over a tranſcriber to his abode at Hackney when he offered them to me, which he generouſly did about eight years ſince. How much my labor would be mitigated, and my Dictionary enriched, could I obtain the verbal remarks from the adverſaries and the

* We are enabled to ſay, that no ſuch interleaved Dictionary, enriched by the Notes of Dr. Geddes, does exiſt, or ever did exiſt.—EDITOR.

margins of the Dictionaries of the literati: perhaps the plan on which I mean to advance my work to the public, may induce them to direct their librarians and tranſcribers to portion it from their vaſt treaſuries of erudition.

Mr. Smart muſt be well aware what incredible labour and perplexity it would coſt me to notify the correſponding definitions of words in the manner which he has ſuggeſted. He regrets that I have not gone more detailedly into my deſign; but it was impracticable to delineate the ichnography, or the aſpect of ſo ſtupendous a fabric, in the limits of a Magazine; and a proſpectus would not have developed more than the firſt Number, which is now in the preſs. The undertaking is bold, but I ſhall have ample means of ſupporting it, with the aſſiſtance of well-informed guides; and it certainly could not have commenced at a period when the public were more diſpoſed to invigorate its execution by their confidence and ſuccour.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.,

JOHN PYTCHES.

Groton-Houſe, April 25, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE eſtabliſhment of the inſtitution called the *Refuge for the Deſtitute*, (near Narrow-wall, Lambeth,) naturally ſuggeſts the following inquiries, which it is hoped ſome of your Correſpondents may be kind enough to anſwer.

What were the purpoſes for which *Bridewell* was founded? and how are thoſe purpoſes anſwered?

The ſame queſtions are likewiſe aſked reſpecting the *London Workhouſe*, in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet. The preſent ſtate of both thoſe foundations is particularly requeſted.

It appears that the Refuge for the Deſtitute embraces in ſome meaſure the objects of both, and that if it were properly conducted, and ably ſupported, it cannot fail to be one of the moſt humane and beneficial inſtitutions in this metropolis.

I have inquired in vain for the privileges and objects of many other public charitable foundations in and near the metropolis, and have generally found an inability or unwillingneſs in the officers of ſuch inſtitutions to give the neceſſary information. Even the privileges and benefits of the great City Companies are little underſtood by the members of theſe Companies.

Would not the pages of your Magazine be advantageouſly occupied in preſenting to the world occaſional accounts of the charters, laws, and foundations, of the various public eſtabliſhments, hoſpitals, alms-houſes, corporations, &c., &c., not only in the metropolis, but in every part of the empire?

Many benefits are loſt to individuals for want of ſuch information, and thoſe who are able to furniſh it, ought to feel it an incumbent duty.

Thouſands would derive advantage from the information, and it could not be given to the world through any channel by which it would be ſo extenſively read as through your univerſally intereſting Magazine. R.

Tottenham, Auguſt 14, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE devoted attention which, for ſome years, I have been in the habit of paying to the Works of Milton, and the adoration with which I contemplate by far the greater part of his divine poem, occaſion me always to feel ſome degree of jealouſy when I find him ſubmitted to the cavil of verbal criticiſm; and I believe it may ſafely be aſſerted, that, in at leaſt ninety-nine inſtances out of every hundred wherein ſuch cavils have been advanced, a finer perception, and a more accurate inveſtigation, will ſhew us, that the poet has been in the right, and his critics entirely in the wrong. Moſt aſſuredly I never yet met with an individual inſtance of propoſed correction, that did not remind me of the ſchoolboy's experiments upon his pen, who, every time he *mended* it, made it *worſe*. In applying this obſervation moſt unequivocally to your Correſpondent M. N., (Monthly Mag., p. 392,) I hope I ſhall not wound his feelings, ſince I only accuſe him of failing, where perhaps it is not given to human nature to be capable of ſucceeding.

I do not mean to aſſert that the Paradiſe Loſt is all perfection. That it might have been rendered ſtill more exquiſite by ſome retrenchments, cannot, I think, be denied; and that the ſublime genius of Milton might have ſubſtituted ſomething better in the place of thoſe diſputations of ſcholaſtic ſubtlety and quibbling metaphyſics that occupy ſo many pages of his poem, I am ready enough to admit. But though Milton may ſometimes *nod*, let not criticiſm dream, that, where the pen of inſpiration has fallen from his

hand, the deficiency is to supplied by mortal talent. In the prefent inftance, however, it appears to me that it is not Milton, but his commentator, who ſlumbers: nor would I, for my own part, change a ſingle iota of the noble paſſage quoted by your Correſpondent, either for the alteration he has offered, or for any thing I ſuſpect either critic or poet to be capable of ſuggeſting. I am indeed much inclined to ſuſpect that this objection (like the generality of thoſe cavils to which the rhythmus and conſtruction of Milton has been ſo frequently expoſed,) has originated in that ſyſtem of erroneous mechaniſm ſo generally applied to the act of reading our Engliſh poets: a ſyſtem which, in many inſtances, has even deformed our typography, corrupted our orthography,* turned into abſolute diſſonance ſome of the moſt exquiſite verſes in our language, and cauſed to be regarded as extremely difficult, to the reader and the reciter, an author, who, conſidering the ſublimity of his ideas, and the vaſtneſs of his erudition, is perhaps the eaſieſt of all authors who ever wrote. Give to the verſes of Milton (what all verſes ought to have,) the eaſy flow of a ſpontaneous and oratorical utterance,—the objections advanced by ſilent, inapprehenſive, finger-counting monaſtics, will diſappear; and, inſtead of condemning, we ſhall learn to applaud, that free ſpontaneous flow of oratorical period, which the verſification of Milton ſo tranſcendantly diſplays.

With this recollection in our minds, let us turn to the paſſage in queſtion, and (trying what can be done by the aſſiſtance of a correct orthography and accurate punctuation, towards aſſiſting the perception of the reader,) bring its melody and its conſtruction to that teſt by which alone they can properly be tried: that teſt which can only be fairly appreciated by thoſe who have learned to conſider it as the peculiar excellence of the ſtyle of Milton, that his conſtruction was always regulated by his perceptions of melody, and that his melody was always the ſpontaneous emanation of the ſentiment, the paſſion, or the image, that glowed in his creative mind. The paſſage, then, I would have printed thus,—the inverted curve (˘) indicating the *contraction*, not the *eliſion*, of the reſpective vowels over which it is placed.

Him the Almighty Powĕr
Hurl'd, headlong, flaming, from thĕ etherĕal ſky,—
With hideŏus ruin and combuſtĭon, down
To bottomleſs perdition: there to dwell
In adamantine chains and penal fire,—
Who durſt defy thĕ Omnipotent to arms!

Let any perſon read or recite this paſſage with an oratorical flow of utterance; let him give to the reſpective ſyllables the quantities and qualities to which they are liable in ſpontaneous ſpeech, and none other; let him make his pauſes there, and there only, where they would fall according to the grammatical conſtruction and diviſions of the ſenſe in ſpontaneous proſe; and regulate the time and emphaſis by the dictates of ſimple uſage, and the import of the reſpective words; and then let him accurately conſider, whether, in the firſt place, any alteration of the arrangement could be made, without injury to the muſic of the period? and, in the ſecond, whether the mind can have any poſſible difficulty in ſupplying that ſpecies of grammatical ellipſis, without which not poetry only, but even proſe, cannot, with any ſort of ſmoothneſs or convenience, proceed? It is true, indeed, that minute analyſis requires the following repetition to be ſupplied "There to dwell in adamantine chains and penal fire:—*him there to dwell*, who durſt defy the Omnitent to arms!" But to me it appears, that, when the paſſage is properly read, it is utterly impoſſible that a mind of any apprehenſion can fail of inſtantaneouſly ſupplying ſuch repetition; and if ſo, how much more graceful is this mode of conſtruction, which, equally intelligible, is at the ſame time ſo much more terſe and harmonious than the proſing formality that mere grammatical mechaniſm might have dictated. The paſſage, I grant, requires to be well and naturally read, in order to be promply comprehended; but ſurely there are very few paſſages worth comprehending, either of verſe or proſe, that can be promptly underſtood when they are read unnaturally and ill; and I repeat, that, but for the difficulties thrown in our way by falſe principles of criticiſm and falſe ſyſtems of utterance, I do not know a ſingle writer, either of proſe or of verſe, (the ſublimity of his ſubject and the elevation of his ideas conſidered,) whom it is more eaſy to read than Milton. I certainly do not remember

* I might have added, that it has even debaſed the genius of our verſification, by occaſioning not a few of what are called our *correct* poets anxiouſly to avoid modes of conſtruction and arrangement which they ought moſt aſſiduouſly to have cultivated.

remember the ſeaſon, even of my boyhood, ſince I was capable of underſtanding the words he makes uſe of, when I ever found any difficulty in ſo reading him as to be able to comprehend ſuch portions of his meaning as did not happen to refer to topics beyond the ſphere of my imperfect erudition.

It is perhaps worthy of conſideration, whether a carefully reviſed edition, rationally punctuated, and accompanied with a ſimple and accurate ſyſtem of notation, that might facilitate the ſpontaneous reading, and indicate the natural rythmus of this ſublime and wonderful poem, might not contribute to the ſtill more general diffuſion of the reputation of our immortal bard, and to the increaſed gratification of his numerous admirers. J. THELWALL.

Bedford-place, Ruſſell-ſquare, Auguſt 17, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS *on the* PRESENT STATE *of* SWITZERLAND, *addreſſed by a* TRAVELLER *in that* COUNTRY *to his* FRIEND *in* LONDON.

Lucerne, Sept. 8, 1805.

ON leaving Zurich, I took the great road to Zug, leading over Mount Albis, where Maſſena had a ſtrong poſition during the revolutionary war. The firſt ſix miles from Zurich afforded me the higheſt enjoyment, in ſurveying the immenſe amphitheatre of Alpine and ſnowy eminences which gradually opened to the view, towering above each other to an indeſcribable height.

On the ſummit of the Albis, near the beacon, which is at a little diſtance from a good inn, I enjoyed a proſpect of the lakes of Zurich and Zug, part of the canton of Lucerne, and the chain of the Glaciers, — the eye extending towards the north as far as Germany. I deſcended this mountain, and paſſed Cappel, rendered famous in hiſtory by the defeat of the Zurichers, and the death of Zuinglius the reformer. The ſpoils of his armour, the helmet with the impreſſion of the huge pole-axe that daſhed out his brains, and his own battle-axe, made, after the faſhion of the times, to ſerve as a firelock, are ſtill to be ſeen in the armoury of Lucerne. He propheſied his death fourteen days before, and died with the words of the Bible in his mouth, "You may kill the body, but you cannot kill the ſoul."

After croſſing the bridge of Sihl, which witneſſed an engagement, in 1798, betwixt the inhabitants of the ſmaller cantons and a legion of Schauenburg, I reached Zug in a few hours, a neat little town, and very ancient, having given its name to one of the Helvetic diſtricts ſo early as the time of Julius Cæſar. The fiſh from its lake are very famous even in Germany, which receives yearly vaſt quantities of them in barrels. Carp weighing from fifty to ſixty pounds have ſometimes been caught in that lake; and the ſinking of a whole ſtreet into the water, in the year 1435, has been aſcribed to theſe monſtrous fiſhes.

From Zug I made a ſhort excurſion to Morgarten, a place become ſacred to the Swiſs as the theatre of their victories at two different periods. On the 15th of November, 1315, thirteen hundred valiant men, commanded by Rudolphus Reding, put twenty thouſand warriors to flight; and on the 2d of May, 1798, Aloys Reding, his great deſcendant, gained no leſs ſignal advantages, with four thouſand of his countrymen, over twelve thouſand of Schauenburg and Nouvions brigades, who formed a line many miles in length. The adjacent village of Bieberegg gave birth to this illuſtrious family, which has diſtinguiſhed itſelf for ages in every department, civil or military. Aloys Reding has acquitted himſelf with no leſs honour as a ſtateſman than as a general. He is about forty years of age, of dignified manners, a mild and yet lofty aſpect, a cultivated mind, and an engaging behaviour. He is ſimple without awkwardneſs, polite without affectation, and upright without wiſhing to appear ſo. In him we diſcover the virtues of the old Swiſs combined with the poliſh of a modern education. After having been Colonel in the Spaniſh ſervice, he had retired to the ſolitude of his paternal vale, from whence he was recalled into public life by the unanimous wiſh of the people and his own patriotiſm. The loſs of his young and much-beloved wife affected him with a melancholy which rendered the dangers of war more acceptable.

On the verdant heights of Morgarten, near Sattel and Rothenthurm, in the neighbourhood of the Egeri lake, the conflict of the 2d of May was the hotteſt. The women and girls of Rothenthurm, harneſſing themſelves to the cannon taken from Lucerne, dragged them over hill and dale. Almoſt all the females of the country were armed with clubs or other weapons. Many of them were even dreſſed

dreſſed in a uniform of white ribbons round their temples, and a ſhepherd's frock over their ſhoulders. Whenever a coward attempted to eſcape, they caught him, and led him back to the ſtandard. Thus did the mothers and daughters guard the land, while the fathers, huſbands, ſons, and brothers, cool and immoveable as their native rocks, were braving death in attacking a ſuperior foe. By the retreat of the Einſiedlers from Egel Berg, under the command of Marianus, a miniſter, the French were left maſters of the whole of St. Joſten Berg from Rothenthurm to Morgarten, where the Schwyzers and Urners had taken their ſtation. Reding ſent off a reinforcement for the purpoſe of ſtorming Morgarten. He himſelf waited with twelve hundred men the attack at Rothenthurm. The hoſtile bands approached in wide-extended lines and formidable numbers. On coming within gun-ſhot, the Schwyzers diſcharged ſome rounds of cannon, which was ſucceeded by a ſolemn ſtillneſs. Reding flew through the ranks, and, conducting his men towards the plain, gave the deſired ſignal for marching to cloſe battle. With a courage almoſt ſurpaſſing human nature, they ruſhed forward with ſhouts and the fixed bayonet againſt the enemy. Neither the numbers, nor the advantageous poſition, nor the military experience of the latter, could deter theſe hardy mountaineers from combating the invaders of their country. In one impenetrable phalanx they moved onward to the foot of the mountain, firſt marching, and then running, officers and men emulated each other in proſtrating the enemies of their country. "Short work,—lay them low in the duſt," was the univerſal exclamation here and at Morgarten. The boaſted conquerors of Europe, the invincible armies of the Great Nation, fell before a handful of men; their ranks were ſoon broken and thinned by a dreadful ſlaughter; and in half an hour they were obliged to leave the Schwyzers maſters of their lawful territory.

The loſs of the French was immenſe, the greateſt part of the Black Legion having fallen on this occaſion. At the ſame time a ſimilar victory was obtained between the lake of Egeri and the mountain of Sattel in Morgarten, by the Urner ſharp-ſhooters and their reinforcements. The furious conteſt was there twice begun. Yet Morgarten, the ſpot ſo favourable to the victories of the Swiſs was ſoon left undiſturbed by every hoſtile intruder. The briſk fire of the ſharp-ſhooters ſtrewed the ground with the dead bodies of the enemy. Many among them kept up a continual diſcharge from ſeveral muſkets loaded and carried to them by boys. As a ſmall party of officers and men were in conſultation at a diſtance, ſuppoſed to be beyond gun-ſhot, one of theſe ſharp-ſhooters took a treble charge of powder, ſaying to his comrades, "What if I ſhould hit the captain in the midſt of thoſe men?" Although the diſtance was ſo great that it was ſcarcely poſſible to diſtinguiſh the officers by their long great-coats, yet the words were no ſooner uttered, than he fired, and the captain in the midſt of the circle fell. This ſhot was the ſignal for the general retreat of the French.

In a rude vale leading from Richterſwyl to Rothenthurm lies the little village Schindelleggi, where Aloys Reding received, on the firſt of May, the melancholy intelligence of the Glarner, Ulznacher, Gaſtler and Sargauſer auxiliaries having diſbanded and returned to their homes, and of the Schwyzers, with a few of the Uri and Zug militia, having been overpowered by ſuperior numbers. But the intelligence moved neither the commander nor his little band. Cool and undaunted, like Leonidas of old with his three hundred Spartans, Reding and his people awaited death with the firm reſolution of not dying unrevenged. He obſerving the tone of their minds, addreſſed them in the following energetic words: "Dear countrymen and comrades, we ſhall ſoon reach the goal. Surrounded on all ſides by enemies, and forſaken by friends, the only queſtion remaining for us is, ſhall we keep together, ſteady and true, now in the hour of danger, as our fathers did at Morgarten. Death is our lot. Should any of us have a fear, let him go back, and not a ſingle reproach ſhall attend him. We at leaſt will not deceive each other in this moment. Let me have one hundred men on whom I can confidently rely, rather than five hundred who may flee, and defeat the good purpoſe of the valiant few. For my part, I vow not to ſeparate from you in danger, nor even in death itſelf. We are to ſtand or fall. If this propoſition be agreeable to your wiſhes, let two of you ſtep forward, and make the ſame vow in your names."

In

In ſolemn and attentive ſilence they ſtood, leaning on their guns. Here and there a tear was ſeen to trickle down their manly cheeks. A wild acclamation iſſued from a thouſand different mouths, "Yes, yes, we will ſtand by you, we will not forſake you;" after which two warriors from the ranks ſtepping forward, and ſtretching out their hands to the commander, he and all his people took a ſolemn oath, after the manner of their anceſtors, in the open field, and kept their words with equal fidelity.

While Reding, on the 2d of May, was gone to Rothenthurm, the defenders of Schindeleggi fought not as ſhepherds, but as ſoldiers grown grey in ſervice.—One, after receiving a ſevere wound in the thigh, and another in his body, continued fighting, until a third ſhot in his arm totally diſabled him from holding his firelock. The troops of the cantons had, according to a ſpecific regiſtring, 236 killed, and only 195 wounded, in the different engagements. The loſs of the French amounted, according to poſitive information, to 2754 in killed only, the number of the wounded having never been aſcertained. But the houſes of Schindeleggi were moſtly reduced to aſhes by the enemy.

I was led through a wild country from Sattel to Stein, the birth-place of Werner von Stauffach, one of the founders of the Swiſs confederacy. An old chapel, kept in conſtant repair, marks the ſpot where his dwelling ſtood. From thence I returned to Zug, and, in order to come to this place, took boat at Kupnacht, a conſiderable town in the canton of Switzerland, celebrated for the death of Geſler, who was killed there by William Tell. In the hollow way where this happened, and where a chapel is ſtill ſtanding to point out the very ſpot, a Swiſs ſharp-ſhooter killed a ſuperior officer of the French in the war of 1798. On traverſing the two lakes that brought me to Lucerne in three hours, I paſſed the little iſland of Altſtadt, on which the obeliſk or Raynal formerly ſtood. This little obeliſk, erected of granite, in honour of the founders of the Swiſs confederacy, in the midſt of huge cliffs, was ſtruck and totally deſtroyed by lightning in 1797, as if intended to forebode the political ſtorm that ſhould ruin the conſtitution, the authors of which it had ſo long kept ſacred in remembrance.—The four inſcriptions are now preſerved by the family of the late general Pfyffer, whoſe famous Model of the mountains of Switzerland is alſo ſtill in their hands, although a requiſition of it for the Paris Muſeum was greatly apprehended during the Revolution.

Lucerne played no inconſiderable part on this melancholy occaſion. It was the ſeat of the Directory of the Helvetic République one and indiviſible when the Archduke Charles was advancing ſo rapidly with his armies. It had been before, during the war of the mountainous cantons with the new Helvetic powers, ſet up as a barrier againſt theſe their ancient allies and confederates, by whom it was on that account taken and occupied. On entering the town they cut down the tree of liberty, tore off the cap, colours, and garlands, and dragged them about the ſtreets in ignominious triumph, ſinging the popular ſong, "Where art thou, Tell?" After this they opened the armoury, taking away much artillery, ammunition, ſabres, and other weapons, and, what was in uniſon with the character of theſe warriors, they unconcernedly laid down their arms before the door of the main church, immediately on taking poſſeſſion of the town, and entered, to return thanks to the God of armies for the ſucceſsful iſſue of their undertaking. A bold vigorous reſolution on the part of the Lucerners might have incloſed this devout army as defenceleſs priſoners in the church.

The armoury juſt now mentioned was afterwards completely ſtripped by the French of the valuable articles ſtill remaining, and contains now little worthy of notice, except the armour of Prince Leopold, which he had on when ſlain at the battle of Sempach. This place, which witneſſed another glorious victory of the Swiſs over the Germans, is but a few miles from Lucerne. I viſited the chapel that is ſtill ſtanding on the ground which was the moſt ſharply conteſted, and ſaw the arms of the ſlain nobility, with many other teſtimonials, in its interior. Three croſſes ſhew where there was the greateſt ſlaughter and bloodſhed. I alſo read the liſt of the Swiſs, 201 in number, who fell on this day for their country, among whom the name of Arnold von Winkelried is the moſt conſpicuous. He literally paved a way with his own body through the enemy's lines.

During

During my ſtay in Lucerne I have made an excurſion into the Alpine countries, which has afforded me conſiderable pleaſure, embittered by many painful reflections.

A three hours ride by the Lake of Lucerne brought me to the ruins of the once conſiderable town of Stanzſtadt, which was totally reduced to aſhes in the revolutionary war. After the engagements at Schindeleggi, a ſort of capitulation was concluded betwixt the deputies of the ſmaller mountainous cantons, and the General of the French troops, to which the Underwaldeners appealed when the Helvetic Directory at Arau required them to take the oath of allegiance, which they refuſed to do, on the ground of its being contrary to their ideas of religion and the articles of the capitulation. Upon the refuſal of the deputies, they were ill-treated, and ſeverely threatened, by the Directory and their French allies, which only irritated the minds of the people, and rouſed them to a determined ſpirit of reſiſtance. Both young and old ſeized their arms, which they reſolved not to lay down with their lives, and aſſembled to the number of two or three thouſand. The paſſes were occupied, and ſome batteries erected on the lake of the four cantons. The Executive Council at Schwyz ſent off a meſſenger with an intreaty for the Underwaldeners to ſubmit to the law. He was ſent back in the moſt ignominious manner to the frontiers. A letter from General Schauenburg was torn in pieces unread, and every one threatened with death who ſhould mention the word *ſubmiſſion*.

The party then reigning in Schwytz found means, however, to perſuade the people that a continuation of the neutrality would inſure them the advantages of the capitulation ſtill longer. Many of the individuals alſo of this canton repreſented to the Underwaldeners the inefficacy of reſiſtance, ſaying, "Brothers, our force is inadequate; we have no proſpect of aid; what can your defence avail you?" To this the hardy Alpineers replied, with the calmneſs which courage and virtue afford, "We look for God's aid, who protected our forefathers; we call upon him daily; would he forſake us? Our cauſe is too good. If we fall, our ſurvivors will hold us up for an example, and, when once revenged, will revere and bleſs our memory."

R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU have introduced to the public a very intereſting Account of the Condition of the Jews in France and Germany. It is one of the numerous articles which diſtinguiſh your Miſcellany over every other publiſhed in Europe.

In the name of your German readers, I appeal to the learned and intelligent Jews in England, or to other perſons competently qualified, to furniſh, through your Miſcellany, a ſimilar Account of the preſent ſtate of that people, as ſcattered through the Britiſh Iſlands.

And as the Monthly Magazine is doubtleſs extenſively read in America, it would be highly agreeable to aſcertain their condition in the various ſtates and diviſions of that Continent? I hope this ſuggeſtion will receive the attention of ſome of your readers in that part of the world.

S. W. JACKSON.

Hamburgh, Aug. 29, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of a newly-invented* PHILOSOPHICAL TINDER-BOX.

IT is a fact well known, that on rapidly compreſſing air, by means of a piſton, a flame may be produced, which is capable of kindling combuſtible bodies. An ingenious workman of St. Etienne, in France, was the firſt to apply this principle to the purpoſes of practical utility, by compreſſing the air in a cylinder, or tube, with the view of kindling tinder; and the ſucceſs of his attempts has lately induced M. Dumotiez, an ingenious mechanic in Paris, to make ſeveral experiments, in order to aſcertain the ſize to which the tube may be reduced, without deſtroying the effect.

After ſeveral trials he ſucceeded in kindling tinder in tubes, or compreſſing-pumps, of about four lines in diameter, and ſix inches in length; and he obſerves, when theſe tubes are of an uniform bore, and the piſtons accurately fitted, it is ſcarcely poſſible to fail in kindling the tinder by a ſingle ſtroke of the piſton.

As this method of obtaining light is attended with no danger, and as it is in other reſpects preferable to the tinder-boxes in common uſe, there can be little doubt of its being in a ſhort time generally adopted.

To his ingenious invention M. Dumotiez has given the name of *Pneumatic Tinder-Box*.

H.

Fox

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION *of the* NEW EXCHANGE-HALL *at* HAMBURGH. *By* M. GERHARD VON HOSSTRUP.

HAMBURGH contains various places of resort for profit and pleasure, such as the Exchange, the Patriotic Society, the Harmony, different clubs, coffee-houses, &c. In other cities far inferior in rank to Hamburgh, we find, besides these, a Museum, or some other new place of resort erected, to which the higher classes of the inhabitants repair, for the purpose of either deriving mutual profit, or enjoying recreation in the perusal of the public journals and new books, or in conversation and other social amusements.

At Hamburgh the places of public resort are numerous, but they are partly periodical, partly confined to a limited circle, and to particular objects. In houses for general accommodation, where no bond of social union exists, the foreigner, and frequently the native too, is obliged to seek amusement within himself alone. Many celebrated houses are not calculated for the grave, sober man; and other establishments, as they grow old, no longer afford conveniencies adapted to the necessities of modern times and manners.

The Exchange alone retains its general interest and dignity unimpaired. But the greatness of this name, which creates the idea of an immense correspondence, and the most extensive operation on all the quarters of the globe, is to be ascribed solely to the assemblage of merchants and men of business, and not to the place itself, for, excepting at the time when they meet, it is open for admission to all descriptions of people.

The defects of the Exchange at Hamburgh are so notorious, that I shall not attempt to enumerate them here. I shall only notice the want of room, the want of covering, and the inconvenience and uncertainty of meeting with any person out of the regular exchange-hours, because these circumstances are connected with the remedy I have sought to apply by means of an Exchange-hall. Even during exchange-hours the merchant frequently stands in need of a neighbouring place of resort, either for shelter, partly to meet others on particular business, &c.; in short, he wishes for a place to serve for the same purposes as the celebrated Lloyd's Subscription Coffee-house in London.

Being intimately acquainted with the places of resort at Hamburgh, I was daily more convinced that they were much too small for the magnitude of the city, and that a far more extensive plan would be required to form on a large scale for that respectable place what other towns possess only on a small one. I imparted my ideas to some friends, men of the highest respectability, of the most fervent patriotism, and animated with the most sincere desire to promote the honour and splendour of our small but happy republic. They not only encouraged by their approbation my wishes to become the founder of an establishment commensurate with the dignity and the commercial relations of Hamburg, but furnished me with new ideas, and thus brought to maturity the plan which, in the year 1802, I had the honour to submit to my mercantile fellow-citizens.

The public spirit which particularly distinguishes the inhabitants of Hamburgh, and prompts them to support and execute with the greatest zeal whatever may tend to the profit or fame of their city, was now to decide the merits of my scheme. This decision I obtained in the course of a few days, in the completion of the number of subscribers I had demanded.

I could scarcely have experienced more honourable encouragement, and immediately proceeded to the execution of the plan, firmly resolved to spare neither pains nor expence to fulfil my promise, and to satisfy, perhaps surpass, the general expectation.

This, however, more than doubled my estimate of expences: but I was justified in placing the firmest reliance on the patriotic spirit of Hamburgh, which never suffers even the greatest undertakings of this nature to fall to the ground for want of encouragement. I sought a resource for this in a considerable increase of the subscription-money. This measure I adopted with the greatest reluctance; but I had the satisfaction to see that there was scarcely a single individual by whom it was not highly approved.

My wish was to produce something unique in its kind, which was not borrowed from other towns, but which should itself serve for a model. A particular circumstance favoured my design, and confirmed my resolution to spare no expence. This was the assistance of M. Raméc, a French architect settled at

Hamburgh, an artiſt diſtinguiſhed for his uncommon taſte, as well as for the novelty and comprehenſiveneſs of his ideas, and who, previous to the Revolution, had eſtabliſhed his reputation as an architect at Paris. He devoted himſelf with zeal to the undertaking; and I may with truth aſſert, that, had it not been for him and his connections, the work would not have been executed in that ſtyle in which it now appears.

Commenced with omens and circumſtances ſo favourable, this important and uſeful work, the foundation of which I conſider the greateſt merit of my life, is now completed. For any higher degree of perfection to which it may attain in the courſe of time, it will be ſolely indebted to the brilliant patriotiſm of Hamburgh, to the direction of which I invariably ſubmit.

I ſhall now proceed to a brief deſcription of the Exchange-hall. This ſtructure is ſituated near the Exchange, in the ſtreet called *Bohnenſtraſſe*. The façade is in an elegant ſtyle. The entrance has three arcades ſupported by columns of the Doric order, without pedeſtals. The ſteps run the whole breadth of the three arcades. The intervals of theſe arcades are decorated above the capitals with Genii holding garlands of flowers and fruits in *baſſo relievo*. Above the arcades are figures of Mercury's caduceus. The ends of the building are without windows. To the right and left of the flight of ſteps are the doors that lead to the ground-floor of the building. The lower part of the arcades forms a periſtyle: to the right is the porter's-lodge, and to the left a ſtair-caſe, leading to the ball and concert room, in the ſecond ſtory, and to the balcony. This balcony is of the ſame dimenſions as the periſtyle above which it is ſituated; it is vaulted, and is twenty-two feet in diameter. The vaulting is divided into compartments decorated with roſes and other ornaments. A niche between the arch and the windows of the concert-room is adorned with a *baſſo reliefo* compoſed of five figures as large as life; namely, in in the centre, Minerva and Mercury doing homage to Plenty. To the right is the river Elbe, under the uſual form of a venerable old man; and on the left you perceive the Genius of Science, and that of Commerce. The third or attic ſtory terminates the façade, and is provided with a row of Doric pilaſters, above which is a pediment.

I ſhall now conduct the reader into the interior of the building, and make him acquainted with the purpoſe and deſtination of each diviſion.

From the periſtyle, which has very large windows throughout its whole breadth, you go behind the centre arcade into the Hall, which is ſpacious, in a ſimple ſtyle, and decorated on each ſide with a row of ſingle ſtatues. Its length is eighty-four, and its breadth forty-two feet. This is the place which is appropriated to the general aſſemblage of merchants and men of buſineſs. Every thing that can contribute to convenience and utility is to be found here. A ſpace in front, which is divided by a bar from the principal part of the hall, is for non-ſubſcribers who may wiſh to ſpeak to any of the ſubſcribers, for which purpoſe they muſt addreſs themſelves to the porter. From the hall you proceed into ſeveral ſaloons and apartments, which are as follow.

The Egyptian Saloon, ſurrounded with columns of granite, ſurmounted with bronze capitals. The intervals between theſe columns are decorated with landſcapes after the manner of a panorama, ſo as not to claſh with the Egyptian coſtume. Adjoining to this are two rooms for the underwriters.

Two large rooms for coffee and billiards.

The Reading-room. Here are to be found all the newſpapers and periodical works not only of all the countries of Europe, but even of America and the Indies, which can directly or indirectly intereſt the merchant. Here too are kept memorandum-books for poſting occurrences, mercantile, political, &c.

The Library. To furniſh this department with all the books neceſſary for commerce, in every language, muſt be a work of time. Meanwhile a conſiderable number of addreſs-books, topographies, dictionaries, maps, and other articles of a like kind, will be found here. The ſuperintendance of the two laſt rooms has been undertaken by our patriotic countryman Dr. Nemnich.

On the ſecond floor, to the left of the great ſtaircaſe, is an anti-room, with appropriate embelliſhments.

The Hall of Arts, whoſe name denotes its deſtination, and which is particularly adapted to the meetings of artiſts. In an eſtabliſhment of this kind ſuch a hall ought by no means to be wanting. Five capital pictures here engage the attention,

tion, namely,—Poetry, repreſented by Sappho, celebrated for her poetic genius, and her paſſion for Phaon;—Painting, by Alexander procuring a picture of his beloved, by the hand of the famous Apelles;—Sculpture, by Pygmalion in love with the ſtatue of a female executed by himſelf: Venus at his earneſt intreaty animates the ſtatue, and you ſee the head juſt beginning to aſſume the colours of life;—Architecture, by Laomedon, the ſon of Ilus, King of Phrygia, refuſing, diſhoneſtly enough, to pay Neptune and Apollo the ſum he had promiſed them for rebuilding the walls of Troy;—and Muſic, by Euterpe. Portraits of celebrated men who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in theſe arts are exhibited in medallions over the reſpective pictures.

The great Concert and Ball Room is ſixty-four feet long, forty-two broad, and thirty high. Eighteen light, ornamental, marble columns, of the compoſite order, ſupport a gallery, the acceſs to which is by the great-ſtaircaſe. This hall is enriched with productions of painting and ſculpture. Among the reſt, at the fartheſt extremity of the hall, there is a maſter-piece of the celebrated Le Sueur,—Apollo alighting from his car upon clouds, with his lyre in his left-hand, and a wreath in his right. The ceiling of this hall repreſents the firmament ſtudded with ſtars: in the centre, Aurora, ſtanding erect upon clouds, is diſperſing the ſhades of night, with the Hours by her ſide. The name of this hall denotes the purpoſes for which it is deſigned; but on particular occaſions it may be uſed either for buſineſs or different kinds of amuſements.

The Arabic Saloon is richly decorated after the manner of that ancient and celebrated people. It contains ten columns of mahogany with gilded capitals, and the intervals are occupied by ſix divans.

The Turkiſh Tent appears in the inſide in the form of a tent.

The Grecian Saloon, in the pure Grecian ſtyle, with Caryatides; the interſtices between which are to be conſidered as open, and repreſent the Ruins of Athens, with the adjacent country.

The ſubſcribers have the liberty of uſing theſe three rooms as they may find occaſion, for conferences, meetings of ſmall parties, &c.

Two ſpacious Dining-Rooms, ſo conſtructed, that, if neceſſary, the whole may be thrown into one. They are decorated with *baſſo relievos* in plaſter of Paris.

On the third floor are the Saloon of the Muſes and the Muſical Saloon. The former is appropriated to the meetings of literary men; and the latter is provided with muſic and muſical inſtruments, which are always kept in the moſt complete order.

Beſides theſe, there is a large room in the form of a Rotunda, which receives light from above, and around which are placed ſtatues after antiques. Its principal ornament is a beautiful, and ſtill very rare, caſt of the Apollo of the Vatican. This apartment may be conſidered as an academy of the imitative arts.

There are various other apartments, which as yet are not deſtined for any particular purpoſe.

For the advantage and convenience of this inſtitution, a complete apparatus for expeditious printing has been attached to it. This eſtabliſhment, as may be ſuppoſed, can be employed by the ſubſcribers in various ways, and is under the direction of Mr. Conrad Müller, a celebrated printer of this city. This active citizen will pay particular attention to procure mercantile treatiſes of every kind, and likewiſe tranſlations, from whatever language they may be, with all poſſible diſpatch and punctuality.

On the ground-floor of the Exchange-Hall are apartments for taking breakfaſt, or any other kind of refreſhment.

It is ſcarcely neceſſary to remark, that the whole is furniſhed with taſte and elegance, and that the ſuperintendance of the eſtabliſhment is confided to a man every way qualified for the ſituation.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Number 141, page 231, of your Magazine, there is a communication concerning an improved edition of Johnſon's Dictionary; and in No. 143, page 385, an intimation from Mr. Pytches of an intended new work of this kind by him; in reference to both which, the following curſory remarks will not, I hope, be deemed irrelevant.

Your former Correſpondent ſpecifies Johnſon's imperfections in derivation, which are indeed notorious. Two other prominent *opprobria* of that work conſiſt in want of preciſion in the claſſification of words according to their reſpective parts of ſpeech, and in incorrectneſs of

definition. Moſt of the active tranſitive verbs in the Engliſh language, capable of being uſed without their regimen being expreſſed, are, as I formerly ſtated in Number 129, page 425, of your Magazine, conſidered by Johnſon as neuter, and inſerted with a ſeries of appropriate definitions aſſigned to them as ſuch, and a ſtring of quotations, in all which, I can venture to aſſert, the meaning is little, if in any thing, different from that of the active verb. In this Dictionary, and in all the others that I have examined, I find the word *reſt* ſet down as an adjective and as a ſubſtantive. The latter it certainly is; but upon what principle of definition it is reckoned an adjective, I am utterly at a loſs to determine. Johnſon ſays,—"*Reſt*, adj. Thoſe not included in any propoſition. *Ex.* By deſcription of their qualities many things may be learned concerning the *reſt* of them. Plato and the *reſt* of them, &c.—*Reſt*, ſubſt. Remainder, that remains. *Ex.* Religion gives part of its reward in hand, and for the *reſt*, it offers us the beſt ſecurity that heaven can give."

Perhaps this miſtake has ariſen from the word's being equivalent not only to the Latin *reliquiæ* or *reſiduum*, but to *reliqui* and *cæteri*. I have little heſitation, however, in ſaying, that in both inſtances, and in all inſtances, it is a ſubſtantive, referring either to quantity, or, as a collective, to number, and having no better title to be ranked among adjectives than the noun *part*, or any other collective noun ſubſtantive. But theſe are not the only errors of this kind.

His definitions are, in many inſtances, ſo evidently tautological, ænigmatical, negative, and circuitous, that it ſeems almoſt unneceſſary to exemplify or prove the aſſertion. The many (ſuppoſed) various meanings aſſigned to *have* are in reality ſynonimous. In the eleven definitions of the word *nothing*, it is evident it has but one identical meaning, and that all the quotations contain exactly the ſame *nothing*. This error is particularly obvious in his definitions and exemplifications of the particles; and I have no doubt, that, if the ſuperfluities now mentioned were retrenched, it would reduce the Dictionary one-fourth part of its preſent cumbrous ſize, not only without detriment, but with conſiderable advantage to its real merit and utility. The word *poker* is defined to be the "*iron* bar with which *men* ſtir the fire;" as if *women*, too, when they found it neceſſary, did not conceive themſelves to poſſeſs as clever a knack of handling this well-known inſtrument as their male aſſociates. Upon this principle I expected to find a *ſewing-needle* defined to be an iron *bar*, with an acute point at one end, and a ſmall perforation or aperture at the other for the admiſſion of a thread or filament, uſed by *women*, for the purpoſe of penetrating different pieces or parts of cloth, &c., previouſly placed in a ſuitable poſition, and of thereby connecting them cloſely together. When I referred to the word, I found that I had a *little* overſtrained the happineſs of indeed a very luminous definition. The error of explaining (if it can be called explanation,) the *ignotum per ignotum, vel ſæpe per ignotius*, too much pervades this Dictionary. The word *ruſt* is defined to be "the red *deſquamation* on *old* iron." The *man*, "not a woman, not a boy," &c." and the *long*, "not ſhort,"—*ſhort*, "not long," have been repeatedly expoſed and ridiculed. But, in freely animadverting upon the vulnerable parts of Dr. Johnſon as a lexicographer, no man can wiſh to detract from, or to depreciate, his real merits and great labours in that character, much leſs to deny his valuable exertions and ſervices as a ſtrenuous and zealous defender of the principles of morality. In any new edition of this work, or in a new work of the ſame kind, theſe and many ſimilar abſurdities ought to be avoided.

With regard to the alterations which Mr. Pytches intends to introduce into his Dictionary, there are two points which, I believe, will, without incurring much impropriety on either ſide, admit a difference of opinion. It is his intention, he ſays, "to retain the *u* in cand*o*ur, lab*o*ur, &c., becauſe in the pronunciation of theſe words it is more required than *o*; but [this] not being the caſe in auth*o*ur, governo*u*r, &c., it will be removed from them." If in this inſtance pronunciation is to be the criterion of the propriety of adoption or of rejection, I believe it will require a very nice ear to diſcover in what degree *u* is leſs neceſſary in the former words than in the latter. I conceive that his beſt plan is, to avoid the introduction of ſuch ſubjects of diſpute into the body of his work, but to diſcuſs theſe unſettled differences of opinion in a preliminary diſſertation, to which references ought to be made from the reſpective words by a figure,—a plan judiciouſly followed in

Mr.

Mr. Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary. He likewise intends to introduce such compounded words as *giddy-headed, taste-pleasing, sun-resisting*, and to exclude the compounds of *ill* and *well*, they "being distinct words, and not uniting with those to which they are applied." Now it appears to me that *ill-natured, ill-bred, welfare*, and *welcome*, are fully as much united as the others, and I think have, from general usage, a superior title to insertion. Indeed, the constituent parts of the two last cannot, without manifest impropriety, be disjoined; and there is an additional reason for the insertion of the latter, namely, that *welcome* is an active transitive verb, admitting for its participle *welcomed*, a substantive, and an adjective, or perhaps a participial; whereas the simple *come* is an active intransitive verb, and a participle, and incapable of being used as a substantive. My advice, however, is, to reject all arbitrarily-conjoined perfect words, (that is, unless there are special reasons for the contrary,) whose simples are in general use, and well known, and of which the full and real meaning can be easily discovered in the Dictionary, by a combination of the respective meanings of the simple words of which they are composed. But, on the contrary, when two words put together acquire a sort of figurative meaning, or any other meaning not necessarily and obviously resulting from a combination of their usual significations as simples, as the words *overcome, overlook*, &c., in many of which it often happens too, that, by means of the preposition, the simple intransitive verb becomes transitive, then their insertion becomes absolutely necessary. Mr. P. will have likewise to determine on the orthography of many words, which some, after the French manner, write with the prefix *en*, and others, according to the Latin, with *in*; as well as that of others formed from participles of the second conjugation in Latin, which some terminate in *ent*, as they do their substantives in *ence*, and others in *ant* and *ance*. I have not seen the Supplement to Johnson's Dictionary; but I think he ought to admit *derange* and *derangement* (*deranged* being a participle, or participial,) words long in general circulation, but which I could never find in any Dictionary. On the score of derivation, it is almost unnecessary to repeat, that the invaluable philological researches of the celebrated Mr. Horne Tooke, which have lately received a considerable addition, cannot escape the notice of a compiler of a Dictionary; and the English Grammar lately published by Dr. Crombie, a work of the greatest ingenuity and the soundest criticism, will yield him essential assistance in ascertaining many contested points of grammar necessarily connected with a compilation of this nature.

Should Mr. P. be able to carry into effect his own projected reforms, and to steer clear of the errors and absurdities of his predecessors, and to determine satisfactorily, as far at least as that can reasonably be expected, many disputed opinions about accentuation, and in other branches connected with his highly important and laborious undertaking, he will deserve well of his country, and, how inadequate soever his reward may be in other respects, will have reason to exclaim, in the proud words of the poet,

Exegi monumentum ære perennius.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.,

J. Grant.

Crouchend, Highgate,
June 4, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY *of* ASTRONOMY *for* 1805, *by* JEROME DE LALANDE.—*(Concluded.)*

We have received from Portugal the Ephemerides of Coimbra for 1805; they are like those of 1804, which we noticed last year. The author has excluded the signs and the seconds; every thing is expressed in hours, minutes, and hundredths; all the calculations are for mean noon. The article concerning the planets contains all the longitudes, the latitudes heliocentric and geocentric, their right ascensions, their declinations, their passages of the meridian, and their parallax. Instead of the configuration of the satellites, the work shews their situation relatively to the centre of Jupiter, at the moment of eclipses, expressed by two rectangular co-disposed figures, one of which has for its axis the line of the belts. The distances of the Moon from the Sun and stars are given only for 0h. and 12h.; but we find, as in the preceding volume, subsidiary Tables, intended to spare mariners the trouble of employing the Tables of Logarithms in the most common calculations. The first volume contains Tables adapted to the calculation, without the aid of logarithms, of the horary angles, the azimuths, and the semi-diurnal arcs; the distances of the Moon from the stars,

for

for the purpoſe of reducing the apparent diſtances into true diſtances, and thence deducing the longitude of a ſhip; formulæ for the calculation of eclipſes, in which the right-aſcenſions and declinations of two ſtars are employed; finally, Tables of Mars, by M. de Monteiro, which give the perturbations in ten equations. The volume for 1805 likewiſe comprizes various ſubſidiary Tables for calculating, without logarithms, the right-aſcenſion and declination of a ſtar whoſe longitude and latitude are known, and that by two different methods: beſides a Table of the Horary Angles of Stars, when they are at the altitude of 8°, which has been compoſed for the purpoſe of aſcertaining among the eclipſes of the ſatellites of Jupiter, that which there is no hope of being able to obſerve; a Table of the diſtances of the centre of Jupiter from the centre of the ſection of the cone of the ſhadow which is traverſed by the four ſatellites; Tables of Latitude for theſe ſame ſatellites; the track of the ſatellite in the ſhadow during the demi-duration of the eclipſe. Theſe Tables ſerve to calculate the poſitions of the ſatellites relatively to the centre of Jupiter, as they are ſeen, at intervals of ſix days, for every month in the ephemerides: they likewiſe ſhew whether the ſatellite is viſible at the time of the immerſion or emerſion. Inſtead of the general Tables which the author gave in the preceding volume for the aberration and the nutation, he has this time introduced others exactly ſimilar to thoſe of M. Delambre, except that the quantities are in minutes and decimals, in the place of ſeconds. On ſome of theſe Tables are founded very ingenious contrivances for calculation, and the author has with great ſkill cluded the neceſſity of referring to the Tables of Logarithms. This calculation is not always ſo ſhort as by the ordinary methods; but it poſſeſſes the advantage that in the problems given for 1804 there is no occaſion for any other volume than the Ephemerides; for the problems contained in that for 1805, this advantage is conſiderably diminiſhed, ſince it refers to the volume for 1804. The author has ſuppreſſed the *formulæ* from which theſe Tables were compoſed. To aſcertain their accuracy, it is neceſſary to decompoſe them, which is ſometimes a taſk of great length and difficulty, when they are founded on *formulæ* ſimply approximative.

M. Canelas has ſent us from Spain the Nomtika Almanac for 1807. That for 1808 is in the courſe of calculation.

The Norwegian Academy of Sciences, to which Counſellor Hammer bequeathed 80,000 francs, together with a library and a cabinet of natural hiſtory, will not fail to employ part of its reſources for the advantage of aſtronomy. I have already had occaſion to remark that aſtronomy is cultivated in that inhoſpitable climate, where M. Pihl, Meſſrs. Wib, ſenior and junior, and M. Aubert, have made various uſeful obſervations.

M. Goldbach, who arrived at Moſcow on the 1ſt of April, has fixed the ſite of the Obſervatory in the Garden of Plants. He expects a circle of three feet made by Berge, ſucceſſor to Ramſden, and a meridian teleſcope of five feet, by Cary. The Senator De Mouravieff, curator of the Univerſity of Moſcow, patronizes this eſtabliſhment, which cannot fail to procure us excellent obſervations.

M. Goldbach has determined the latitude of the Univerſity to be 55° 44′ 32″. The Obſervatory will be one minute farther towards the north. Thus the latitude given in the *Connoiſſance des Temps*, 55° 45′ 45″, is very near the truth.

On the 28th of November the Grand Penſionary of Holland appointed M. Fokker aſtronomer of the Republic. This encourages me to hope that there will be an Obſervatory and inſtruments, and that obſervations will at length be made in that country, where the intereſts of the navy ſhould have cauſed aſtronomy to be cultivated long ago. I have already noticed M. Fokker's zeal in the Hiſtory of Aſtronomy for 1801.

The Emperor, as he paſſed through Turin, promiſed General Menou to grant 60,000 francs for the Obſervatory; and the Academy will invite a practical aſtronomer from France, to make the theoretical cultivators of the ſcience familiar with obſervations. M. Vaſſali Eandi, of the Academy, has promiſed me not to loſe ſight of this uſeful project.

At Milan the Emperor has given a penſion of 8000 livres to M. Oriani, the moſt celebrated aſtronomical geometrician in Italy.

At Lyons, the Municipality, which I had ſolicited to repair the Obſervatory where I made my firſt obſervation in 1748, has come to a reſolution of complying with my requeſt, and M. Clerc has furniſhed plans for the purpoſe.

We have received from Berlin three French Memoirs. — 1. Memoir containing

ing the exact Value of the Radius of Curvature for all the Azimuths on the Surface of an Ellipfoid with Three Arcs; prefented to the Royal Society of London by Captain Rohde, in the fervice of his Majefty the King of Pruffia. Potfdam, 1804, 15 pages 4to.—2. Memoir on the famous Deviation toward the South or toward the North of Bodies which fall from a great Height; prefented to the Academy of Peterburg, by Captain Rohde. Potfdam, 1804, 8 pages 4to.—3. Memoir on the abfolute Attractive Powers of Maffes of Planets without Satellites, on the Maffes of Satellites and on Comets; fubmitted to the Judgment of the Academy of Berlin, by Captain Rohde. Potfdam, 1805, 28 pages 4to.

M. Biot has publifhed Elements of Phyfical Aftronomy, for the Ufe of Schools. As they are of a very different nature from my Abridgment of Aftronomy, they will not prevent the latter from being very ufeful to beginners.

I have publifhed a third edition of Aftronomy for the Female Sex, improved, and fomewhat augmented. This little book, from which a fatisfactory idea of our fcience may be obtained in two days, is in my opinion adapted to the ufe of a great number of perfons. It may be had of Bidaut, Rue and Hotel Serpente.

M. Raymond, profeffor of aftronomical geography, Rue Bar-du-Bec, has publifhed Lectures on the Syftem of the Earth, in which he gives an explanation of the machines of M. Loyfel, Rue du Plâtre, and which poffefs the advantage of containing many more figures than my Aftronomy for Females.

"Traité de Geodefie, ou Expofition des Methodes Aftronomiques et Trigonometriques appliquées foit à la Mefure de la Terre, foit à la Confection du Canevas des Cartes et des Plans; par L. Puiffant, Profeffeur de Mathematiques à l'Ecole Imperiale Militaire," &c. 400 pages 4to., 18 francs. A Paris, chez Courcier.

This work contains a great number of aftronomical problems neceffary for the conftruction of maps; Tables for the fpheroids; and, in particular, a complete Defcription of the Repeating-circle, with fine Plates.

"Manuel de Trigonometrie Pratique, par M. l'Abbé Delagrive, de la Société Royale de Londres, et Geographe de la Ville de Paris; revu et augmenté de Tables de Logarithmes à l'Ufage des Ingenieurs, et principalement de ceux qui s'occupent de l'Arpentage et du Cadaftre; par Reynaud, Profeffeur et Examinateur du Cadaftre et de l'Ecole Polymatique, Haras, Plaufol, et Bauzon, attachés au Cadaftre." 1 vol. 8vo., 352 pag. & 6 planches. 7 francs. A Paris, chez Courcier.

"Trigonometrie Analytique, precedée de la Theorie de Logarithmes; par M. A. A. L. Reynaud;" Chez Courcier, 1805, 18mo. — Subjoined are Tables of Logarithms, taken from my fmall ftereotype Tables, but which are probably far inferior in accuracy to mine.

M. Benzenberg has publifhed *Verfuche über das Gefetz des Falls*, containing experiments on the fall of bodies, which I noticed laft year. He has found a deviation of $12\frac{1}{2}$ millimetres in 86 metres; but the extremes differ 6 millimetres, on account of the great difficulty of the obfervations.

M. Benzenberg has likewife fent us fome curious Obfervations on the Shooting-Stars. He obferved as many as five hundred in one night. He fhews in what manner they may be ufeful for determining the longitude. In concert with M. Brandes, who was twenty-five leagues from him, he found the diftance of thefe meteors to be from five to fixty leagues.

M. Adrien Duquefnoy has publifhed the two firft volumes of a French tranflation of the Afiatic Refearches, or Memoirs of a Society eftablifhed in 1784 at Calcutta, by A. Labaume, with Notes by Meffrs. Langlès, Delambre, Cuvier, Lamarck, and Olivier. This collection already compriſes feven volumes, and concontains Aftronomical Memoirs which are worthy of the pains taken by M. Delambre to render them more intereſting. They expofe the errors of Bailly, in his Hiftory of the Aftronomy of the Indians. No one was ever better acquainted with the Indians, ancient and modern, than the Academicians of Calcutta. Accordingly three editions of thefe Memoirs have been printed at London.

M. Marquez publifhed at Rome, in 1804, a work by Gama, on the Aftronomy, Chronology, and Mythology, of the Mexicans, with curious plates and intereſting inveſtigations.

The 39th Sequel of the *Notice de l'Almanach* contains the greateft part of our Hiftory of Aftronomy for 1804. This collection, which may be had of Demoraine, Rue du Petit Pont, contains every thing of importance relative to the arts and

and ſciences during the laſt forty years, and each year coſts only 24 ſols. If each ſcience had a contributor ſo correct as aſtronomy, this collection would be extremely valuable.

M. Lancelin, marine-engineer, has publiſhed a work intitled *Theorie de l'Organiſation des Mondes*, in which he explains the projectile motion of the Planets by the rotation of the Sun, by ſuppoſing them to be projected from that luminary in the manner of a volcano: but he has been ſhewn that this is impoſſible, and that they would fall again into the Sun. M. Sigorgne, though eighty-ſix years old, has written a refutation of this hypotheſis in 55 pages 8vo.; publiſhed by Courcier.

We have been ſtill more ſurprized by the appearance of a work intitled "De l'Impoſſibilité du Syſtême Aſtronomique de Copernic et de Newton, par L. S. Mercier, Membre de l'Inſtitut National de France;" chez Dentu, 1806, 318 pages 8vo. An academician celebrated for intereſting works, for affecting dramas, condeſcends to collect the objections of the ignorant, and the difficulties of thoſe who are ignorant of aſtronomy. It would have taken him leſs time to make himſelf acquainted with the ſcience.

The Aſtronomical and Geographical Journal publiſhed in German by Meſſrs. Bertuch and Reichard, continued to appear in 1804, for the ſeventh year. It contains figures, maps, and portraits. This Journal, as well as that of M. Zach, which we have frequently noticed, is neceſſary for thoſe who with to make themſelves thoroughly acquainted with the progreſs of aſtronomy. The ſame is the caſe with the Ephemerides of M. Bode; but the German language is too little cultivated in France. This neglect might, however, be compenſated by a Journal, if it were compiled with as much care as the *Bibliotheque Britannique* at Geneva.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a biographical account of the late Mr. Anſtey, inſerted in the Monthly Magazine for September, 1805, it is mentioned, (page 196,) that the Poem of the New Bath Guide was in a great meaſure built upon Smollet's novel of Humphry Clinker.

This is certainly a miſtake; as may be eaſily proved by a reference to the firſt editions of thoſe works, or to the Monthly or the Critical Review; which will ſhew that the New Bath Guide was firſt publiſhed in 1766, and the novel of Humphry Clinker no leſs than five years later, viz., in 1771.

Your known candour and love of juſtice will doubtleſs induce you, Sir, to take an early opportunity of rectifying a miſtatement ſo injurious to the reputation of the late author of the New Bath Guide, the originality of which celebrated poem certainly conſtitutes one of its principal merits. Z.

Auguſt 11, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correſpondent H. M. is undoubtedly wrong in his derivation of the word *chandler* from the German *handler*. There can be no doubt of its being derived from the French. Minſhew gives the French word *chandelier*, a maker or ſeller of candles, as the origin of the Engliſh word *chandler*, which has exactly the ſame meaning. Hence we have divided the candle-makers into the two diſtinct kinds of wax-chandlers and tallow-chandlers, according to the materials which they uſe in their reſpective trades.

I ſuſpect that the word *chandler*, when applied to other traders beſides the makers of candles, has a different origin, viz., that it is derived from the French verb *enchalander*, which ſignifies to ſeek for cuſtomers *(chalands,)* in any particular employment. Thus, a corn-chandler (or corn-chalander,) is a man who ſets up as a dealer in corn, or who ſeeks for cuſtom in the ſale of that article.

It is poſſible, indeed, that chandler, having been eſtabliſhed in its meaning of a dealer in candles, may corruptly have been extended to other dealers, and conſidered by thoſe ignorant of its derivation as expreſſive generally of a dealer; and thus, by an adjunct expreſſive of the particular commodity he deals in, it may have been thought capable of deſignating any trader whatever.

I am, Sir, &c. T. G. A.

Stamford, Sept. 3, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

"Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe."

SIR,

IT is certain that the motto of the Order of the Garter has been very much ſubjected to miſtranſlation, and I beg to take advantage of the extenſive circulation

tion of your Magazine in endeavouring to rectify the error.

Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe is generally rendered by "Evil be to him that evil thinks." This tranſlation, or rather miſapplication of a phraſe in one language to a quite different one in another, ſeems to have been originally adopted by ignorance or negligence, and ſince continued by mere rote. In the firſt place, the very *nature* of the denunciation is totally changed. *Honi* is the participle of the obſolete verb *honir*, "to hiſs:" the malediction therefore does not pronounce *injury*, but *diſgrace*; *honi ſoit* being merely "let him be hiſſed."

But the moſt material miſapprehenſion in this rendering is, that it expreſſes a mere general propoſition: "evil be to him that *evil thinks*." This is in a curious ſpirit of unacquaintance with all that conſtitutes the very eſſence of things of this nature. For as armorial bearings were originally emblematical, ſo the mottoes to them were in general no leſs typical and alluſive; and thoſe of orders of knighthood were moſtly ſo in a double ſenſe. Thus, to take a few inſtances: The motto to the Order of the Thiſtle, *Nemo me impunè laceſſet*, refers both to the thiſtle (which is its badge), and to the high ſpirit of the knight. In the Order of St. Patrick, the *Quis ſeparabit?* encircling what ſeems not much unlike three leaves of ſhamrock *joined* on one ſtalk, may refer both to this circumſtance, and to the union among the members of the order. The motto of the Order of the Bath, *Tria juncta in uno*, beſides the three imperial crowns in the badge (*quære*, ſymbolical of the three Kingdoms?), may poſſibly have a diſtant alluſion to the Trinity. So likewiſe in Buonaparte's new-fangled Order (as he calls it) of the Iron Crown, the motto (*Dieu me la donne: gare qui la touche!*) not only is the very words which he ſpoke when he put the iron crown upon his head, but may refer as well to the inſignia of each member. Laſtly (for I am not very profound in heraldic lore), there is the beautiful inſtance of the Turkiſh Order of the Creſcent; the badge of which is the lunar creſcent, with the motto (referring both to that and to the Ottoman empire) "*Donec totum impleat orbem.*"

Now to return to the motto of the Garter. The *y* moſt clearly and irreſiſtibly oppoſes any *general* application of it, and this would be ſeen at once by a boy at ſchool. What was the main ſenſe in which this particle was uſed by king Edward, I cannot decide: for it ſeems to be a diſputed point, whether the ſentence was applied by him (according to the common notion) to the incident of his preſenting to the Counteſs of Saliſbury her garter when ſhe had dropped it; or whether he inſtituted the order for the purpoſe of decorating his chief captains in the war with France, and made the motto alluſive to his claim on the throne of that kingdom: but I do not preſume to offer any opinion on the ſubject. The *y* however means ſomething, and (from what I have advanced in the preceding paragraph) moſt likely has a double alluſion; its principal one muſt be to one of the diſputed points juſt mentioned, and its ſecondary one may be to the Order itſelf. The witty but deteſtable Duke of Orleans *(Egalité)*,—who, as a Frenchman, certainly underſtood the ſentence—ſeems to have conſidered neither the *honi* as a denunciation of injury, nor the *y* as by any means ſuperfluous or unmeaning, when over the entrance of his ſtables he cauſed to be inſcribed *Honi ſoit qui mal y panſe*;* meaning that any groom of his who ſhould *there* do his buſineſs improperly, ought to be *made aſhamed* of himſelf.

With a due attention then to correctneſs in both the particulars which I have ſpecified, the tranſlation of the motto might run nearly as follows: "*Shame* to him who thinks ill *of it*." The idea of theſe laſt two words, however, might certainly be better expreſſed, but it muſt be expreſſed ſomehow. Σ.*

* *Panſer*, to dreſs horſes.

* I beg to be allowed, according to my cuſtom, to *tack* to this letter ſome additions to my pronunciatory index to the vowels, in your Number of the firſt of February laſt. Theſe are as follow:—Page 10, in the vacant ſpace of column VII. on the line numbered 98, inſert the mark "¶," referring to a note in theſe words: "The Latin word *huic*."—Page 15, line 10 from bottom of the firſt column, after "*enow*" add "and *cuckow*."—There is alſo an anomaly ariſing from evident corruptneſs of pronunciation, and which would require a ſeparate and additional line among the triphthongs; namely, "*leeward*," to be claſſed in column XII. of the Table.—Page 16, Abſtract I., in the line denoted by "ì," add "uí;" and in the line denoted by "ù," add "[eew]:" and Abſtract II., in the line denoted by "uí," add "ì;" and make an additional line to be denoted by "[eew]," oppoſite to which place "ù."

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT *of the preſent* STATE *of* GHENT, *from the recent* TRAVELS *of* CAMUS.

IN paſſing from Antwerp to Ghent, that is, to enter into the country properly called Flanders, we muſt croſs the Scheldt. The tide does not permit this every hour of the day; and the winds do not allow it every day indiſcriminately. If they are contrary, one muſt go up as far as Malines, or even to Bruſſels, to avoid the paſſage. On the other ſide of the Scheldt we firſt come near the place called the Head of Flanders, to a ſmall village, and, at the diſtance of four leagues further, to a town, the name of which is St. Nicolas. From hence to Ghent is about eight leagues: the diſtance over the ſand makes but two; the remainder of the road is a magnificent cauſeway, often through an avenue of trees. On each ſide there is an almoſt continued range of neat dwellings, built of bricks, and ornamented with gardens and hedges cut in a moſt pleaſing taſte. At St. Nicolas, which, as I have ſaid, is only a town, the beds and furniture in the meaneſt inns are mahogany.

Agriculture is in a fine and flouriſhing ſtate through all the Low Countries, but particularly in Flanders; and the department of the Scheldt, in which Ghent is the principal place, is the domain in which it appears to dwell and ſmile with the greateſt delight. The population of this department is alſo immenſe. It is reckoned indeed but thin in a ſpace of about thirty-three ſquare leagues, formerly called Dutch Flanders, becauſe they reckon only a thouſand and fifty-five inhabitants to a ſquare league; but in the reſt of the department, in a ſpace of a hundred and forty-eight ſquare leagues, each league has three thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-ſix inhabitants. This is not a country where they work with particular neatneſs; nor do they beſt underſtand the alternate change of ſeeds. The earth does not chooſe to nouriſh many crops with divers juices in the courſe of one and the ſame year.

Nothing can be compared with the ability and perſeverance of the farmers, but the induſtry and activity in the towns, particularly of Ghent. A family compoſed of thirteen perſons, brothers, ſiſters, and brothers-in-law, form a tan-yard, a paternal eſtabliſhment, the ſource of all the fortune of the houſe, where a hundred thouſand ſkins fill, at the ſame time, pits ranged in a neat order, firmly lined, and ſeparated from each other by paths paved with marble. This falls principally to the lot of the youngeſt brothers. They have been labourers in the tannery before they conduct it as heads. They then amuſe themſelves with eſſays to tan with all manner of barks, with common cinnamon. Womens' gloves are made of goat-ſkin tanned after this manner.—Theſe gloves, which ſell at eighteen francs a pair, are greatly impregnated with the ſcent of the cinnamon. In this eſtabliſhment are prepared the legs of elaſtic boots, from horſes' hides, which, after ſtretching ſufficiently to receive the heel and inſtep of the foot, contract themſelves, and fit the leg like the fineſt ſtockings. The preparation conſiſts in bringing back, or, if one may ſay ſo, heaping, the fibres one on another in ſuch a manner, that a ſquare piece of leather ſhall, partly, enlarge itſelf ſo as to cover the calf, and become very ſtraight, but thicker, where it covers the lower part of the leg. As the foot enters, the thickneſs of the leg of the boot decreaſes, but recovers itſelf when on the leg.

Other brothers either direct the works of a cotton-manufactory, for which the Carthuſian convent is too little, or ſuperintend the labours of the Bridewell. Every where there are buildings neceſſary for all kinds of labour, workhouſes, and magazines in a good condition: the acceſſory buildings are agreeable, the ſaloons ornamented, and the gardens delightful. Here is the happy family of the Bawens, which has a colony at Paſſi, near Paris. It has multiplied and perfected the mull-jennys, or machines for ſpinning cotton. It has, at the ſame time, ſet up machines for ſpinning of flax, an operation more difficult when applied to flax than cotton, becauſe the cotton runs, ſo to ſpeak, of itſelf, on cylinders, on which it is carded into tubes, where they collect the firſt dreſſings of the thread; whereas it is neceſſary to draw the flax, and even to ſteep it.

I have to deſcribe many other manufactories eſtabliſhed at Ghent: but I haſten to ſpeak of the houſe of confinement, or the Bridewell, the labours of which are under the direction of the Meſſrs. Bawens; and I recollect that I promiſed to compare it with that of Vilvord. Let not the name of a priſon, or bridewell, frighten any one. There are few houſes which ſo well deſerve the name

name of a houſe of beneficence, on account of the advantages which the unhappy perſons collected there derive from it. The Bridewells of Vilvord and of Ghent have been built about forty years, under the former government of the Low Countries, at the expence of the provinces, when they cleared them of vagabonds, and of convicts condemned for their crimes. Both ſtand on the borders of a canal, near water, ſo neceſſary for eſtabliſhments of this kind. The houſe at Vilvord is in a very low ſituation, ſurrounded with water, and often enveloped in fogs.

Howard has given an account of theſe eſtabliſhments in his "State of Priſons." He has furniſhed a plan of the houſe at Ghent, which he prefers to that of Vilvord. He particularly praiſes the obligation to work introduced into each houſe; and he laments the difference which he diſcovered on his ſecond journey, from the ceſſation of labour, after the too raſh orders of the Emperor Joſeph II.

The buildings are large: that of Vilvord can contain two thouſand: that of Ghent can receive nine hundred. They are not built on the ſame plan. At Vilvord are two great ſquare courts, ſurrounded with buildings, from which they command a view all over the courts, one deſigned for men, the other for women. A ſeparate ward is reſerved for invalid paupers. At Ghent the entrance is into an octagonal court. No priſoner has a ſight of this court, nor is allowed the uſe of it. It is a kind of area, which leads to the main buildings, raiſed on each ſide of the octagon, or, to ſpeak more correctly, on five of its faces, for the other three are not yet built on: each of theſe five piles of building has its own court, ſurrounded with edifices appropriate to it.

Each houſe is well aired, well whitened, and kept clean. Both are furniſhed with large rooms for work, kitchens, ſpacious rooms to eat in, cells for the priſoners to ſleep in, and infirmaries for the ſick. At Ghent, moreover, there are ſhops for joiners, a carpenter's yard, and forges. At Ghent the priſoners ſleep ſeparately; each cell has a cloaths-preſs dug out of the wall. The light and air enter through an hole about five inches made in the door of the cell. This hole is ſecured by bars, and is ſhut by means of a board, which, when the wicket is open, forms a table. The door and the hole communicate with a wide gallery, the windows of which are free and open. At Vilvord the priſoners lie two in a cell, which has a high window, that opens directly into the court. The cells allotted to two girls are ſeparated by a wide gallery open at each end: and during the time which the priſoners paſs in the workſhops, they open the doors and windows of all the cells, that the air may be completely renewed. Let me be excuſed repeating it, that the walls of both theſe places are of a brighter white than thoſe of the beſt hotels in Paris.

As to their actual deſtination, the houſes of Vilvord and of Ghent receive the criminals ſentenced to impriſonment from nine united departments, and ſome neighbouring diſtricts. They ſend, beſides, to Vilvord, the indigent invalids of the town of Bruſſels; but they are under a particular management, as in an aſylum open to the unfortunate, and not as in a priſon. They have no communication with the priſoners. They are permitted to go in and out at any hour of the day. The apartment for the men is ſeparated from that for the women. They are fed and clothed at the expence of the Government. On the 8th of Vendemiaire of the 11th year, there were at Vilvord about three hundred invalid paupers. I ſhall ſpeak no more of this diſtinct apartment, but ſhall confine myſelf for the future to that of the priſoners.

On the 8th of Vendemiaire there were at Vilvord eight hundred. On the 20th of the ſame month the priſoners at Ghent amounted to about ſeven hundred. The buildings at Ghent are larger, and more divided. Not the ſexes only are ſeparated, but they divide the priſoners into different claſſes, according to the cauſe and duration of their confinement.

In both houſes the labour and maintenance are farmed; that is to ſay, ſome one perſon, or a company, (the Bawens at Ghent,) engage for the privilege of putting the priſoners to work, and of having the profit of their labour, on condition of maintaining them, and of paying them ſuitable wages.

The diet of a priſoner who does not work, is a ſoup made of roots, bread and water. The daily expence for a priſoner in this ſtate, at Ghent, is 4½ centimes. But they are obliged to work when they are able. The puniſhment for refuſal is the dungeon: the recompence for work is a greater ſupply of food, and wages, part of which is reſerved till the diſcharge of the priſoner from the houſe. The food

is taken in the eating-room, from whence they go into the courts to take the air, and refresh themselves.

At first they executed, at Vilvord, curious pieces of dimity, and other woven articles. These goods, it must be acknowledged, were not adapted to the workmen employed, nor suited for a quick sale. They confine themselves, at present, to coarse cloths, and linen; and yet they are sometimes overstocked with this kind of merchandize.

At Ghent nothing curious is fabricated; but they perform all sorts of work in iron, in wood, in spinning by machines, and in weaving with a flying shuttle. Here it was that Messrs. Bawens made the first attempts to spin flax with a machine.

Every workshop, every room of labour, is under the care of two inspectors; one of work, the other of police. The labourers are ranged in two or three rows. Silence and order pervade the whole. The general police is entrusted to a chief, who is called the Commandant, and has soldiers with him. They who keep guard at Vilvord are drawn from the battalions stationed at Brussels. The men who supply these battalions are changed, as they are in other military posts, after a certain number of days. At Ghent the guard is fixed, composed of forty-one men, to whom it is seldom permitted to go into the town. I cannot give a more precise idea of the strict and exact police of this house, than by appealing to the security with which they trust to the convicts iron and wood, and all kinds of tools. I have seen more than thirty smiths in one shop, working the iron with as much liberty as they would have done in the shop of a master. I cannot give a more favourable idea of the manner in which they are treated in this house, than by relating a fact which happened a few days before I visited it. Two prisoners made their escape. On the second day after their flight, one of them returned to ask forgiveness. He was restored to his cell, and to his place at work.

This part of my journey was printed off, when I received from Ghent a description of the House of Confinement, more particular and more interesting than that which was given by Howard. It is intitled "A Memoir on the Means of Reforming Beggars and Malefactors, and of rendering them Useful to the State; proposed to the Assembly of Deputies of Viscount Vilain XIV., and presented to the Corporations and Administrations of the States of Flanders, in the year 1775." Ghent, Goesin, 1 vol. 4to. It contains plans of the ground-plot and elevation of the house; its rules; specimens of its account-books, stating the number and names of the prisoners, their work, the objects on which they are employed, the receipts and disbursements. It is one of the finest monuments of beneficence and philanthropy.

Vilvord, if the house at Ghent did not exist, would be a model for houses of confinement. The house at Ghent exceeds all that I have ever read of or seen.

The result of these two establishments, considered with respect to the advantages which society derives from them, is,—1. That the houses of Ghent and Vilvord furnish to commerce two great manufactories, peopled with about fifteen hundred workmen, who are in continual activity.—2. That every year, allowing five years for the common period of confinement, a hundred persons leave these houses, who entered into them without having the power of gaining a livelihood by lawful means, or who had lost those means by idleness, beggary, and vice. They return to society formed to labour, with an ability to support existence by honest and virtuous earnings, perfected in the arts which they had begun to practise, and deriving from the savings which had been made for them, resources for the first purchase of materials and tools. Happy country! where to punish is to benefit; where correction consists only in the application of the means by which a man is rendered useful to himself and others.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MUCH as the public may be gratified by the late very curious edition of the Letters of Junius, yet I may perhaps be excused for offering a few remarks on the arguments by which Mr. Almon endeavours to prove that they are the productions of Boyd; and for hazarding, in my turn, a conjecture, which, though it is liable to uncertainty, may perhaps appear to be probable.

Amidst the variety of curious matter introduced by Mr. Almon, it cannot be expected that I should notice every trifling remark or circumstance: I shall merely examine a few of the most striking arguments which appear in favour of his opinion, and shall leave the more minute part of his evidence to be answered by

by a more acute or induſtrious correſpondent.

The firſt fact adduced by Mr. Almon is the ſimilarity of the hand-writing of Boyd to that of Junius; but ſurely the very caſual obſervation of the manuſcript which Mr. Almon had it in his power to make, was not ſufficient to enable him to decide the point with ſufficient accuracy. It appears that Boyd had been accuſtomed to diſguiſe his hand; and Mr. A. muſt have had therefore the ſingular felicity to diſcover in the outlines of a diſguiſed writing the ſame characteriſtic marks which diſtinguiſhed the genuine manuſcript of Boyd. It is of no importance to ſay, that the acknowledged writing of Boyd which was ſeen by Mr. Almon, may have been likewiſe diſguiſed, ſince it is utterly improbable that Boyd ſhould diſguiſe his writing to facilitate deceit; and yet that he ſhould allow this diſguiſed hand to be ſeen by Mr. Almon,—that he ſhould uſe a maſk for the purpoſe of concealment, and yet wear it in the company of his friends.

The change of colour in Boyd's countenance upon the queſtion of Mr. Almon, may be ſufficiently accounted for from ſurpriſe, or modeſty, without ſuppoſing it to have ariſen from his confuſion at the diſcovery. Any man taxed with the writing of a paper, would behave in the ſame manner, though the accuſation might be totally groundleſs. Although Boyd, perhaps, after cool deliberation, might have had no objection to be conſidered as Junius, yet the firſt diſcloſure of ſuch a ſuſpicion might naturally confound him. So much likewiſe depends upon the manner of hinting ſuch a conjecture, that it would be totally impoſſible to draw any inference from the behaviour of Boyd, whatever it may have been, unleſs we knew the exact words in which Mr. Almon addreſſed him.

The political attachment of Boyd to Lord Shelburne's party is of little conſequence to the argument, ſince the ſame reaſoning might equally apply to all the followers of that party. The effect of the application to Mr. Grattan ſeems likewiſe to contradict many of Mr. Almon's inferences; and it has not yet been explained, even allowing to Boyd an extraordinary attachment to the Shelburne party, what motive of zeal or ambition could excite him to an attack ſo bold and virulent, which nothing but perſonal reſentment could excite, nor perſonal injury excuſe.

With regard to the ſimilarity of the writings of Boyd to that of Junius, they appear to me to poſſeſs all the ſingularities of that writer, without any of his beauties. Junius is arch, witty, and malignant: his ſtyle, though often incorrect, and ſometimes feeble, is always ſmooth, elegant, and pointed. His wit is that of the courtier and the gentleman: it has all the ſharpneſs of ſatire, without any of its coarſeneſs; and directs the ſmile or the indignation of its reader, without exciting his hatred or diſguſt againſt its author. We ſometimes wonder at his boldneſs, and are ſometimes ſurpriſed by the weakneſs of his arguments; but we always reſpect him as one whoſe wit and talents might excuſe greater impropriеties, and do honour to a better cauſe.

But the writings of Boyd are remarkable for ſtiffneſs of diction, and ſeverity of ſentiment, except in thoſe paſſages which are copied from Junius: there is nothing playful, nothing poignant. He appears as a plain country-gentleman, whoſe vanity had incited him to imitate the manners and diction of a courtier. What he quotes from his maſter is totally diſfigured. Out of the many plagiariſms from Junius, there is not one which does not diſgrace the original by ſome awkward tranſpoſition of the words, or ſome ſuperfluous amplification of the thought. In thoſe paſſages where he has truſted to his own powers, his reaſoning is without grace, and his wit without delicacy. It is impoſſible to ſuppoſe that Junius could diſguiſe himſelf in ſuch a manner, or that his powers could have declined with ſo much rapidity. If we allow Boyd not to be Junius, every difficulty will be explained. We ſhall then perceive that he propoſed that writer for his model, without being able to attain his elegance of ſtyle, or his perſpicuity of thought.

There is one circumſtance mentioned by Mr. Almon, which may give room for ſome ſuſpicion that Boyd ſometimes aſſumed the character of Junius, or at leaſt of the friend of Junius. He informed his wife that Junius was the writer of the Epiſtle to Sir William Chambers. This aſſertion Mr. Almon has aſſerted to be falſe; and it muſt therefore be allowed that Boyd wiſhed to aſſume an honour to which he had no claim, or that he knew nothing of the matter. With regard to the aſſertion, that a clergyman now alive is the writer of the Epiſtle to Sir William Chambers, I am inclined to believe that Mr. Almon was miſtaken or deceived. It is extremely probable that he

he knew nothing of the author, and that the clergyman he mentions was only entrusted with the MS. of his friend. However this may be, I know that Mr. Mason frequently alluded to several expressions in the Heroic Epistle before its appearance, and that after his death the rude draught was found among his papers. Should his posthumous works be published, an event which is only retarded through considerations of delicacy, some further light may perhaps be thrown upon the subject. Mr. Phillips would perform an acceptable service to the public by printing a *fac-simile* of the MS. in his possession, in the Monthly Magazine.

If Mr. Almon's arguments, however, have failed to convince me of the justice of his own opinion, they have presented a suggestion to my mind, which, although it may be liable to the fate of other conjectures upon the same subject, is at least sanctioned by probability. Mr. Almon, in the course of his reasoning on the subject, mentions the supposition that the Marquis of Lansdowne was Junius; and, although he pays little credit to the conjecture, he relates many circumstances which support it. The same reasoning which induced Mr. Almon to suppose that Boyd was excited by party-spirit to attack the Ministry, will apply much more strongly to the Earl of Shelburne. He was incited not only by political views, but by private resentment. When questioned upon the subject, he was always cautious in his answers; but said that he thought the real author had not yet been mentioned. His fortune, and his intimacy with the great, enabled him to know the private characters and intrigues of the most celebrated characters of the age. His legal knowledge may be easily supposed to have been as extensive as that of Junius; and, what is more important than all, his station rendered it unnecessary for him to court fame or fortune by a disclosure of his name. It is impossible to assign any reason why Boyd, if he was Junius, in the midst of distress and poverty, should have preserved a secret, the disclosure of which would have elevated him to fame and affluence; but if we ascribe the Letters of Junius to the Marquis of Lansdowne, every difficulty vanishes: we may read that *his rank and fortune placed him above a common bribe* without wonder or distrust: his acrimony, his pride, his knowledge, and his boldness, are accounted for: and we may consider his concealment without astonishment.

Any of your Correspondents who differ from me, may perhaps oblige the world by their opinions; and however my conclusions may oppose those of Mr. Almon, my respect for his memory compels me to pay a just tribute to his variety of remark, his unremitting industry, and his reverence for truth. With that candour which ought always to distinguish the man who supports only a probable opinion, he relates whatever may oppose his conjectures, as well as what may favour them; and I am sure that if he had yet been living, he would not have been displeased to read the present observations. I am, &c. B. B.

Cambridge, June 7, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* SETTLEMENT *of the* ANGLO-SAXONS *in* BRITAIN. *From the* DANISH *of* SUHM.*

IN 477, Ella, a native of Saxony, no doubt the first chief of that people in Britain, came there with his three sons, Cymen, Pleting, and Cissa, in three ships; and landed at a place afterwards called *Cymenes-ear*, a name that now is lost, but it was certainly in the neighbourhood of Vettering, in Sussex. Here he killed a great number of the Britons, and compelled the rest of them to fly to the great forest *Andredes-Leog*, which lies partly in Kent, partly in Sussex, in the latter of which counties Ella began to establish himself; yet he did not assume the name of king during the life-time of Hengst. What procured him this victory was, that the Britons fought in a promiscuous crowd, without order and concert; his Saxons,† on the contrary, in a close body, and in good order. Whether this Ella was a chief of the Saxons to the north, or of those to the south of the Elbe, I shall

* The Settlement of the Anglo Saxons in Britain, inserted in the Monthly Magazine for May, 1806, was extracted and translated from Suhm's History of Denmark, *(Danmarks Historie, ved P. F. Suhm,)* vol. 1, p 245-249, and 297-299. What was inserted in the Number for September, was taken from the same author and vol., p. 299-302.

† It has been observed already, that the name of *Saxons* is derived from *sax* a kind of swords used by those people. I shall here add, that *sax* is still a word in the Danish language, signifying a pair of scissors, which at once confirms the above etymology of the word *Saxons*, and also proves the great intercourse and connexion that has of old subsisted between the Danes and the Saxons. This and the

ſhall not venture to determine, though I rather incline to believe the latter, becauſe none of the ancient hiſtorians deduce his pedigree from Odin. Some years before this time (A. D. 471,) the Saxons are ſaid, from Britain, to have ravaged the Iriſh coaſts, and to have carried off their firſt booty from thence. In the year 481 Vortigern loſt his life: his name is curſed by the ancient Engliſh, eſpecially by the Britiſh hiſtorians, who relate that he was burnt to death by the Roman Aurelius Ambroſius, in Cambria or Cornwall, in the city of *Din-Gurtigirn*, which he had himſelf founded, and called after his own name; after which Aurelius was advanced to the throne, who is alſo called by quite a different name, *Uther Pendragon*.* There were however in other parts of Britain many petty kings beſides him, as may be ſeen in Gildas. Aurelius firſt applied himſelf to reſtoring ſomewhat of order and good condition in his country; then, with ſome other Britiſh kings, he took the field againſt Ella, with whom a battle was fought at *Mearredes Burnanſtede*. After a great ſlaughter on both ſides, Ella was driven off the field; on which he ſent to his native country for freſh troops.

Aurelius now turned his forces againſt the Angles, who had ſettled in Northumberland, whom he thought the more dangerous for their bordering upon the countries of the Picts and Scots, who were often viſited by the Danes and Norwegians, by which they might eaſily obtain aſſiſtance from thoſe warlike people. During the war Hengiſt died, (A D. 488,) who had firſt conducted the Jutes and Angles into Britain, and who had conquered Kent, where the ſucceeding kings deſcended from him for more than three hundred years. Orrich, or Eſca, his ſon, who was then in Northumberland, on receiving intelligence of the death of his father, repaired to Kent; and no military exploits having been recorded either of him or of his ſon and grandſon, it ſeems that they were contented with the country they poſſeſſed, and with the precedence which was conceded them by the other Engliſh and Saxon princes in Britain, becauſe they deſcended from the firſt conqueror.

The departure of Orrich from Northumberland turned the balance of power in favour of Aurelius, who beſieged Octa, the ſon, and Eliſa, or Eoſa, the brother, of Hors, in York, where he compelled them to ſurrender. Octa came out of the city, having a chain in his hand, and ſand ſtrewed on his head. "My Gods are vanquiſhed, (he ſaid,) and thy God is victorious. If thou wilt not ſhew mercy, tie me with this chain." But Aurelius, after the advice of Biſhop Eldad, granted them pardon, and placed them on the frontiers of Scotland, to defend the country againſt the incurſions of the Picts and Scots, (A.D. 489.) He formed an alliance with them, and beſtowed on Octa the title of duke, which his ſucceſſors bore for a long time, until Ida again aſſumed the title of king. After this Aurelius cauſed the churches that had been burnt and deſtroyed in Northumberland to be rebuilt, and put every thing there in the beſt poſſible condition.

But while he was thus victorious in the North, Ella gathered ſtrength in the South. Having received conſiderable reinforcements from Saxony, he laid ſiege to *Andredeceſter*, a fortified place near the ſea, which is now called Pemſey, in Suſſex. The ſiege was protracted for ſome time by the Britons continually haraſſing him with their light-troops, who were archers, and quickly retreated whenever he purſued them. To obviate this, he contrived to divide his army into two bodies, with one of which he made head againſt the Britons, while with the other he attacked the city, which at length he took, and turned into a heap of ſtones, having put all the inhabitants, not one excepted, to the ſword, and thereby confirmed the aſſertion of Salvianus, an author from thoſe times, that the Saxons were extremely cruel, whereas he much commends them for chaſtity; which account highly agrees with what St Bonifacius relates of them in a later period, namely, in the 8th century. By this conqueſt Ella laid the foundation of the kingdom of Suſſex, and from that time he aſſumed the appellation of king.

Hardly had Aurelius marched his forces towards the ſouth, before Octa and Eoſa took up arms, and coming from the frontiers of Scotland as far as York, laid

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the foregoing notes, except two, (one, p. 309, concerning the uſe of Saxons for Engliſh; the other, p. 311, concerning *kél* as the name of ſhips,) are by the Tranſlator.

* The Chronology, the events of the times, and the contradictory accounts of the hiſtorians, can no other way be reconciled, than by aſſuming that Uther and Aurelius have been one perſon, though Galfrid makes them two brothers. This allowed, I ſhould conjecture that Uther was his Britiſh, Aurelius Ambroſius his Roman, and Pendragon his ſurname.

laid every thing waſte with fire and ſword. At York an engagement took place between them and Aurelius, in which the Angles were victorious, and purſued the Britons to Mount *Damen**, where they encloſed them; but in the night the Britons made an unexpected ſally, killed ſome thouſands of the Angles, and took Octa and Eoſa priſoners, whom afterwards Aurelius detained in captivity for ſome time. After this victory he took Alcluid, now Dun-Briton,† put every thing there in good condition, and made war on the Scotiſh tribes, ſome of whom he ſubdued. But the Angles and Saxons were like the Hydra of Hercules: no ſooner was one party overcome, than another aroſe. For ſhortly after this, (A.D. 495,) Cerdic, a Saxon, and his ſon Cynric, came from Ditmarſh, as it ſeems, with five ſhips, and landing at *Cerdis-ear*, now Calſhot, in Hampſhire, they fought, on the very ſame day, with the Britons on the ſhore cloſe to their ſhips. Night put an end to the engagement, when the Britons retreated, and theſe new gueſts gradually ſpread themſelves along the coaſt, and afterwards eſtabliſhed the kingdom of Weſſex. Cerdic is ſaid already to have diſtinguiſhed himſelf at home as a great warrior, and, encouraged by his ſucceſs and experience in war, to have reſolved, after the example of his compatriots, to ſeek his fortune in Britain. About this time the Angles eſtabliſhed a new kingdom in Lindſey, which was founded by a certain Cretta, who deſcended from Vegdeg,‡ from whom Hengſt was alſo deſcended. Paſcentius, the ſon of Vortigern, who had taken refuge among the ancient Angles, and was probably the ſon of Rowen, came to Britain about the ſame time with a ſtrong army, but was routed, and fled into Ireland, where he obtained aſſiſtance from one of the petty kings of that iſland, whoſe name was Gilloman. They both croſſed the ſea to Cambria, where they were defeated in a battle, and ſlain by Aurelius.

At the cloſe of the 5th century fifty-one years were elapſed after the Saxons had arrived in Britain with an intention of eſtabliſhing themſelves there, and their affairs ſtood thus.—The Jutes had a little but well-founded kingdom in Kent. The Angles had another in Lindſey; and of their race were alſo the governing Dukes of Northumberland, whoſe dominion was ſtill on a weak footing. The Saxons to the north of the Elbe had fixed themſelves in Weſſex, and thoſe to the ſouth of that river had eſtabliſhed a kingdom in Suſſex, where Ella, in the next century, ſhews himſelf as the moſt powerful of thoſe foreign rulers in Britain. But the kingdom of Suſſex is alſo the only one that can, with any degree of reaſon, be aſcribed to the ſouthern Saxons.

* This mountain, probably, has alſo been called *Mons Badonicus*, as well as another in Somerſetſhire, which is known by that name, where Arthur, the ſon of Aurelius, in the year 520, gained an important victory; for Gildas, an author of thoſe times, mentions a battle at *Mons Badonicus* 44 years after the arrival of the Angles; and after him Beda ſpeaks of it.

† It is alſo called Dunbarton, and lies in Lenox, in Scotland; whence it may be ſeen how far the territory of the Britons ſtill at thoſe times extended into Scotland.

‡ Son of Hugleik, or the Saxon Odin.—*Tranſlator.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE juſt celebrity of your Miſcellany as a vehicle of public information induces me to requeſt your early inſertion of this, as it would be particularly pleaſing to me to obtain the information I deſire prior to the enſuing ſeed-ſeaſon for wheat.

Though the drilling ſyſtem of huſbandry appears to be gaining ground daily, a ſatisfactory implement for depoſiting the corn in the rows is (in this neighbourhood at leaſt,) ſtill a deſideratum. Mr. Cooke's machine, though in many reſpects a valuable inſtrument, is yet ſubject to great objections, amongſt which the following are moſt notorious.—1. It will not drill regularly over uneven ground, ſhedding the ſeed very rapidly on any ſudden aſcent, and ſowing none where the declivity is unexpected; ſo that in drilling across ridges, for inſtance, the aſcending half of the ridge will be ſowed too thick, the deſcending not at all.—2. In putting the horſe that draws the machine back a few ſteps, which is often neceſſary from the awkwardneſs of the machine itſelf, in turning ſhort round it is very liable to throw the corn out of the open ſeed-box in very conſiderable quantities by the retrograde motion of the cups.—3. This machine ſows no corn till the cylinder has made half a revolution, equal to about a yard in length of row, by which means the work has a very irregular termination, and there is often a neceſſity of filling up the vacant ſpaces by hand.

Other

Other machines not subject to the above objections are equally deficient in other respects; as those which strickle the corn from a revolving cylinder, by means of brushes, are quite incapable of sowing corn prepared with lime or otherwise; for if the seed be not perfectly dry and clean, the brushes are very soon torn in pieces.

It would be conferring an obligation on myself as an individual, and doubtless there are many others in my situation who would be equally glad with me, if any of your numerous agricultural readers would inform me whether there be any machine to which the foregoing objections will not apply, and where it is to be procured.

May I likewise ask if any threshing-machine is made, and by whom, that is not subject to derangement by small stones, which are inevitably taken up with barley or oats, as I was once present when a machine was nearly destroyed by a stone not weighing half an ounce.

I would also ask, what would be the expence of the smallest machine that will thresh clean, and so fast, as to have a decided superiority over the flail?

I am, Sir, &c., J. P.

Gloucestershire, August 22, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *made during a* TOUR *through the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.—NO. X.

HAVING carried your readers to the confluence of those beautiful rivers which form the celebrated Ohio, and described Pittsburgh,* permit me, before I cross the Alleghany, and enter on the country so late an Indian wilderness, to state such statistical facts as could not properly be introduced into the history of my journey. I am the more induced thereto by an opinion that the importance of this country is not sufficiently understood in yours, by the aspect the two nations present each other, and by a firm belief, that, should the present Administration of Great Britain pursue towards the United States the same conduct as was practised by the last, this nation will take such steps as will be severely rued in yours. Believe me, and I wish sincerely your politicians to believe me, that the sense of this nation is against you, more especially since the aggression and murder of Pierce at New-York by one of your commanders. It is true we deprecate war, for we know, if it will not actually render us miserable, it will retard the progress of our national happiness; but sooner than permit our free citizens to be murdered and impressed, their property plundered, and our national character dishonoured, we will in the first instance cease to deal with you, next let loose our privateers, and enter into the unprofitable, detestable, and impious contest, of "trying which nation can do the other the most harm."

The country on the western side of the Alleghany Mountains, known in the United States as the Western Country, affords the most lofty ideas of the rapidly increasing greatness of this Union. When George III. came to the throne of England, there were no settlements on this side the ridge, and soon afterwards a proclamation was issued by the King in Council, which prohibited settlements being made there. This prohibition I have always considered as one of the great producing causes of our glorious revolution. It concentrated our people. The ardent spirits who would have opened their way into the wilderness, were compelled to stay on the eastern coast; and those who would gladly have spent their lives in clearing the interior, were necessitated to employ their energies in defence of their freedom. This proclamation prevented their enjoyment of perhaps the most fertile country of the world, and thousands saw no means of settling their families in it, and participating in the gifts Nature had so plentifully blessed Western America with, except by enforcing the independence of the Union. Since that period the population of this immense country has increased beyond any calculation: it is, I think, at present represented by twenty-one members of Congress, chosen according to the regulations of the last census, which allows one representative for about 33,000 constituents.

The population of Kentucky is represented by five members in the House of Representatives of the United States; and should the next census be taken in the year 1810, and established on the same

* In stating the manufactories of Pittsburgh, I did not mention the articles which are made in all the towns in the United States, such as hats, saddlery, shoes and boots, &c., &c.; but I ought to have noticed the coppersmiths and cabinet-makers, as the demand for their labour, particularly copper stills, to carry down the Ohio, is very great, and rapidly increasing. There are also three newspapers published in Pittsburgh.

ſame baſis of population with the laſt, there is every reaſon to believe that ſtate will return twelve members.

Ohio, which at the laſt enumeration poſſeſſed but 42,179 inhabitants, it is not doubted will at that period have upwards of 200,000 citizens.

Nor are the ſymptoms of proſperity confined to the Weſtern Country. Our fiſheries are becoming every day more and more important. In June, 1804, out of 1526 veſſels at that time fiſhing on the Banks of Newfoundland, 1023 belonged to citizens of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts alone. In October of that year the little town of Portland, in the diſtrict of Maine, in that ſtate, actually poſſeſſed 11 tons of ſhipping for every inhabitant it contained, excluſive of veſſels building. Theſe facts may enable you ſomewhat to judge of our offenſive powers, ſhould they be forced into action.

Our imports from Great Britain and her dependencies are very great, and yearly increaſing. One veſſel brought from England to New-York, and depoſited in the poſt-office there, at one time in the year 1804, as many letters as produced to the poſt-office eſtabliſhment of the United States upwards of 600 dollars. In that year the weight of the letters which paſſed through the poſt-office of the city of Waſhington was eſtimated at upwards of 800,000lbs. The increaſe of this eſtabliſhment, and of courſe of the commerce and intercourſe of our country, may be calculated by the following facts, that about 15 years back, when Mr. Pickering was poſt-maſter-general, the number of poſt-offices in the United States was but 156: there are at this hour 1577. Our mails were then not carried more than 2700 miles: now that benefit is extended upwards of 33,000 miles; and the actual products of the poſt-offices in either New-York or Philadelphia exceed the products of all the offices of the United States during Mr. Pickering's adminiſtration.

Uncurled hitherto with wars, our male population is calculated to exceed the female at the rate of 100 of the former to 96 of the latter.

There are upwards of 300 newſpapers publiſhed in the United States; and it is ſuppoſed each paper averages 2000 readers. And can ſuch a people be expected to ſubmit to injuſtice? Will they not rather prefer open war to "war in diſguiſe?" Deteſting war as I do, yet I have no heſitation to ſay they ought.

Our national income daily increaſes and becomes leſs dependent on commerce; for as our population increaſes, ſo does the demand for the weſtern lands of the United States. In the year ending the 30th of June, 1803, thoſe ſales produced only 124,000 dollars. In the year ending on the ſame day in 1804, they produced 176,290 dollars: and in the year which ended on the 30th of laſt June, the ſales yielded 266,000 dollars.

Such, Sir, are the rapid advances to manhood making by the young giant of the Weſt: cauſe him not, I pray you, to put on his armour; for his anger will be fierce, his wrath deſtructive.

The above facts are put together in a very deſultory manner. If, however, the inferences I have adduced are attended to, they may lead a country I eſteem, (for I was educated in her boſom,) which contains a father I reverence, and many friends that I love, to adopt towards this, the faireſt ſeat of liberty and political happineſs the world ever witneſſed, a conduct, mild, conciliatory, and honeſt,—ſuch as will ſecure her our affection, and thereby nearly a monopoly of our trade. Britain, by ſuch conduct, would become a depoſit of our wealth, and every increaſe of our population would increaſe her commercial and manufacturing importance, duplicate her reſources, and conſequently, on the ſureſt baſis, augment her power.

I remain, Sir, reſpectfully yours,

R. DINMORE.

Alexandria, April 25, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CHANCE has thrown into my way a Collection of Sonatinas for the Piano-forte by Meſſrs. John and William Crotch, which I mention on account of their having prefixed to each movement the length of a pendulum proper to vibrate the quavers or crotchets of that movement, and referring for further information to ſome remarks on that ſubject in your Magazine for January, 1800. I acknowledge that at the firſt impreſſion I readily conceived, and experiment has convinced me, that it may be applied with great utility to point out to performers the true time deſigned by the compoſer, if he would adopt the plan of placing at the head of each movement the length of the pendulum required to meaſure the duration of the quaver, crotchet, or bar. But I think the idea may be much

much farther extended, if any experienced muſician would take the pains to aſcertain by a pendulum the true meaſure of all the movements in the Meſſiah, in the mode and manner given in W. C.'s remarks, and print them in the ſize of a ſheet-ſong, which would eaſily comprize the whole. Surely ſuch a Table would not be expenſive in preparing for the preſs; and its circulation would amply repay the labour and time of the compilation, and we ſhould at leaſt reduce to an unerring ſtandard the time of every air as it is now performed by the moſt approved leaders. Should the experiment ſucceed, it might be extended to the other Oratorios of Handel, the Creation of Haydn, and other works of merit and magnitude; and I would plead for its univerſal adoption by future compoſers, by which means people ſecluded in the country, without the means of hearing muſical performances, might approach nearer to the original deſign than is poſſible by the vague and moſt uncertain directions in preſent uſe.

With this obſervation I will conclude. The vibrations of a pendulum of tolerable length are ſo much better aſcertained than thoſe of a ſhort one, that I would not uſe one of leſs than twelve inches; and if it then vibrates too ſlowly for a quaver, I would make it commenſurate to the crotchet, the half-bar, or bar, as circumſtances required. W. C.'s Table ſeems to be conſtructed with ſufficient accuracy, and proves him well qualified, and may ſerve as a model for thoſe I propoſe. If this hint ſhould attract his notice, or that of any other experienced muſician, my end is anſwered.

I remain, Sir, &c., G. I.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Number 146, page 66, you mention, "An important fact with regard to the theory of electricity has recently been diſcovered by M. Bienvenu. By varying his experiments he has found, in contradiction to the received opinion, that glaſs and roſin produce the ſame kind of electricity, and that the difference depends upon the rubbers."

That this is no new diſcovery, the following quotation from Cavallo's Complete Treatiſe on Electricity, vol. 1, p. 20, (Lond., 1795,) will clearly ſhew; and, if I miſtake not, it is mentioned in ſome publication many years before.

"'In the following Table (given p. 21,) may be ſeen what electricity will be excited in different bodies when rubbed with different ſubſtances. Smooth glaſs, for inſtance, will be found by this Table to acquire poſitive electricity when rubbed with any ſubſtance hitherto tried, except the back of a cat, (by which I mean the ſkin of a cat while on the animal alive.) Rough glaſs, viz., glaſs the poliſh of which has been deſtroyed by emery or otherwiſe, will be found to acquire the poſitive electricity when rubbed with dry oiled ſilk, ſulphur, &c.; and the negative when rubbed with woollen-cloth, the hand, &c."

The following principle does not appear to be mentioned ſo generally as it ſhould be, as a conſtant effect of electric excitation, which is, that when two ſubſtances are rubbed together, they both become electrified, one in the *plus* ſtate, the other in the *minus*. For example, when ſmooth glaſs, as above mentioned, is rubbed with ſilk, the ſilk is excited at the ſame time, and ſo with other ſubſtances; the two bodies becoming in a contrary ſtate,—one, according to the received hypotheſis, giving off the fluid to the other.

Quere.—Do not the principal electric phenomena, or effects, depend on the different ſtates of condenſation and rarification of the fluid, more than on the additional quantity and deficiency only, as uſually imagined. For an illuſtration of this ſuppoſition ſee Tilloch's Philoſophical Magazine, July 1803, p. 73.

I am, Sir, &c., ELECTROPHILUS.
Auguſt 9, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* WRITINGS *of* HISTORIANS *of all* AGES *and* COUNTRIES, *chiefly with a* VIEW *to the* ACCURACY *of their* MILITARY DESCRIPTIONS, *and their* KNOWLEDGE *of the* ART *of* WAR.

By GENERAL ANDREOSSI.

WAR is an univerſal, but a neceſſary evil: its ravages may be traced to the moſt diſtant periods of antiquity, when national enmities were arouſed by ſtate-policy, although patriotiſm was the oſtenſible call to battle. The enthuſiaſtic multitude inſtinctively obeyed this ſummons, and force too often decided the claims of juſtice. Hence thoſe never-fading honours which an admiring people pay to the memory of their departed heroes; hence thoſe ſplendid teſtimonials of national achievements which dignify our annals: hence the glory attached to victory,—ſo brilliant in itſelf, ſo decisive in its operation, that it is hailed by a

grateful nation as the grandeſt effort of all human power.

In remote ages theſe triumphs were commemorated by magnificent pillars and public inſcriptions: feaſts and games were appointed, and ſacred odes ſolemnized the meeting. When the art of writing enlightened the age, authentic records were enrolled in the archives of the ſenate, and preſerved in private memorials. In ſhort, many citizens, either zealous to immortalize their country, or ſtimulated with a laudable ardor to inſtruct poſterity, began to compoſe, in the earlieſt ages, military hiſtories of contemporary and paſt events.

Among the writers of antiquity, HOMER claims a foremoſt rank, not only as the prince of poets, but as a chaſte delineator of the manners and cuſtoms of the Grecians, their geographical poſition, and their art of war.

Notwithſtanding, however, HERODOTUS has been ſtyled the father of hiſtory. To him we are indebted for even the ſlight knowledge we have of the origin of empire; and from him we have learnt the full repreſentation of events, ſcarcely touched upon by his predeceſſors. His deſcriptions of the battles he repreſents are remarkable for their accuracy; and, although he was formerly reproached with a want of fidelity in his details, modern travellers have done ample juſtice to his veracity.

THUCYDIDES is remarkable for his Account of the famous Peloponneſian War, which laſted twenty-ſeven years. In many of his details he was either a partaker of the danger, or witneſs of the event; and the induſtry with which he collected materials for the remainder, removes all doubt of their authenticity. He viſited the field of battle; conſulted with the officers, and interrogated the men; ſo that no information was wanting to ſtamp correctneſs on his labours. The harangue employed by Pericles to excite the Athenians to war againſt the Lacedemonians, contains perhaps the moſt eloquent, as well as political, reaſoning ever delivered on that important ſubject. It embraces every urgency of the ſtate; it combats every oppoſing argument; and, finally, foretels, with maſterly judgment, the good and ill ſucceſſes attendant on his plan. This work is certainly a maſterpiece of military talent, unfolding the internal policy of the Greeks, amid the operations of a long and ſtubborn conteſt.

XENOPHON, ſurnamed the *Attic Bee*, on account of his ſweetly-flowing ſtyle, publiſhed the Hiſtory of Thucydides with an additional ſeven volumes. He is alſo the author of the *Cyropædia*, compoſed with all the ſpirit and elegance that marks the genius of Telemachus. It is a work ſo ingeniouſly contrived, that the author diſplays the united abilities of a good writer and an able general, by clothing inſtruction with the ſplendid garb of fiction, and calling into action all the general principles of a well-regulated war, through the entertaining medium of an embelliſhed romance. The battle of Thynabrara, which is given in detail, explains all the military manœuvres practiſed in thoſe days, and proves to us, that the neceſſity of an army of reſerve was well known to the ancients. Every military man ſhould ſtudy Xenophon, particularly in his famous Retreat of the Ten Thouſand, when he will find it difficult to decide whether the glory of the retreat, or the merit of the narrator, is moſt deſerving his unqualified admiration. From intent application to this memorable hiſtory, Lucullus became a great and ſelf-taught warrior. It is characteriſtic to ſay,—the perſpicuity and elegance of Herodotus,—the gravity and preciſion of Thucydides,—the chaſteneſs and grace of Xenophon. The firſt attributes every thing to fate,—the ſecond to talent and diſcretion,—the third to a perfect reliance on the Almighty.

POLYBIUS was by birth a Grecian, in which language he has written a Hiſtory, which muſt command the applauſe of all who ſtudy the ſcience of war, and take pleaſure in comparing the modern with the ancient ſyſtem. Polybius had penetrated the merits of the Roman legions in the field and on the parade; and deſcants upon the peculiar tactics of that warlike people, as well as on the ſcience generally, with the enlightened information that might be expected to grace the works of the diſciple of a Philopœmen, or the tutor of a Scipio. He clearly and ſcientifically deſcribes the campaigns of Hannibal and Scipio: delineates with fidelity the ultimate and deciſive ſucceſs attending the boldneſs of their enterprizes, the ſingularity of their operations, and the almoſt inconceivable extent and tiſſue of their plans. He particularizes inſtances of their judgment, ſkill, and preſence of mind; their promptitude in diſcovering accidental advantages; their addreſs in profiting by them; and the electrical effects of well-regulated diſcipline, by which, in the

the very heat of battle, they could change the whole position of their army, in obedience to the preſſure or expediency of the moment. He tells us, that Hannibal was always acquainted with every movement of the enemy; that he borrowed the ſplendour of his military talents from the Roman ſchool; that his campaign in Italy was the *ultimatum* of diſcipline in the troops, and ability in their General; that the Roman conqueſts were the reſult of vaſt projections, ſo dependent on each other, that victory was progreſſive, and almoſt infallible. In ſhort, Polybius, as the hiſtorian of their great generals, diſcloſes every ſtratagem eſſential to ultimate ſucceſs. Unfortunately, time has deſtroyed a large portion of this valuable work,* but the little that remains is a model for all hiſtorians.

Sallust had an exquiſite taſte in drawing characters; and the events recorded by him are ſuch as he was perſonally acquainted with. Martial ſtyles him, *the firſt of Roman hiſtorians*; but that is certainly an exaggerated compliment. In his relation of the Wars of Jugurtha, he delineates a General conſtantly forming new devices, impenetrable in all his deſigns, and prepared for every emergency: his troops, however, though numerous, and ſo commanded, are invariably conquered by the ſuperiority of Roman diſcipline. The conſummate ability with which Metellus extricates his army, and purſues his march, when ſurrounded by Jugurtha, is the laſt proof left us of Roman ſkill and ingenuity in the field of action. Salluſt enters fully into this recital, which he conſiders the maſterpiece of military ſkill. In his character of Marius, he diſplays all that promptitude and activity with which the Roman Generals fought a ſpeedy and happy termination of their ſeveral campaigns; it being the maxim of that Republic to recompence the event without adverting to its progreſs. Salluſt's Hiſtory of the Conſpiracy of Catiline leads us to deplore the loſs of his other works.

Cæsar, in the intention merely of furniſhing notes for an author, has, nevertheleſs, perfected a hiſtory, unequalled for its purity of ſtyle and diction. The maxim of this great warrior was, always to attack his enemy. The moſt preſſing dangers never ſhook the firmneſs of his mind, or deranged his facility in counteracting them. His reſolutions were prompt; his meaſures bold and vigorous. He never loſt an advantage, but often miſled his enemy by deceiving his own army as to his intended plans. At times he allowed his troops thoſe kinds of indulgence that attached them to him perſonally, and gratified their individual vanity by giving them ſplendid accoutrements; but he maintained diſcipline with an inflexible ſeverity. He reconnoitred always before he advanced, and often ſurpriſed the enemy by forced marches of incredible celerity. In the blockade of Vercingentorix, his embarkation for England, his paſſage over the Rhine, or his fording the river at the foot of the Pyrennean mountains,—every movement made by his army,—is in itſelf a volume of information to military men; but how greatly is our admiration increaſed when we behold him at Pharſalia, by an admirable manœuvre, preſerve his flanks unbroken, though aſſailed by the impetuous preſſure of an army much his ſuperior in numbers

Hirtius, a Roman Conſul, and the friend of Cæſar, has given a diffuſe, as well as an obſcure account, of that great General's wars in Egypt and Africa. He dwells particularly on Cæſar's cuſtom of never relaxing the exerciſe of his troops; to which advantage he aſcribes the victory of Pharſalia.

Titus Livius was the moſt eloquent of the Roman hiſtorians; he was inſpired with all the ſublimity and grandeur of the objects before him, whence he draws an animated picture of thoſe proud conquerors of the world. By ſome he is charged with ſuperſtition, but certainly without juſtice. The manners of the age he deſcribes were full of omens and prognoſtications, neceſſary to be impreſſed on the mind of the reader, as ſuch belief was the ground-work on which Roman policy founded ſome of its moſt important deciſions. Cæſar, it is true, was not in himſelf credulous; but he took advantage of this prevailing weakneſs, and frequently invigorated his army with redoubled ſpirit, by yielding to the favourable interpretation of ſome portentous accident, and thus led them to deciſive victory. From Titus Livius we underſtand that it was the maxim of Hamilcar, Hannibal, and Fabius, to regulate their manœuvres according to the force of their enemy, or the nature of the ground they occupied. In this ſyſtem he repreſents them to have excelled; and they founded

* Polybius wrote forty volumes on this ſubject, but the firſt five only remain extant, with detached pages of the following twelve.

founded such judgment on the information of persons resident on the scene of action. Fabius, to a surprising forecast, added great good sense; he formed his plans with judgment, and executed them with unshaken perseverance. By attending to the Roman history, we shall find that he was the only General ever known to follow up successive campaigns by invariably acting on the defensive; and to this may be attributed the want of that public panegyric his talents claimed, as it was the policy of the Senate always to attack the enemies of the republic. In the war sustained by the Romans against the army of Viriatus, we read with astonishment of a shepherd, who fed his flocks on the hills separating Spain and Portugal, metamorphosed into a General, capable of the most hardy enterprise; yet free from rashness. Of a soldier, always guarded for a retreat; dispersing or rallying his troops as if by magic; harassing his enemy in every direction, and at the same moment; impeding their march; cutting off their supplies; in short, displaying all the art of skirmishing with such peculiarity of vigour and effect, that the Romans, despairing of being able to conquer him, caused him to be assassinated. The history by Titus Livius is mostly founded on that of his predecessors, and particularly of Polybius. As he was not a military man, he seems merely to have consulted the elegance and gracefulness of his periods. He even forgets that military tactics had undergone a revolution, and most awkwardly confounds the practice of his own era with that of the Scipios.

Strabo was a Grecian author. Of all his writings none remains except his Geography. He had sailed from Armenia to the extremities of Tuscany, and from the Euxine Sea to the southernmost parts of Arabia; and was known to have written a most faithful and correct account of the different countries he had visited.

Quintus Curtius excels eminently in his descriptions of battles; his style is very imposing; but the merit of his work is destroyed by unpardonable errors in his dates and geographical descriptions. He is also accused of embellishing events with fiction. Yet all the biographers of Alexander represent him as a kind of supernatural hero; and even our own observations almost daily teach us, that the extraordinary vicissitudes of some mens' lives have all the air of a romance. —*The subject will be resumed in our next Number.*

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *on the* MORGANTE MAGGIORE *of* LUIGI PULCI.

THE fame of the knight of the lion had in the mean time reached the distressed city of Caradoro: the Paladins are met on their way by his ambassadors, who represent the tyrannical conduct of their oppressor Manfredonio, and the invincible fury of the unknown knight who had lately joined his banner, in terms calculated to excite the compassion and resentment of the Christian knights. Bent on the laudable enterprise of freeing the fair Meridiana from her terrible lover, they pursue their wanderings through a gloomy forest, which soon becomes fertile in adventures. Their whimsical meeting with Rinaldo's cousin Malagigi, (a personage famed in all the Italian romances for his skill in the art of magic,) his journey back to Montauban in a day on his enchanted palfrey, the description of the savage man who meets them on their way, and the fearful combat which ensues, all these we must beg leave to pass over, but will just notice the *spirited* conclusion of the last-mentioned adventure. The terrible savage had intrenched himself in his cavern, and closed the mouth with an enormous stone, which no strength but his own was capable of raising. But the bold Rinaldo, (probably remembering that Alexander cut the Gordian knot which he could not untie,) with a most powerful stroke of his charmed sword Frusberta, not only cleaved the rock in two,

So that the cavern's hollow vaults resounded,
And heav'n and earth re-echoed with the noise,
Loud as the cannon's dreadful roar, rebounded,
From hill to hill, or thunder's louder voice:
Ten thousand fragments all around were driven,
And the bright sparkles stream'd and flash'd to heaven;

but with the same blow he struck the savage on the head, and (though it was harder than adamant,) divided the skull and the whole body into two equal portions, and, finally, buried Frusberta a yard under ground. The adventure achieved, Oliver, attentive to the fame of his brother of the lion, carved with his sword on the rock the history of the achievement. "The inscription (adds our poet,) may yet be read by all who, journeying to Mount Sinai, choose to avoid the perilous passage of the river Balai; and the place

so

in which the adventure happened was ever after called the Infernal Wood."

By break of morning they find themſelves on a hill from whence they have a full view of Manfredonio's camp and the city of Caradoro, on which they gaze with very various ſenſations. Malagigi had previouſly informed them, by the help of his art, that the ſtrange warrior who had cauſed ſo much diſmay in the city was the very Paladin whom they were ſeeking; yet their knightly vows prevented them from following their inclination, and joining their future fortunes to thoſe of Orlando. While they are gazing, they diſtinguiſh Manfredonio himſelf walking in his camp in cloſe conference with their beloved kinſman; but Rinaldo, ſays the poet,

Rinaldo, quando vide il ſuo Cugino,
Per gran dolcezza il cor ſi ſentì apriſe;
E diſſe, "Poi ch'io veggo il Paladino,
Contento ſono ogni volta moriſe."

They were welcomed in a moſt kingly manner by Caradoro on their arrival; yet even this reception was inferior to the joyful courteſy of the peerleſs Meridiana. The beauty of this admirable princeſs was above all compariſon with any earthly goddeſs. The charms of the fair Floriſena would have melted away to nothing on her approach. "She wore a rich garment of the moſt coſtly materials, made after the Pagan coſtume, flowered with red and white like her face, which reſembled the brighteſt carnation in the midſt of a ſea of milk. Even a heart of marble muſt have been moved to love. Her breaſt was adorned with a precious enamel of gold and jewels, and among them a ruby well worth a royal treaſure. She had a bright carbuncle on her head, able to make the darkeſt night ſhine like the day. But her modeſt angel's face was brighter far, and ſhed the moſt divine luſtre around her.

The amorous Oliver was not a Cyrus or an Oroondates. Inviolable and eternal conſtancy through life and death had hardly become a virtue in modern romance before the days of Scudery. At leaſt neither Pulci nor Arioſto appear to have had much idea of making it eſſential to an accompliſhed hero. Oliver indeed is but a ſecondary hero, and his ſtruggles againſt the admiſſion of a new paſſion into his heart are certainly not very energetic. It is true that on this occaſion he thinks of Floriſena, and ſays to himſelf, (with very good intention, no doubt,)

Non ſi diparte amor ſi leggiermente,
Che par conformità naſce di ſtella.
Dorunque andremo in Levante o in Ponente,
Amerò ſempre Floriſena bella.

However, his good reſolutions did not hold him long, as the ſequel ſhews. But other buſineſs was now to be attended to. Orlando, hearing of the arrival of the knight of the lion, has challenged him to ſingle combat before the ramparts of the city. The laws of knighthood forbid refuſal or equivocation. The rencontre took place; but, after the moſt furious engagement ever recorded in the annals of hiſtory, ended at cloſe of day without loſs either of blood or honour to either party, and with a mutual engagement to renew the trial.

Meanwhile the inſidious and implacable Gano has heard of the arrival of the Paladins in Caradoro's court under feigned names, and has ſent an ambaſſador to the king to warn him that he is entertaining ſo many gay deceivers as his gueſts and boſom-friends. But this repreſentation produced effects far different from the intention; for no ſooner did the good monarch (though a Pagan,) know that the renowned champions of Chriſtendom were his defenders, than he became more attached to them than before. The diſcovery thus made, however, leads to others; and advantage of the truce is taken to invite Orlando to a peaceful conference. On his arrival, Rinaldo firſt deceives his couſin by a falſe account of his own death; but perceiving by his tears that his old affection remained unimpaired, ſoon makes a full diſcovery of himſelf and his companions. Caradoro and Meridiana, ſoftened by the affecting ſcene, forgive the death of their ſon and brother, and Orlando (who had made no vow to Manfredonio, and was bound by no obligations to him, and beſides begins to reflect on himſelf for patroniſing ſo unknightly a mode of wooing a reluctant damſel as that purſued by his old employer,) finds no difficulty in becoming a convert to the cauſe of the oppreſſed Princeſs and her father. This ſudden change in their proſpects is accompanied by every poſſible demonſtration of joy and feſtivity throughout the city. The two parties, equally balanced before, are now in very different ſituations. A ſally is made; battle joins; and the four invincible Paladins, aſſiſted by the tremendous powers of the faithful Morgante, ſoon complete the utter deſtruction of

Manfredonio's

Manfredonio's army, and (together with it,) of all his hopes of love and victory.

A desperate combat between the unfortunate King and Oliver finishes the catastrophe of the former. The Marquis, encouraged by the flattering smiles of his Princess, who had already caught the soft contagion, and given him marks of her distinguished regard, had borne down his rival to the ground, and deprived him of every hope but that of instant death to end his sufferings and conceal his disgrace. The fallen prince thus supplicates his conqueror.

I pray thee, Baron, by the powers above,
That thou wilt let me, like a faithful knight,
Resign my life together with my love,
Since such, alas! is cruel Fortune's spite;
I sought, what every lover seeks to prove;
I've found but misery where I hop'd delight:
And since my death appears the general voice,
Death in her sight is no ignoble choice.

I know I never shall return again
To my own home, my Syria's much-lov'd shore;
I know my stars look down with fierce disdain,
And all my friends and soldiers are no more:
I know my suit to that fair Princess vain;
And hope, which all men feeds, with me is o'er:
I know how passion hurried on my doom,
And know that passion will survive the tomb.

Meridiana, though a warrior, had not yet vanquished all the softer feelings of her sex. The sight of a powerful and valiant prince reduced to so abject a state of misery, only by his too fervent zeal in pursuit of her, was sufficient to wring one sigh from her bosom, had it even been more obdurate than that of Thalestris herself. "Why (said she,) should I retain any resentment against one whose actions were inspired by an ungovernable passion for me? I never yet have heard a gentle lady praised for cruelty to a constant lover." She turned, therefore, to the disconsolate knight, endeavoured to relieve his woes by the voice of sympathy, and, giving him a precious diamond to wear for sake of her, persuaded him to lead the remainder of his forces back to Syria, and wait patiently under his calamities, in expectation of the time when his fortune may change, and his stars assume a more favourable aspect.

The soft and tender accents of the fair
Sunk with mild power on Manfredonio's heart,
And stay'd for ever deep engraven there,
Nor at his latest hour would thence depart.
He strove to speak, but many a gushing tear
Broke what his grateful soul would fain impart.
"And dost thou bid me live, (at length he cried,)
And wait the change of stars, and fortune's tide?
"But when will come the day that tide shall turn?
I must not wish for what can never be;
Yet, for thy sake, to Syria I return,
And make but one request,—Remember me!
Yes,—o'er the memory of my friends to mourn
With these sad reliques, once so bold and free,
To Syria I return,—but ah! no more
To hope, for every hope with me is o'er!
"Yes, for thy love, this jewel I'll retain,
And wear it to my constant bosom prest,
Thence never, never to be torn again,
Ev'n in the tomb's interminable rest;
And, for my sins to thee and all thy train,
Oh blame that mighty power that ruled my breast.
With peace and mild forgiveness think on me;
And I'll consent to live for sake of thee!"

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN allusion having been lately made in the House of Peers to the motto assumed by Lord Erskine, *Trial by Jury*, permit me to trouble you with a few observations on mottoes in general.

They are of various descriptions.—Some, of a milk-and-water sort, may be used indiscriminately by all persons, and in all situations; for, as they have no allusion whatever to the individual or family by whom they are borne, they can never be materially wrong.

Many allude to a meritorious action in the life of the original adopter, as that of Lord Erskine above quoted, which, while it recognizes the great bulwark of our liberties, will be a proud record to his posterity of this constitutional lawyer's noble maintenance of the rights of juries; whereas it would have been altogether misappropriate had he displayed on the Lord Chancellor's coach his original motto, *Judge Not!*—Lord Nelson's motto, *Palmam qui meruit ferat*, (Let him who has deserved it wear the Palm,) will ever remain an honourable record of this he-

ro's patriot virtue, and a powerful ſtimulant to his ſucceſſors to emulate his glory.

Some, like the Delphic oracles, may be interpreted in a double ſenſe. Thus *Sola Nobilitas Virtus*, (Virtue is the ſole Nobility,) may be tranſlated with equal accuracy, Nobility is his ſole Virtue.—Again, *Labor ipſe Voluptas*, (Labour itſelf is a Pleaſure,) however applicable to its firſt holder, may, to an effeminate lordling who comes after him, be explained, Pleaſure itſelf is a Labour.

Several, by a trifling alteration, may be totally perverted: as, *Non Sibi, ſed Patriæ*, (Not for Himſelf, but his Country,) aptly applied to the great and lamented William Pitt, may, by an obvious tranſpoſition, be twiſted into *Non Patriæ, ſed Sibi*, (Not for his Country, but Himſelf!)

Some are mere quibbles on the holder's name: as Lord Onſlow's *Feſtina lente*, (On ſlow;) — Mr. Roſe's *Floreat Roſa*, (May the Roſe flouriſh!) — and Lord Temple's motto, from the Pſalms, *Templa quam dilecta!* (How delightful are Thy Temples!) which may be eaſily traveſtied into, What a precious Set are the Temples!—A ſubordinate motto of Lord Nelſon comes under this deſcription, *Fit Honos a Nilo*, (Honour ſprings from the Nile,) but which is a *concetto*, ſignifying alſo, Honour ſprings from Nothing.—Laſtly, to this claſs may be aſſigned Mr. Alexander Trotter's *Deel ſpeed the Hindmoſt!* under the creſt of a *trotting-horſe!*

In the aſſumption of mottoes, the founders of families ſhould avoid the above rock, as well as of taking thoſe of which their heirs may prove unworthy. Thus it would ill become the puny offſpring of a heroic anceſtor to carry, *Non generant Aquilæ Columbas*, (Eagles do not generate Doves;) — a coward, *Animo Forti*, (With a courageous Spirit;)—an infidel, *En Dieu eſt ma Fiance*, (In God is my Truſt;)—or the minion of a corrupt court, *Pro Libertate et Magna Charta*, (For Liberty and the Great Charter.)

As it frequently happens that men riſen from an humble ſtation to wealth and a carriage, are at a loſs for ſuitable mottoes, I ſhall, for the accommodation of ſuch gentlemen, mention a few, which may be applicable to different profeſſions or ſituations in life.

For a lawyer, *Cauſes Produce Effects*; or, *The glorious Uncertainty of the Law!* —a tailor, *Men and Meaſures*;—a ſhoemaker, *Sutor ultra Crepidam*, (The Shoemaker beyond his Laſt;)—a diſtiller, *The Spirit moveth Me*; — a ſlave-trader, *Black Boys get Yellow Boys*;—an Eaſt-India nabob, *Currit ad Indos, Pauperiem fugiens*, (He runs to the Indies to flee Poverty;) — a commiſſary, *The King's Chaff is better than other Mens' Corn*;— a bankrupt, *Vir ea nojtra voco*, (I can ſcarcely call theſe my own;) — a coal-merchant, *I have touched the Cole*; — a card-maker, *My Cards have turned up Trumps*; — a parſon, *Spero meliora*, (I hope for preferment;) — a ſub-dignitary of the church, *Nolo Epiſcopari*, (I won't be a Biſhop;)—a biſhop, *Invitum ſequitur Honos*, (Honours flow on me againſt my Will;) — an archbiſhop, *Completum eſt*, (It is accompliſhed;) — an undertaker, *Mors eſt mihi Lucrum*, (Death is to me great Gain.)

I ſhall conclude this chapter of mottoes with two ſhort anecdotes. A tobacconiſt having ſet up his chariot, was adviſed, by way of anticipating the jeers of his neighbours, to take for a motto, *Quid rides?* (Why do you laugh?) Two ſailors paſſing it, who had bought many a *quid* at the old gentleman's ſhop, the one aſked his companion the meaning of this motto: "Why you fool, (anſwered Jack,) can't you read? It is plain Engliſh, *Quid rides.*"

A poor Scotchman having been worſted in a law-ſuit he had brought before the Court of Seſſion againſt his rich landlord, as he was coming out of the Parliament Houſe obſerved the City of Edinburgh's Arms then inſcribed over the gate, *Niſi Dominus fruſtra*, (Without the Lord it is in vain,) ſhook his head, and ſaid, "Very true; *Unleſs you be a Laird it is in vain to come here.*"

I am, &c. GENEOLOGUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LONDINIANA.

NO. VI.

ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK.

IN this church, among innumerable others, is the following epitaph on a monument for Richard Humble, his wife, and two children.

Like to the damaſke roſe you ſee,
Or like the bloſſom on the tree,
Or like the dainty flower of May,
Or like the morning of the day;
Or like the ſun, or like the ſhade,
Or like the gourd which Jonas had.
Even ſo is man, whoſe threed is ſpun,
Drawn out and cut, and ſo is done.
The roſe withers; the bloſſom blaſteth;
The flower fades; the morning haſteth;
The ſun ſets; the ſhadow flies;
The gourd conſumes; and man he dies.

TOWER OF LONDON.

The Beauchamp Tower is noted for the illuſtrious perſonages confined within its walls. Among them is the ill-fated Anna Bullein. It was from hence ſhe wrote her celebrated Letter to her pitileſs tyrant, dated from her doleful priſon in the Tower. It is a compoſition that gives place to none in the true pathetic. From hence ſhe was led to the block, placed on the green nigh the Tower Chapel, and received the fatal ſtroke with patience and reſignation, on the 19th of May, 1536.

An innocent uſurpreſs ſucceeded to her apartments in 1553. Here the amiable, the learned, the good Jane Gray, was committed for the faults of an ambitious father-in-law, and remained a priſoner five months. She ſeemed to have been pitied even by Mary; and probably would not have ſuffered, but for the imprudent inſurrection of the Duke of Suffolk. She fell at the age of ſeventeen, on the ſame ſpot as Anna Bullein, on January the 12th, 1553-4, and with moſt invincible fortitude. As ſhe was conducted to the block, ſhe met the headleſs body of her huſband, beheaded juſt before on Tower-hill.

Here alſo, in 1587, was impriſoned Philip Earl of Arundel, ſon of the Duke of Norfolk, for aſpiring to the bed of Mary Queen of Scots.

And here may be added, that the Beauchamp Tower was ſometimes a priſon for perſons of leſs note, as appears by the numerous inſcriptions cut on the walls or on the wainſcot: thoſe however of Dudley Duke of Northumberland, 1553, Lady Jane Gray, and the Earl of Arundel, are among them.—(See Pennant, and the Archæologia.)

FENCHURCH-STREET.

Fenchurch-ſtreet, ſays Maitland, took its name from the Langbourn, a rivulet or bourn, that aroſe near the place which is now Magpye-alley, and ſpreading near the ſpring-head, rendered the contiguous ſtreet ſo mooriſh or fenny, eſpecially about the church, which ſtood in the broad-way between Mincing-lane and Rood-lane, that it from thence obtained the name of Fenchurch-ſtreet.

LORD-MAYORS.

The firſt lord-mayor that went by water to Weſtminſter was John Norman, 1453. There is a drawing of the ſhow on the river in the Pepyſian Library. Sir Gilbert Heathcote was the laſt that rode on horſeback, in Queen Anne's time. Sir John Shaw was the firſt in 1501.—(See Lambarde's Dictionary, p.173.) But Graſton ſays they rode before. Sir Humphrey Edwyn, who, in 1697, rode to a conventicle in his formalities, with the inſignia of his office, is immortalized in Swift's Tale of a Tub,—(ſee the Supplement to the Dean's Works, 1776, p. 591,)—and probably occaſioned the proviſo in the ſtatute 5 G. I., c. 4, which declares that any mayor, bailiff, or other magiſtrate, being preſent at any place of public worſhip, other than the Church of England, in the peculiar habit of his office, or attended with the enſigns thereof, ſhall, on conviction, be adjudged incapable to bear any public office or employment whatſoever.—(See the Britiſh Topography, vol. 1, pp. 675, 779, and Strutt's Manners of the Engliſh, &c.)

NEW GRAVEL-LANE, SHADWELL,

Was named from the carts loaded with gravel which paſſed through it to the Thames, where the gravel was employed in ballaſting ſhips, before ballaſting was taken out of the river. It obtained the epithet of New, to diſtinguiſh it from the Old Gravel-lane, which was uſed for the ſame purpoſe long before.—(See London and its Environs.)

BUCKLERSBURY.

To "ſmell like Bucklerſbury in *ſimple* time," is a phraſe of Shakeſpeare's in the Merry Wives of Windſor. It was then chiefly inhabited by druggiſts, who ſold all kinds of herbs, green as well as dry. Their houſes were obſerved, in the time of the plague, to be kept free from viſitation.

Decker, in the Weſtward Hoe, a comedy, 1607, ſays, "Go into Bucklerſbury and fetch me two ounces of *preſerved meloones*; look there be no tobacco taken in the ſhop when he weighs it."—And again, "Run into Bucklerſbury for two ounces of dragon-water, ſome ſpermaceti and treacle."

The tower called Cernes-tower, here, was amortized by Edward III., in the thirty-ſecond year of his reign, to the Dean of St. Stephen's Chapel, Weſtminſter.—(Pat. 32 Edw. III., p. 1, m. 9.)

CRANBOURN-ALLEY.

In this court the celebrated Hogarth was apprenticed to Mr. E. Gamble, a ſilverſmith, with whom his chief employment was to engrave cyphers and armorial ſymbols. He remained here about ſix years, till 1718.—(See Ireland's Hogarth, vol. 1, p. 17.)

DEVONSHIRE-MEWS.

Devonſhire-Mews are built on the ſite of the antient Manor-Houſe of Marybono,

bone, which, fays Mr. Lyfons, (Environs of London, vol. 3, p. 244,) during the time that it was veſted in the Crown, is ſaid to have been uſed as one of the palaces. It was pulled down in the year 1791. By a drawing of Rooker's, in the poſſeſſion of John White, Eſq., of Devonſhire-place, it ſeems to have retained ſome traces of the architecture of Queen Elizabeth's time; but the greater part appears to have been rebuilt at a later period, and the ſouth front was certainly added or renewed not more than a century ago.

LONDON-BRIDGE.

Peter de Colechurch, chaplain of St. Mary Colechurch, began London-bridge in 1176, the 22d year of Henry II.: Iſembert, maſter of the ſchools of Xante, who had lately built a bridge there, and at Rochelle, was appointed by King John to finiſh it, which he did in 1209. In the ninth pier was a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas. The lovers of antiquity muſt regret the demolition of this ſingular, perhaps unparalleled, monument, in ſome alterations of the Bridge which took place about twenty years ago. Its length was ſixty-five by twenty feet, and its height fourteen, divided into two ſtories: the upper, in modern times, ſerved for a dwelling-houſe, the lower for a warehouſe.

William of Worceſtre, who travelled in 1478, gives the following account of the dimenſions as he ſaw them.

"Longitudo Capellæ Sancti Thomæ Martyris ſuper Pontem Londoniarum circa 20 virgas cum cancella inferius in volta quam ſuperius cum choro, ſed longitudo navis dictæ Capellæ continet 14 virgas.

"Latitudo de medieta gryſes eſt una virga.

"Longitudo pontis ex parte meridionali de le poſtis ad portam primam noviter fundatam per Henricum Cardinalem uſque ad duas poſtas erectas prope eccleſiam ſancti Magni continet 500 greſſus meos.

"Item ſunt 5 magnæ feneſtræ in uno latere, quælibet feneſtra continet 3 panos.

This paſſage will be found at page 301 of Williams's Itinerary, Mr. Naſmith's edition, though it is referred to neither from the Table of Contents nor the Index.

A view both of the Bridge and Chapel, as they ſtood a few years after, in the time of Henry VII., may be ſeen in the Hiſtory of Phyſhy, copied from the Illumination of an old manuſcript in the Royal Library.

QUEEN-HYTHE.

"In this thirty-ſecond yere of the kyng, (1248,) the wharfe of London callyd Quene Hythe, was taken to ferme by the comynaltye of the cytye, to pay yerely therefore L pounde. The whyche was then commytted to the ſhryve's charge, and ſo hath contynuyd ever ſen that tyme to thys daye.

"Whereof the profytys and tollys are ſo fore mynyſhed, that at this daye (1516,) yt is lytle worth ouer xx marke or xv pounde one yere with another.—(Fabyan's Chronicle.)

GRESHAM-COLLEGE.

Among the prints which adorn Ward's Lives of the Greſham Profeſſors, is a View of Greſham-College, with a gateway, entering from Broad-ſtreet, marked 25. Within are the figures of two perſons, the one ſtanding, the other kneeling; theſe repreſent Dr. Mead and Dr. Woodward, the profeſſor of phyſic there, and allude to a tranſaction of which the following is the hiſtory. In the exerciſe of his profeſſion, Dr. Woodward had ſaid or done ſomething that had given offence to Dr. Mead. Mead, reſenting it, was determined to have ſatisfaction, and meeting Woodward in this place, when he was returning to his lodgings in the College, drew, as did his adverſary; but Mead having obtained the advantage of him, commanded him to beg his life; Woodward anſwered, with ſome wit, "No! Doctor, that I will not, till I am your patient." However, he yielded, and his ſubmiſſion is marked by a ſituation that repreſents him tendering his ſword. Dr. Mead was the friend and patron of Ward, which may poſſibly account for the above fact being ſo ſingularly recorded.

POOR-JEWRY-LANE.

The chief places in which the Jews originally dwelt before they were expelled the kingdom by Edward I., have been already mentioned. On their readmiſſion they fixed upon a new quarter of the town, which occaſioned the name of Old Jewry to be given to the principal ſtreet of their former reſidence. In Cromwell's time they ſettled firſt in Poor Jewry-lane, nigh Aldgate, and ſtill for the moſt part remain confined to its vicinity.

ST. CLEMENT'S.

Among the church-proceſſions revived by Queen Mary, that of St. Clement's, in honour of its patron-ſaint, was by far the moſt ſplendid of any in London. The

proceſſion to St. Paul's, in 1557, "was made very pompous with fourſcore banners and ſtreamers, and the waits of the city playing, and threeſcore prieſts and clarkes in copes; and divers of the Inns of Court were there, who went next the prieſts, &c."—(See Strype's Eccleſiaſtical Memorials, vol. 3, p. 377.)

BERMONDSEY.

Although Leland, Stow, and others, place the foundation of the priory here at an earlier time, it appears from the beſt accounts that it was founded in the year 1082 by Alwin Child, a citizen of London. Some indeed have aſcribed it to the Conqueror himſelf, who probably countenanced and promoted it; others to William Rufus, whoſe benefactions, it muſt be owned, were conſiderable: but the firſt ſteps ſeem to have been taken by Child, however inconſiderable the advances he was able to make in it.

In the Domeſday Survey, the church is called "*nova et pulchra eccleſia.*"

Child's firſt work was the foundation of a church, dedicated to our Saviour, on the ſouth of, and contiguous to the ſpot on which the preſent parochial church of St. Mary Magdalen is ſituated. To this he annexed a convent of Cluniac monks, ſent hither in the year 1089, at the inſtance of Lanfranc Archbiſhop of Canterbury, from the priory of *La Charité ſur la Loire*, to which it accordingly became ſubordinate as a cell.

In the 45th of Edward III. it was ſequeſtered, among other alien priories, to the uſe of the crown; but re-eſtabliſhed by Richard in the ſecond year of his reign; who alſo, two years afterwards, in conſideration of a fine of two hundred marks, enfranchiſed it, thereby enabling the members of it to purchaſe and poſſeſs land in their own right, and to their own proper uſe and benefit: and about eighteen years after, in 1399, he converted it into an abbey.

The eſtates belonging to this priory were by no means inconſiderable, being of the extended value of at leaſt three thouſand pounds a-year of our preſent currency.

Their ſmaller parcels of land, and rent-charges, we omit. Among the moſt material of their manors are thoſe of Preſton, near Yeovil, and Kymmardeſton, in Somerſetſhire; Charlton, in Kent; Quickbury, in the pariſh of Shering, Eſſex; and Bermondſey. In the neighbourhood of London, the manor of Brockbourn; firſt a moiety, and afterwards the whole, of Rotherhithe; the manor of Dulwich, in Camberwell; and the manor of Weſt-Greenwich, or Deptford.

Among their ſpiritualities was the advowſon of St. Saviour's, Bermondſey, given them by King William II., in 1091; that of St. George, in Southwark, by Thomas Ardern, in 1122; the rectory of Rotherhithe, in the ſame year; that of Camberwell, in Surrey, by William Earl of Glouceſter, in 1151; and Bedington, in 1159. From 1321 till the diſſolution of the convent, the monks preſented to the rectory of St. George, in Botolph-lane. In 1322 they became poſſeſſed of the advowſon of St. Andrew's, Holborn: from the ſame period till the diſſolution they had the alternate preſentation to St. Magnus, London-bridge; and in 1390 they obtained a grant of the rectory of Croydon.

The liſt of priors is a long one: it may be enough to ſay, that the forty-ſeven firſt were foreigners; and that Richard Denton, or Dunton, was the firſt Engliſhman who filled the office, in 1372. Under his adminiſtration, in 1380, the monks were releaſed from their ſubjection to the alien priory in Normandy: he rebuilt the cloiſter and refectory: and was a great benefactor to the priory. On his reſignation, in 1390, John Attelburgh was elected; who having procured the priory to be erected into an abbacy, and himſelf created the firſt abbot, by Pope Boniface IX., in 1399, reſigned his charge.

The ſubſequent abbots were,

1399. Henry Tomſon.
1413. Thomas Thetford.
1432. John Bromleigh.
1473. John de Marlow.
1520. Robert Wharton, alias Parfew.

The laſt of whom, having been conſecrated Biſhop of St. Aſaph in 1536, ſurrendered his abbey to the King the year following, and in 1554 was tranſlated to the ſee of Hereford.

Its revenue, at the ſurrender, according to what appears the beſt eſtimate, was 548l. 2s. 5½d.

About three years and a half afterwards (the 8th of July, 1541,) the ſite was granted to Sir Robert Southwell: ſoon after which the church was taken down by Sir Thomas Pope, by whom it had been purchaſed.

The few relics which are now ſeen of Bermondſey Abbey exhibit little more than ſome ſcattered portions of its outer walls. At the north-weſt corner, however,

ever, of what is now known by the name of King John's Court, ſtands one of the abbey-gates.

Of the internal ſtate and hiſtory of the foundation we know little or nothing, the annals of the houſe having periſhed in the general wreck of its fortunes. The Court, however, appears occaſionally to have made uſe of it for their meetings on affairs of ſtate. At Chriſtmas, 1154, Henry II., immediately after his firſt coronation, treated here with his nobles on the ſtate of the kingdom. In the reign of Henry III., many of the nobility having taken the croſs upon them, met at this houſe to deliberate on the order of their journey. Catherine, the Queen of Henry V., either for devotion or ſafety, retired here, where ſhe died January 3, 1437. Elizabeth, alſo, the Queen of Edward IV., was confined to this houſe by her ſon-in-law, King Henry VII., in 1486, where ſhe died ſoon after.—(See Manning's Hiſtory of Surrey.)

ST. BENNET, GRACECHURCH.

In the church-wardens' account of pariſh-expences here, for 1553, Mr. Malcolm found this ſingular entry.

"Paid upon May laſt, to a prieſte and ſix clerks, for ſinging of *Te Deum*, and playing upon the organs, for the birth of *the Prince*, 1l. 8s. 0

Whence we gather that Queen Mary's ideal pregnancy not only coſt the pariſh of St. Bennet, Gracechurch, a conſiderable ſum, but that the very ſex of the infant was determined on.

POPE'S-HEAD-ALLEY.

When Peacham publiſhed his Compleat Gentleman, in 1622, this place appears to have been celebrated for printſhops. Speaking of Hubert Goltzius, he obſerves, "His printes are commonly to be had in Pope's-Head-alley.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the POETICAL ORACLES *of the* GREEKS.

THE origin and progreſs of the Greek epigram has been explained in ſome former papers that have occaſionally appeared in this Magazine. The term was firſt appropriated to the inſcriptions accompanying offerings made in the temples of the gods. Thus the Athenians, having taken a ſevere revenge on the Eubœans and Chalcidians, (as mentioned in the 5th book of Herodotus,) conſecrated to Minerva a brazen chariot in the Propylæa with this ſimple "*Epigram*" in four lines. "The youth of Attica, having overcome the nations of the Bœotians and Chalcidians in the labours of war, and having broken their pride by iron fetters, the tenth of the ſpoil is conſecrated to Pallas in this chariot."

It was afterwards transferred to the inſcriptions on the gates of temples; thence to thoſe on other public edifices, on the ſtatues of gods, and heroes, (whether dead or living,) and on tombs;* neither did it ſignify whether in verſe or proſe: it was ſtill an epigram. Such was the very ancient inſcription on the tomb of Cyrus:

Ω Ανθρωπε, εγω Κυρος ὁ την αρχην τοις Περσαις κτησαμενος ϗ της Ασιης Βασιλευς· μη μ' ουν φθονησης τουτου του μνηματος.

The brevity of theſe inſcriptions,† which rendered it ſo eaſy to impreſs on the memory any particular event, any rule of action, or any general feeling, ſoon recommended it for other purpoſes. The lawgiver adopted it to convey a moral precept, and the lover to expreſs a tender ſentiment; and hence, in proceſs of time, almoſt every little poem which conciſely repreſented one diſtinct idea, or purſued one ſimple argument, acquired the title of epigram.

Next of kin to theſe inſcriptions, or epigrams, were the oracular reſponſes of the gods. Like them they are among the earlieſt poems of which we have any notice; they are contained in a very few words, and expreſſed in a very ſimple manner, notwithſtanding the obſcure, and ſometimes impenetrable, meaning which they convey.

The high reputation to which oracles attained in the earlieſt ages of Greece, is eaſily accounted for from the ſuperſtition which attributed them immediately to the Gods themſelves; "whereas (ſays Potter,) other ſorts of divination were delivered by men, and had a greater dependance on them, who might either out of ignorance, miſtake, or out of fear, hopes, or other unlawful and baſe ends, conceal or betray the truth; whereas they thought the gods, who were neither obnoxious to the anger, nor ſtood in need of the rewards, nor cared for the promiſes of mortals, could not be prevailed upon to do either of them. Upon this

* An epitaph is merely an epigram or inſcription cut on a tomb.

† Many epigrams were μονοστιχοι, *i. e.*, of a ſingle line. Such is that by Admetus, who lived in Trajan's time:

Γαια λαϐ' Αδμητε ελυτρων· βη δ' εις Θεον αυτος.

account

account oracles obtained ſo great a credit and eſteem, that in all doubts and diſputes their determinations were held ſacred and inviolable: whence vaſt numbers flocked to them, to be reſolved in all manner of doubts, and aſk counſel about the management of their affairs: inſomuch that no buſineſs of great conſequence and moment was undertaken, ſcarce any peace concluded, any war waged, any new form of government inſtituted, or new laws enacted, without the advice and approbation of an oracle."

Herodotus is particularly fond of quoting them, and he has preſerved ſome very curious ſpecimens. Though he is by no means ſingular among the Greek hiſtorians in this reſpect, yet, on account of his venerable antiquity, we are inclined to eſteem thoſe valuable relics which he has been the means of handing down to us; and it may not be unpleaſing to ſelect from his work a few of the oracles we have mentioned, as ſpecimens of their general ſpirit and tendency. The moſt remarkable of the qualities by which they are diſtinguiſhed from the common epigram, is the cloud of enigma which is caſt over them, and which renders ſome even of the moſt ancient of them diverting from their quibbling abſurdity,

"That palters with us in a double ſenſe,
That keeps the word of promiſe to our ear,
And breaks it to our hope."

The Spartans were at war with the Tegeatæ, and, having ſent to the oracle to inquire whether or no they were deſtined to come off victorious, were anſwered, "That they ſhould conquer, provided they firſt fetched home the bones of Oreſtes." Being ignorant where thoſe remains were depoſited, they ſent a ſecond time to make the neceſſary inquiry, and the oracle returned this ambiguous reſponſe:

Where, in the midſt of wide Arcadia's land,
The far-fam'd towers of Tegeæa ſtand,
Two adverſe winds with furious force contend,
Form batters form, and ills on ills deſcend;
There lies Oreſtes,—bear his bones away,
And fam'd Tegeæa ſhall become your prey.

It is eaſy to imagine that no great comfort accrued to the inquirers from this difficult problem. However, ſome time after, (ſays the hiſtorian,) as a certain Spartan was ſtaying on ſome private buſineſs at Tegeæa, he was informed by a blackſmith, with whom he was accidentally converſing, that, in digging a well directly under the place where his forge uſed to ſtand, his workmen had found the bones of a man ſeven cubits in ſtature. Now our Spartan (being, it ſhould ſeem, a clever fellow at ſolving riddles by a Chriſtmas fireſide,) inſtantly bethought himſelf of the words of the oracle. The ſmith's bellows might well have cauſed the contention of the winds, and the hammer and anvil, whenever the ſmith was at work, were certainly two forms eternally battering each other. As for the latter part, it ſtill ſeemed a little abſtruſe and metaphyſical; nevertheleſs our ſhrewd riddler eaſily ſatisfied himſelf, that as iron was the cauſe, or at leaſt the inſtrument, of war, and war was indiſputably the greateſt of human ills, ſo when the hammer came to blows with the anvil, it was little more than a poetical paraphraſe to ſay that ills were deſcending upon ills. He kept his counſel, however, before the Tegeæan blackſmith, and only begged him, as a virtuoſo or naturaliſt might do, to let him ſee theſe remarkable bones. He ſoon was a witneſs to the reality of the ſtory; and by comparing the ſituation of things with the repreſentations of the oracle, was perfectly perſuaded that the important diſcovery was made. He gave a handſome ſum to his friend the blackſmith for the poſſeſſion of this great natural curioſity, which he aſſured him would make a moſt reſpectable figure in his muſeum at Sparta. On his arrival there, he immediately reported his diſcovery, and preſented his treaſure to the Ephori; and the conſequence of all this was, that the oracle was finally accompliſhed in the total overthrow of Tegeæa, which ſoon enſued. Such (with a little amendment,) is the account which Herodotus gives of this ſingular tranſaction.

The greateſt reverence for the gods was, as might be expected, inculcated by theſe oracular reſponſes; and often moral precepts were conveyed in them, as well as in the epigrams and other poems of their wiſe men and legiſlators. It cannot be doubted that great uſe was made of ſo formidable an engine by generals and politicians, with whom it was of the firſt conſequence to obtain the ear of the prieſteſs of Delphi.

The Cnidians had a deſign of digging through the iſthmus of their little peninſula, in order to render their ſituation more defenſible than nature had appointed it to be. But the oracle (very probably inſtructed by Harpagus the Ionian, whoſe deſigns on their ſtate were the immediate ſubject of the apprehenſions of the

the Cnidians,) ſent them this ſtriking warning, which made them inſtantly deſiſt from their purpoſe:

Dig not the ſoil,—your impious labours cloſe.
Jove might have made an iſland if he choſe.

The pious Cnidians, who immediately ſaw the madneſs of their project, and left their peninſula open to Harpagus, becauſe if Jupiter had decreed that they ſhould be preſerved, he would himſelf have made them inſular at firſt, acted on an argument not a whit more abſurd than our good old women, who, from ſimilar motives, oppoſed inoculation about a century ago, and in our own days join in the hue-and-cry againſt vaccination, becauſe, forſooth, the ſmall-pox is a viſitation from heaven, and God would never have ſent it, if he meant that impious man ſhould extirpate it, and ſo deſtroy what he had pleaſed to create. Oh ye ſagacious Cnidians, and ye more than ſagacious old women of England!

"There lived, about three generations ſince, at Sparta," ſays Leutychides, in the ſimple but elegant apologue which he delivers to the Athenians for the purpoſe of recovering ſome money which had been left in their hands as a pledge, and which they had lately refuſed to deliver up, "There lived at Sparta, about three generations ſince, Glaucus the ſon of Epycides, a man famous throughout Greece for his juſtice and integrity, whoſe great reputation encouraged a certain Mileſian (under the apprehenſion which the diſturbances in his own country occaſioned,) to depoſit a conſiderable ſum of money in his hands. Years had elapſed, during which Glaucus heard nothing of any applications for the money, when, one day, the ſons of this Mileſian arrived at Sparta. They went to Glaucus, informed him of their father's death, ſhewed him the bill for the money which they had found among his effects, and demanded the reſtoration of their own property. The good truſtee for ſome time pretended ignorance; at laſt he informed them that he muſt have time to look over his books, and ſettle his accounts, when if any ſuch ſum of money had ever been depoſited with him, he ſhould be able to detect the circumſtance, and would refund whatever he owed. The young men allowed him all the delay he aſked, and he ſet off for Delphi to aſk the opinion of the oracle whether it was lawful to perjure himſelf, and keep poſſeſſion of the Mileſian's money. Indignant at ſo ſhameful an application, the God returned him the following anſwer:

'If, ſon of Epicydes, to be bleſt
With ſhort-liv'd treaſures of thy ancient gueſt,
Provoke thy ſoul to ſwear, Swear then! for Death
Spares not the righteous, nor the perjur'd breath.
But by the throne of holy Horcus ſtands
A nameleſs offſpring without feet or hands;
Swift on Deſtruction's rapid wings ſhe goes,
Tears down whole houſes, and a race o'erthrows.
Her Harpy-talons for the perjur'd wait;
The righteous Houſe ſurvives, and fears no foe but Fate.'

"The curſe implied in the latter part of this reſponſe was ambiguous; at leaſt it was poetical, and there is always ſomething dark and uncertain in poetical phraſeology. The former lines appeared much more clear to Glaucus: they were very ſenſible, good, honeſt, intelligible proſe: beſides, they were uttered ſomewhat with the tone of command, and Glaucus was much too pious to diſobey or diſoblige the god. The matter was accordingly ſoon ſettled. The poor Mileſians were ſent away with the moſt poſitive and abſolute denial of any knowledge or recollection of the fact, as impoſtors and liars. Glaucus lived on in as high credit, and with far greater ſplendour than ever for ſome time, till, ſome ſudden reverſes and misfortunes happening, he bethought himſelf of the oracle, began to imagine it was not quite ſo dark and ambiguous as he had taught himſelf to believe it, and at laſt concluded to ſend for the men he had cheated. To them he probably made out a good ſtory; that he had miſlaid his books, or was puzzled in his accounts; in fine, he paid them the money with all the intereſt they required, diſmiſſed them with many proteſtations of friendſhip for them and reſpect for the memory of their dear departed father, and begged them in God's name to think no more about it. But Apollo, and the daughter of Horcus, it ſeems, were not ſo eaſily reconciled. The tide of ill-luck ſet in ſtrong againſt the family of Epicydes, and, in a very ſhort ſpace of time, Glaucus himſelf was dead, and not a veſtige of his name or race ſurvived him."

In this inſtance the veneration for oracles produced a moſt ſalutary moral effect; and the example which this ſtory afforded, may have been of great advantage to many ſucceeding ages. But the

political

political uſe of this popular ſuperſtition cannot poſſibly be doubted, or that the ancient generals and rulers of Greece continually built upon them for the purpoſes of inſpiring their ſoldiers with noble and generous ſentiments, and elevating them with hopes of ſucceſs, or with the leſs worthy view of encouraging their fellow-citizens to aſſiſt in their own private plans of aggrandizement, or to anſwer the purpoſes of faction.

Themiſtocles was, of all men, beſt calculated to make the weakneſſes and received opinions of his fellow-countrymen ſubſervient to their intereſts and to his own ſpeculations; and there are ſufficient reaſons for ſuppoſing that the fortunate event of the conflict at Salamis is to be aſcribed hardly more to the excellence of his counſels, than to the artifices he employed to work on the credulity of the Athenians. The famous oracle of Bacis, which Herodotus preſerves with unſuſpecting credulity as the genuine inſpiration of heaven, was probably nothing more than one of theſe "*magnanime menſogne.*" It is certainly conceived in terms ſufficiently clear to create the moſt undaunted aſſurance of victory, and ſufficiently elevated to animate to the nobleſt exertions and achievements.

But when their ſhips ſhall bridge the ſtormy main
From great Diana's venerable fane
To rocky Cynoſura's ſea-beat coaſt,
And, mad in hope, they ſee fair Athens loſt;
Great Juſtice ſhall chaſtiſe the dire offence
Of yon proud youth, the child of Inſolence,
Tho', fierce in threats, he meditate the blow,
And vainly boaſt your nation's overthrow.
For arms ſhall claſh with arms, and Mars ſhall reign
In bloody triumph o'er th' empurpled main,
And then all-ſeeing Jove, and Victory,
Shall bring to Greece the day of liberty.

Themiſtocles had indeed, before this, made uſe of a ſimilar artifice with equal ſucceſs, when he procured thoſe celebrated anſwers of the oracle by which the Athenians were induced to leave their city to the Perſians, and truſt to their navy alone for defence. Herodotus very finely and accurately deſcribes their ſituation at that time, and how abſolutely the preſervation of Greece depended on their contelling the empire of the ſea with the great king. Themiſtocles alone perceived the neceſſity of the meaſure; and it highly exalts our idea of the uncommon wiſdom and talents of that exalted individual, when we reflect that the object in his view was to perſuade a brave nation to give up every thing that they poſſeſſed without a ſtruggle to the invaders, and truſt themſelves to an element before untried, and of which their enemies had been till then conſidered as the unrivalled poſſeſſors, for the ſake of a diſtant proſpect of ambiguous ſecurity or advantage, of which he alone, of all the world, felt aſſured and confident. This, however, was the taſk he had to perform, and the manner in which he performed it is no leſs admirable than the original conception of it. The Athenians had ſent to the oracle when their minds were already deſponding with regard to the ſtate of their affairs, and it is probable that Themiſtocles endeavoured rather to increaſe their apprehenſions, than to ſubdue them, by his repreſentations of the impending danger. The anſwer they received (an anſwer which he had himſelf inſtructed the Pythia to deliver,) was conceived in terms by no means calculated to elevate their hopes.

Unhappy wretches, why do ye delay?
Fly to the limits of the earth away!
Leave your dear Native Land's domeſtic bow'rs,
And the bleſt circle of her lofty tow'rs!
Her ſinking head no longer firm remains,
And her weak hands deſert the uſeleſs reins.
Nothing is ſafe,—Deſtruction rules the day,
And Fire, and furious Mars, aſſert their prey.
O'er waſted champains, in his Syrian car,
Drives the wild God, and pours the tide of war,
Lays your proud tow'rs in ruin o'er the plains,
And wraps in fire your conſecrated fanes.
Ev'n now dread ſigns the holy temple fill,
And horrid portents mark the gathering ill.
The inmoſt caverns ſweat and tremble round,
And floating gore diſtains the ſacred ground.
Quit, quit the fane! Revolve high Heav'n's decree,
And yet avert th' impending miſery!

From all this what was to be collected but *the city* was doomed inevitably to deſtruction? *Her* champains were to be laid waſte,—*her* towers to be laid low,—*her* temples to be wrapped in flames;—ſtill, *the people*, by duly reflecting on the purpoſe of the gods, darkly ſuggeſted by the oracle, *might* avert the miſery that was to fall on *them*. *They* might, *at the limits of the earth*, yet find an aſylum and a reſting-place. A ſecond embaſſy was ſent to requeſt an explanation, and a ſecond oracle was returned.

In vain the Guardian of your City tries
To bend th' immortal Ruler of the ſkies.

Vain are her pray'rs,—her counſels all are vain,—
Yet hear the high beheſt of Heav'n again!
When all is loſt that Cecrops' tow'rs ſur-round,
And all Cithæron's holy limits bound,
To Pallas yet, an emblem of his love,
Her wooden ramparts ſhall be giv'n by Jove.
Theſe ſtill ſhall ſtand, unconquer'd, firm, and free,
The guardians of your lateſt progeny.
When barbarous myriads on your plains deſcend,
Before the furious tempeſt timely bend!
Oh heav'nly Salamis! 'tis thine to tear
From many a mother's breaſt her cheriſh'd heir,
When earlieſt verdure decks the fruitful plain,
Or Ceres paints with gold her ripen'd grain.

This appeared to the Athenians yet more obſcure than the former. But the plot of Themiſtocles was now ripe; and he found it no difficult matter to perſuade his countrymen that the limits of the earth could mean nothing but the ſea, that the wooden ramparts were their navy, and Salamis the place appointed by the God for them to make their principal ſtand; and at the ſame time he artfully inſinuated the hopes of ſucceſs and of a ſplendid victory from the ominous expreſſions and lucky words with which the reſponſe abounded.

The ſubject on which I have entered opens indeed a very wide and ample field of diſcuſſion; but it would ſoon exceed the limits of a periodical publication were I to attempt at preſent filling up the ſketch which I have drawn.

CRISPUS.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO A YOUNG LADY,
ON HER BIRTH-DAY.

By PETER PINDAR, Esq.

NOW, Mary, thou art ſweet eighteen,
In Nature's bloom of form and mien;
Taſte and good humour to delight thy friends;
A miſtreſs of the dance and ſong,
Neat repartee upon the tongue,
And muſic, Mary, at thy finger ends.

Now beaux their love-tales will begin;
The tall, the ſhort, the thick, and thin,
The fool, the man of ſenſe, the gay, the ſombre:
And would old Time, the thief, alack!
Give me but half a century back,
I certainly ſhould be among the number.

O may thy future minutes fly
Without a tear, without a ſigh,
Rich with the world's enjoyments, full of ſpirits;
Forgiving them my thief, old Time,
I'd praiſe the raſcal in my rhyme
For doing ſo much juſtice to thy merits.

ROSABELL.

By JOHN MAYNE.

THE troops were all embark'd on board;
The ſhips were under weigh;
And loving wives, and maids ador'd,
Were weeping round the bay.

They parted from their deareſt friends,
From all their heart deſires;
And Roſabell to Heav'n commends
The man her ſoul admires!

For him, ſhe fled from ſoft repoſe;
Renounc'd a parent's care:
He fails to cruſh his country's foes—
She wanders in deſpair!

A ſeraph, in an infant's frame,
Reclin'd upon her arm;
And ſorrow, in the comely dame,
Now heighten'd every charm:

She thought, if fortune had but ſmil'd—
She thought upon her dear;—
And when ſhe look'd upon his child,
O! then ran many a tear!

"Ah! who will watch thee as thou ſleep'ſt?
Who'll ſing a lullaby,
Or rock thy cradle, when thou weep'ſt,
If I ſhou'd chance to die?"

On board the ſhip, reſign'd to fate,
Yet planning joys to come,
Her love, in ſilent ſorrow, ſate
Upon a broken drum:

He ſaw her, lonely, on the beach;
He ſaw her on the ſtrand;
And, far as human eye can reach,
He ſaw her wave her hand!

"O, Roſabell! tho' forc'd to go,
With thee my ſoul ſhall dwell,
And heav'n, who pities human woe,
Will comfort Roſabell!"

MY WEDDING DAY.

A POEM ADDRESSED TO MRS. A.,

By JOSEPH ATKINSON, Esq.

THIS day—now four and twenty years,
(As by recording time appears,)
Our marriage rites were bleſt;
When you, in virgin bloom attir'd,
Shar'd the fond raptures you inſpir'd,
And mutual love confeſt.

'Twas not thy fair angelic face,
Thy ſhape adorn'd with winning grace,
Which firſt thy lover lur'd;
'Twas not the radiance of thine eyes,
Where Love in playful ambuſh lies,
Thy huſband's heart ſecur'd.

No, 'twas the features of thy mind,
Thofe artleſs manners ſoft and kind,
Which charms the more they're known;
Powers that can ſympathize relief,
Partake my joys, conſole my grief,
Made conſtant faith thy own.

For let me boaſt, with grateful pride,
Since Hymen's bands our hearts allied,
Repentance never came;
For both your looks and temper ſweet
Would ſtill my hopes and wiſhes meet,
Each fond return to claim.

Plac'd in the boſom of content,
Friendſhip to love endearments lent,
To cheer our peaceful dome;
While both confeſs'd we never found
Thro' diſſipation's giddy round,
The bliſs enjoy'd at home.

And ſince, to crown our nuptial bed,
Four blooming olive branches ſpread,
Our pride's delight and praiſe;
May they in ſtrength and beauty grow,
The wreath of peace and ſhelter throw
Around our future days.

Dear pledges of our ſacred vows!
If Heav'n a parent's wiſh allows,
O guard and guide their youth,
Their mother's virtues to diſcern,
Her worth and bright example learn
Of piety and truth.

Then come, Maria, let us trace
Our bleſſings in our infant race,
As round our knees they play;
My girls ſhall with your graces ſmile,
My boy the cares of life beguile,
As honour leads the way.

As thro' the vale of years we glide,
With ſuch an offſpring by our ſide
We'll brave all worldly ſtrife!
And, to complete the happy ſcene,
May they be bleſt as we have been
In their connubial life.

Then come, ah! make no more delay,
Too long has abſence torne away
My dear domeſtic joys;
For tho' the world in jars encreaſe,
Thy welcome ſmiles ſhall bring that peace
Which public life deſtroys.

Or ſhall I catch the vernal gale,
And to that bliſsful region ſail
Which peace has not forſaken?
There, join'd together heart in hand,
Repair to Dunmow's happy land,
And claim the flitch of bacon.

THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM;

AN ODE, ADDRESSED TO THE ITALIAN PEOPLE, DURING THAT PERIOD OF THE LATE WAR WHEN THE BRITISH NAVY PROTECTED ITALY. PARAPHRASED FROM CARLO MARIA MAGGI.

By MARIANA STARKE.

SAY, royal city, what avenging arm
Hath robb'd thy ſtreets of population's charm;
O'erthrown thy altars, bade thy walls decay,
And made thy dwellings dens for beaſts of prey?
Proſtrate on earth, unheeded, deſolate,
Like ſome lone widow, thou bewail'ſt thy fate:
No buſy citizen thy grief beguiles;
No friend appears, to light thy face with ſmiles;
By day, by night, thy plaints unceaſing flow,
While Silence only liſtens to thy woe.

Miſtreſs of nations once; now, direful ſtroke!
Condemn'd to drag degrading Slav'ry's yoke;
Nay worſe, if worſe can be, to view in thoſe
Whom moſt the lov'd her moſt invet'rate foes:
Friends, ſervants, children, all forſake her ſide,
Seize her rich coffers, and their ſpoils divide;
The impious ſpill her blood, reverſe her laws,
Then ſcoff at mis'ries which their rigours cauſe;
Till proud Deriſion, harpy moſt accurſt!
Of all her various torments ſeems the worſt.

The graſs-grown ſtreets in ſolemn ſtillneſs mourn
No ſplendid pageants to the temples borne:
The tender infant pines in galling chains;
The frantic parent e'en of Heav'n complains;
While, on earth-levell'd gates and fragments vaſt
Of ſtately fabrics in confuſion caſt,
The anchorite and toil-worn pilgrim ſtand,
Gaze on the works of Deſolation's hand;
Then, as Oblivion ſtalks in ſilence by,
"Speak, all-triumphant Queen, O ſpeak! (they cry)
What piles are theſe, proud, e'en amid decay!"
She murmurs, "MINE"—and, reckleſs, turns away.

Judæa's warriors, dreaded now no more,
Crowd ſwift for refuge to a foreign ſhore;
Confounded, deſtitute, in flocks they fly,
Dark'ning the land, like locuſts ſent from high:
Their harps, which erſt with notes of triumph rung,
Now mute upon Euphrates' banks are hung;
While, weakly yielding to the ſtrokes of Fate,
Iſrael's fam'd tribes, once valourous as great,
Loſt to all hope, their native firmneſs fled,
Sigh for the torpor of th' unconſcious dead.

'Reſt of each ſapient chief her courſe to guide,
And ſtem, with nervous hand, Deſtruction's tide,
Judæa bends beneath the victor's rod,
And thus diſplays th' avenging wrath of God;
Who bade fierce war aſſault the impious train
That durſt his hallow'd ſanctu'ry profane;
E'en while his voice, which makes Earth's baſis ſhake,
In thunder 'gainſt their guilty purpoſe ſpake.

As thus, on inſpiration's glaſs pourtray'd,
The Prophet ſaw his country's glory fade;
"Turn, Iſrael, turn! (exclaim'd the fainted Seer)
Renounce thoſe ſins which freeze my ſoul with fear!
Turn to that God whoſe mercy never fails,
Where Penitence, meek child of Faith, prevails!"

But though the ſeer, with pious zeal, reprov'd
Judæa's boundleſs crimes, no heart was mov'd
To follow virtue's courſe:—th' obdurate crowd,
Of Satan's ignominious ſhackles proud,
Vaunt their profaneneſs, glory in their ſhame,
Nay dare, with Phariſaic guile, to blame
Thoſe lips ordain'd Heav'n's mandates to repeat,
For utt'ring uſeleſs truths, and cenſures indiſcreet.
And tho' Adverſity, with ruthleſs hand,
Year following year, afflicts the ſinful land;
Tho' Belus' ſons 'gainſt trembling Zion pour
Of iron deaths a terror-kindling ſhow'r;
Tho' Amorites, Armenians, and the train
Who bend before ſphinx-guarded Apis' fane,
Scourge her with woes to which her crimes give birth,
Till with ſuch piteous plaints ſhe fills this earth,
That Mercy, loveliеſt handmaid of the ſky,
Pardons her ſins, and bids her ſorrows fly;
Yet, ſcarce are war's diſaſtrous clouds o'erblown,
Ere Vice uſurps deſerted Reaſon's throne,
Deſpotic ſway o'er ev'ry tribe regains,
And once more binds them faſt in Satan's chains.

At length—but how ſhall earth-born ſong rehearſe
Scenes only meet for inſpiration's verſe?
At length, to fear alike and virtue dead,
Judæa's ſons their Lord, their Saviour led
To Golgotha's curſt field—Amazement dire,
And ſtiff'ning horror, ſeiz'd the heav'nly quire—
Affrighted earth to her foundations quak'd—
The graves were open'd, and the dead were wak'd—
The bluſhing Sun his orb in darkneſs veil'd
When, to the agonizing croſs, was nail'd
That awful God, who freely died to ſave
Man, thankleſs man, from an eternal grave.

But Vengeance, in the Latian garb diſplay'd,
Vengeance, with pow'r omnipotent array'd,
Hurls hideous ruin on the guilty train,
Bids cruel carnage o'er their cities reign,
And ſpoils Jeruſalem of ev'ry ſtone
On which her preſtine grandeur might have ſhone,
While her loſt ſons, who 'ſcape the victor's ſword,
Wander thro' earth a famine-ſtricken horde,
Revil'd, deteſted, chas'd from land to land,
And mark'd with infamy's eternal brand.

But whence this ſadneſs which pervades my ſoul,
A ſadneſs reaſon vainly wou'd controul.
For thee, my country, e'en than life more dear,
For thee, my anxious boſom throbs with fear,
Leſt thy omiſſions with thy crimes conſpire
To rouſe o'erwhelming ſtorms of heav'nly ire.

Oft have I ponder'd on that joyous time
When, diſtant far from manhood's fev'riſh prime,
On thy maternal lap I careleſs trod,
With infant feet that ſcarcely preſs'd the ſod;
While the ſweet thought of blameleſs pleaſures paſt,
Each day became more pleaſing than the laſt.
But now, like ſome fond parent who, with dread
Beholds the child her ſoft'ring cares have bred,
Heedleſs and gay, with young-ey'd Hope elate,
Diſporting near the utmoſt verge of fate;
As down her cheeks big drops of anguiſh flow,
Thus from my eyes deſcend ſalt ſtreams of woe,
Whene'er I gaze on thee, my native land,
Whoſe ſons full oft, impell'd by Folly's hand,
Plunge deep in error's tide; and tho' thy crimes,
Compar'd with Salem's guilt in other times,
Weigh but as goſamer; ſtill, ſtill repent!
O, mark the woes on diſobedience ſent!
To Conſcience, heav'nly monitreſs, attend,
And take Repentance as thy boſom-friend;
The one inſtructs us from each bane to fly,
The other quickly fits us for the ſky.

But ſee! in Fancy's tints what ſcenes appear!
What clouds portentous fill the troubled air!
From Gallic ſhores, for deeds of blood accurſt,
The ruin-breathing tempeſt ſeems to burſt.
Livorno's fainted guardian ſhrinks with dread;
Firenze's lily droops her bluſhing head;
Parthenope's ſweet ſtrains no longer flow,
And Rome's imperial eagles ſhriek with woe:
While, 'reft of mariners, each effort fails
By which Italia fain wou'd ſtem the gales
Which rend her feeble bark.—Pale lightnings flaſh,
And furious waves her ſhatter'd veſſel daſh
'Gainſt dire Deſtruction's rocks:—appall'd ſhe ſtands,
Imploring quick relief from foreign hands;

Nor impotent her cries, for Britain's train,
Imperious lords of Ocean's wide domain,
With eagle-swiftness to her aid resort,
And steer her sinking vessel safe to port.

The tints grow pale, the strong illusion flies.
Yet still, alas, methinks yon western skies
Frown on Italia's shores:—my native clime,
O heed thy poet, and repent in time!

Man's utmost force, oppos'd to hell-born might,
Full oft is baffled in th' unequal fight:
One arm alone to conquer never fails;
One arm alone o'er Fate herself prevails:
Turn to thy God, on his support rely;
Aided by Him, thou may'st the world defy;
His pow'r alone can vanquish Satan's plan,
And change each Gallic monster back to man.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

REMARKS *on the* DECOMPOSITION *of* MURIATE *of* SODA, *by* OXIDE *of* LEAD. *Presented to the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE *in its last* SITTING, *by* CITIZEN VAUQUELIN.

CHEMISTS agree that the oxide of lead decomposes the muriate of soda; but the manner in which this decomposition is effected has never been satisfactorily explained. All those who have attempted it have been led into a manifest contradiction. The superior affinity of the oxide of lead for the muriatic acid, which has been considered by some as sufficient to solve the difficulty, is destroyed by the decomposition of the muriate of lead by means of caustic soda; that of the carbonic acid, contained in the litharge, to which recourse has been had, is equally prevented by the complete inaction of the carbonate of lead upon the sea-salt, and by the minium, which contains little of that acid, which, however, decomposes also the muriate of soda.

To obviate this difficulty, some have affirmed that the sea-salt is only partially decomposed by the oxide of lead; but this error proceeds from the erroneous explanation given of a fact which is true in itself.

It is certain, on the contrary, that the decomposition of this salt is complete, when the oxide of lead is in sufficient quantity; for how could this partial action take place if the soda be obtained pure, and why should it be interrupted without any known cause?

With a view to elucidate this subject, M. Vauquelin was induced to enter upon the following experiments.

1. With seven parts of finely pulverized litharge, he mixed one part of muriate of soda, to which he added a sufficient quantity of water to give it the consistence of thin pap, and afterwards agitated it for several hours, in order to facilitate the action of those substances upon each other.

The oxide of lead lost its natural colour, and gradually became white. Its bulk was greatly augmented, and, in proportion as the water was absorbed, the mixture assumed such a degree of consistence, that he was under the necessity of adding, at different intervals, to it a great quantity of water. At the expiration of four days the litharge appearing entirely changed in its nature, he diffused the mass in seven or eight parts of water, and afterwards filtered it.

The filtered liquor possessed a strong alkaline taste, and held in solution a small portion of muriate of lead, but not a particle of muriate of soda. When reduced to about a tenth of its volume, it furnished crystals of carbonate of soda, which were rendered opaque by some remains of muriate of lead.

2. The oxide of lead, when washed and dried, was of a dirty white colour, and its weight had augmented about one eighth. When exposed to a gentle heat it acquired a very beautiful citron-colour, and lost 0.025 of its weight. A part of this oxide, treated with a solution of caustic soda, exhibited the following phenomena.—1. Its citron-colour was changed into a dirty yellow.—2. It lost its pulverulent form, assumed that of needle-shaped crystals, and its bulk became much diminished. The solution of soda had not sensibly altered its taste; it however yielded a very abundant black precipitate by hydrosulphuret of soda, a white precipitate with the nitric and muriatic acids; but that formed by the first was re-dissolved by an excess of acid. These precipitates were perfectly similar to that part of the mass which was not dissolved by the soda,

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3. A hundred parts of the ſame maſs were treated with dilute nitric acid, which diſſolved the greateſt part of it, while that which remained diſplayed a white colour and a cryſtalline form. This ſubſtance, when ſeparated from the liquor, melted upon burning coals, aſſumed a black colour, and was diſſipated in fumes without leaving any lead in a metallic ſtate: circumſtances which clearly indicate that this ſubſtance was common muriate of lead. The portion diſſolved in the nitric acid, when evaporated by a gentle heat, furniſhed cryſtals of nitrate of lead, among which there appeared a few needle-ſhaped cryſtals of muriate of lead, which had been diſſolved by the nitric acid.

4. A hundred other parts of the maſs, when treated with boiling-water, did not appear to undergo any change, and the liquor ſcarcely exhibited any ſigns of the preſence of lead with the hydroſulphuret of potaſh.

From theſe experiments it appears demonſtrated, — 1. That the litharge employed for the decompoſition of muriate of ſoda, is a muriate of lead with an exceſs of oxide.—2. That the cauſtic alkalies do not decompoſe this ſalt, but merely diſſolve it.—3. That it is in conſequence of the affinity of the muriate of lead for this oxide, that the litharge decompoſes ſea-ſalt.—4. That it is this ſuperabundant quantity of oxide in proportion to the common muriate of lead, which imparts to this ſalt the property of aſſuming a citron-colour, by means of heat, which never happens to the common muriate of lead.—5. That it is the oxide which renders this muriate of lead nearly inſoluble in water.—6. That it is the oxide which the nitric acid holds in ſolution with which it forms nitrate of lead, whilſt it leaves only neutralized muriate of lead.

So true is it that the oxide of lead never effects the decompoſition of muriate of ſoda but in forming a muriate of lead with an exceſs of oxide, that, when we decompoſe the common muriate of lead by cauſtic ſoda, we never can entirely free it from all its muriatic acid. There always remains a ſufficient quantity to preſerve the lead in that ſtate in which it is found after the decompoſition of the muriate of ſoda; which is demonſtrated by the citron-colour which it aſſumes on the application of heat, by its decompoſition with the nitric acid, by the ſeparation of the common muriate of lead, and the formation of the nitrate of lead which takes place during this operation.

It is therefore evidently in conſequence of a double affinity that the oxide of lead decompoſes the muriate of ſoda, by the attraction of the oxide of lead for the muriatic acid, and of the muriate of lead for an exceſs of oxide.

Hence we may readily explain why ſo much oxide of lead is requiſite to effect the complete decompoſition of the muriate of ſoda, ſince that five-ſixths at leaſt of this oxide are employed, not to decompoſe the ſea-ſalt, but to form the muriate of lead with an exceſs of oxide, and that the fourth at moſt of this oxide combines with the muriatic acid, in the ſtate of a true muriate of lead.

Hence it may be affirmed, that the litharge completely decompoſes the muriate of ſoda, when in a ſufficient quantity, and that the ſoda never wholly decompoſes the muriate of lead, in whatever quantity it may be employed.

If the carbonate of lead cannot decompoſe the muriate of ſoda, it follows that the carbonate of ſoda muſt perfectly decompoſe the muriate of lead; and this is in fact confirmed by experience.

Beſides, the muriate of lead is not the only ſalt of this kind which poſſeſſes the property of abſorbing an exceſs of oxide. The ſulphate, and the nitrate, and perhaps many others, poſſeſs it alſo. A proof of the truth of this is furniſhed by the decompoſition of the nitrate and ſulphate of lead, by cauſtic alkalies, and particularly by ammonia. There always remains in the oxide of lead a ſmall quantity of theſe acids, the firſt of which is detected by the nitrous vapours which are diſengaged on heating the waſhed precipitate; the ſecond by a reſiduum left by the nitric acid, with which the precipitate obtained from the ſulphate of lead was treated, and which reſiduum is itſelf nothing more than a ſulphate of lead.

Vauquelin concludes his obſervations by ſuggeſting the probability that the decompoſition of muriate of ſoda by lime is effected in a ſimilar manner; and he informs the Inſtitute that he is about to enter upon a courſe of experiments in order to aſcertain the truth of this conjecture, which ſhall in due time be laid before the Society.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Dr. Herschel has laid before this learned body, a paper "On the Quantity and Velocity of the Solar Motion," which

which he conſiders as a ſequel to his account of the direction of the ſolar motion. With regard to the proportional diſtance of the ſtars, Dr. H. obſerves that "neither the parallactic nor real motion of a ſtar can be aſcertained till its relative diſtance is fixed upon. In attempting to do this, it will not be ſatisfactory to divide the ſtars into a few magnitudes, and ſuppoſe *theſe* to repreſent the relative diſtances we require. There are not perhaps, among all the ſtars of the heavens, any two that are exactly at the ſame diſtance from us; much leſs can we admit that the ſtars, which we call of the firſt magnitude, are equally diſtant from the ſun. And, indeed, if the brightneſs of the ſtars is admitted as a criterion by which we are to arrange them, it is perfectly evident that all thoſe of the firſt magnitude muſt differ as much in diſtance as they certainly do in luſtre, yet imperfect as this may be, it is at preſent the only rule that we have to go by." The relative brightneſs of ſix ſtars may be expreſſed thus: Sirius——— Arcturus — Capella — Lyra —— Aldebaran — Procyon. Then the proportional diſtances will be expreſſed as follows:

Sirius	1.00	Lyra	1.30
Arcturus	1.20	Aldebaran	1.40
Capella	1.25	Procyon	1.40

The difference between Sirius and Arcturus is here made very conſiderable; but, according to Dr. H., not more ſo than the difference in their brightneſs will fully juſtify.

We have next a table drawn out to ſhew that an increaſe or decreaſe of the ſolar motion will have a contrary effect upon the required real motions of different ſtars. By this table, the real motion of Arcturus compared with that of Aldebaran, ſhews that when the ſolar motion is increaſed from 1.0 to 1.5 and to 2″, the real motion of Arcturus will be gradually diminiſhed from 1.57 to 1.30 to 1.02, while that of Aldebaran undergoes a contrary change from 0.53 to 0.86 and to 1″.13.

From theſe and other conſiderations we are told, that the motions of Arcturus and Aldebaran being contrary to each other, may be made perfectly equal by ſuppoſing the ſun's annual motion to be 1″,85925; for then the real annual motion of Arcturus towards the parallactic centre is 1″.091, and that of Aldebaran towards the oppoſite part of the heavens, in which the ſolar apex is placed, will be 1″.091 likewiſe; the firſt in a direction 55° 29′ 39 ſouth preceding, the latter 83° 16′ 31″ north following their reſpective parallels: and a compoſition of theſe motions with the parallactic ones, ariſing from the ſolar motion, will produce the apparent motions of the ſtars which have been eſtabliſhed by obſervation.

Dr. H. next proceeds to calculations, for drawing figures that will repreſent the obſerved motions of the ſtars: theſe are illuſtrated with figures. He then goes on to take a general view of the cauſes of the motions of celeſtial bodies; and he obſerves, that a motion of the ſtars may ariſe either from their mutual gravitation towards each other, or from an original projectile force impreſſed upon them. Theſe cauſes are known to act on all bodies belonging to the ſolar ſyſtem, ſo as to give them a very particular appropriate direction.

As attraction acts at all diſtances, it is to be conſidered whether the motions of ſtars can be accounted for by the mutual gravitation of ſtars towards each other, or by a periodical binal revolution of them about a common centre of gravity; or whether we ought not to have recourſe to ſome very diſtant attractive centre. This (ſays the doctor) may be decided by calculation:—let the ſun, for inſtance, and Sirius be two equal bodies placed in the moſt favourable ſituation to permit a mutual approach by attraction, then it may be proved that the ſpace over which one of them would paſs in a year, were the matter of both collected in the other as an attractive centre, would be leſs than a five thouſand millionth part of a ſecond, ſuppoſing that motion to be ſeen by an eye at the diſtance of Sirius, and admitting the parallax of the whole orbit of the earth on this ſtar to be one ſecond. This proves that mere attractions cannot be the cauſe of the obſerved ſidereal motions.

In the caſe of ſuppoſed binal revolutions of ſtars about a common centre of gravity, the united power of the connected ſtars, provided the maſs of either of them did not greatly exceed that of the ſun, would fall very ſhort of the attraction required. The ſtar Arcturus, which moves in an oppoſite direction to the propoſed ſolar motion, were it connected with the ſun, and the proper projectile motion could not deſcribe an arch of 1″ about their common centre in leſs than 102 years; and though the oppoſite motion of the ſun by a parallactic effect would

would double that quantity, it ſtill would fall ſhort of the change obſerved in a ſingle year.

Dr. Herſchel infers that the projectile motion muſt be combined with attraction, and the motions of the ſtars, when regulated in this manner, are not unlike the diſpoſition by which bodies of the ſolar ſyſtem are governed. In conſidering the probable exiſtence of a centre of attraction, it is obſerved, that there are two ways in which a centre of attraction, ſo powerful as the preſent occaſion would require, may be conſtructed: the moſt ſimple of them would be a ſingle body of great magnitude,—this may exiſt, though we ſhould not be able to perceive it by any ſuperiority of luſtre, as the decreaſe of its light ariſing from its great diſtance would hardly be compenſated by the ſize of its diameter; but as this is hypothetical, it cannot be admitted into the diſcuſſion.

The ſecond way of the conſtruction of a very powerful centre, may be the joint attraction of a great number of ſtars united into one condenſed group: the exiſtence of ſuch groups has been proved, for, ſays Dr. Herſchel, "the nebula diſcovered by Dr. Halley in the year 1714, in which he and other obſervers ſaw no ſtar, I have aſcertained to be a globular cluſter, containing probably not leſs than 14,000 ſtars." This cluſter muſt have a very powerful attractive centre of gravity, which may be able to keep many far diſtant celeſtial bodies in controul. An union of many ſuch cluſters will form a ſtill more powerful centre of gravitation, whoſe influence may extend to a whole region of ſcattered ſtars.

If a ſtill more powerful, but more diffuſed exertion of attraction ſhould be required than what may be found in the union of cluſters, we have hundreds of thouſands of ſtars, not to ſay millions, contained in very compreſſed parts of the milky way. Theſe immenſe regions may well occaſion the ſidereal motions referred to; and a ſimilarity in the direction of theſe motions will want no illuſtration.

As additional reaſons for the admiſſion of far diſtant centres of attraction, as well as projectile motions in the ſtars that are connected with them, it may be obſerved, that independently of the ſolar motions, the action of theſe cauſes will be equally required to explain the acknowledged motions of the ſtars. For if the ſun be at reſt, then Arcturus muſt change its place more than 2″ a year; and conſequently this and many other ſtars, which are well known to change their ſituation, muſt be ſuppoſed to have projectile motions, and to be ſubject to the attraction of far diſtant centres.

As the reſult of his ſeveral ſpeculations, Dr. Herſchel obſerves, that "it appears, in the preſent ſtate of our knowledge of the obſerved proper motions of the ſtars, we have reaſon to fix upon the quantity of the ſolar motion to be ſuch as by an eye, placed at right angles to its direction, and at the diſtance of Sirius from us, would be ſeen to deſcribe annually an arc of 1″.116992 of a degree, and its velocity, till we are acquainted with the real diſtance of this ſtar, can only be expreſſed by the proportional number 1116992.

The apparent velocities of Arcturus and Aldebaran, without a ſolar motion, were ſuppoſed, by a table already referred to, as 208 to 12; but when the deception ariſing from its parallactic effect is removed by calculation, theſe velocities are to each other only as 179 to 85, or as 2 to 1: and though Arcturus ſtill remains a ſtar that moves with great velocity, yet there are by the table four or five ſtars with nearly as much motion, and four with more. This ſolar motion alſo removes the deception by which the motion of a ſtar of the conſequence λ Orionis is ſo concealed as hardly to ſhew any velocity; whereas, by computation, we find that it really moves at a rate which is fully equal to the motion of the ſun.

The ſimilarity of the directions of the ſidereal motions is an indication that the ſtars, having ſuch motions as well as the ſun, are acted upon by ſome connecting cauſe, which can only be attraction; and as attraction will not explain the obſerved phenomena without the exiſtence of projectile motions, it muſt be admitted that the motions of the ſtars are governed by the ſame two ruling principles which regulate the orbitual motions of the bodies of the ſolar ſyſtem. It muſt alſo be admitted that, we may invert the inference from the operation of theſe cauſes in our ſyſtem, conclude that their influence upon the ſidereal motions will tend to produce a ſimilar effect; by which means the probable motion of the ſun, and of the ſtars in orbits, becomes a ſubject that may receive the aſſiſtance of arguments ſupported by obſervation.

At the laſt ſitting of this Society, a paper

paper by Mr. GILPIN was read, containing intereſting and curious Obſervations on the Dip and Variation of the Magnetic Needle, made at his apartments in Somerſet-Houſe, under the direction of Mr. Cavendiſh, for the laſt ten years.

A paper was alſo read, being an Account of an Analyſis of a kind of native Iron found at the Cape of Good Hope, by Mr. SMITHSON TENNANT. The metal conſiſted of an alloy of nickel and iron, in the proportion of one of the former to ten of the latter. It yielded plumbago when treated with acid.

At the ſame ſitting Dr. HERSCHEL furniſhed a paper as a Summary of and Sequel to his former Papers on the Figure of the Planet Saturn. He now is of opinion that the diameter of that planet is much greater at the equator than he formerly ſuppoſed, but that it is much flatted at the poles. The Society then adjourned to the firſt Thurſday in November.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. THOMAS FRICKER *and* MR. RICHARD CLARKE'S, (BOND-STREET,) *for a new Mode of Decorating the Walls of Apartments in Imitation of fine Cloth, without Joint, Seam, &c., by Means of cementing Flock on Walls of Plaſter, &c.*

THE wall to be decorated muſt be firſt made very ſmooth and even by means of pumice-ſtone; it is then to be done over with ſtrong ſize; and when dry the operation is to be repeated. Afterwards a compoſition is to be made, conſiſting of one gallon of linſeed-oil, one gallon of turpentine, and one pound of gum anima, boiled, with colouring matter ſuch as the colouring of the flock to be uſed, till it comes to the thickneſs of tar. The wall, as ſoon as the ſecond body of ſize is dry, is to be done over with this compoſition, and left very ſmooth; the flock is to be made of the refuſe of woollen-cloth, ſilk, or cotton, and is to be put into a box having the properties of a pair of bellows, with a hole in the middle, and through this hole it is to be forced againſt the wall while it is yet wet with the aforeſaid compoſition. A machine like a hair-dreſſer's powdering-box, with the hole perfectly open, is likewiſe recommended for the purpoſe of covering the wall with flock.

MR. RICHARD WILLCOX'S, (LAMBETH,) *for Machinery for the more expeditiouſly Cutting and Stripping the various Furs from Skins now cut or ſtripped by Hand, and for ſundry Methods of Preparing and Cleanſing the ſaid Skins.*

Inſtead of the left hand, now uſually employed, Mr. Willcox ſubſtitutes a thin plate of metal, ivory, &c., capable of holding down the fur, which is placed on its edge, and preſſed in contact with the felt of the ſkin, previouſly laid ſmooth, either on a horizontal bed or on a roller. The apparatus neceſſary for advancing the ſkin, as the fur is cut, is exhibited in the drawing attached to the ſpecification. One part of it requires the application of the hand and foot of the workmen; but the other requires no other action than that of the firſt mover, which may be a ſteam-engine, or any other ſource of power, together with the attention of the workman to ſupply the pelts, as may be neceſſary.

To produce a ſimilar effect, the metal or ivory roller is uſed, which it to be moderately preſſed in contact with the ſurface of the pelt, the ſaid roller being turned in a contrary direction to that of the ſkin, by which the fur is effectually drawn or removed out of the way of the knife, and prevented from being mutilated or cut ſhort.

Again, for effectually ſeparating the fur, and for cutting, or cutting and plucking, in the ſame machine, with the roller is employed a piece of canvas, or other ſtrong material, joined at the two extremities, and forming a perpetual web round the ſaid rollers. By this means the canvas being preſſed in contact with the ſurface of the ſkin, and moving with about double the ſpeed of the ſkin, in a contrary direction, cauſes the fur to adhere to the ſaid canvas in the exact order and ſituation as it was on the ſkin or pelt, where it may be divided or locked, at the option of the perſon attending the machine. The long or coarſe hair with the fur is alſo cut without previouſly plucking, becauſe both adhere to the canvas, which, being paſſed out of the way of the cutting part of the apparatus, the ſame is cauſed to paſs over one of the leading rollers where the canvas is bent nearly

nearly to a right-angle, so as to introduce a metal plate as close as possible to the surface of the fur attached to the canvas as described; the long hair, now usually plucked, comes in contact against the edge of the said plate, whilst a roller, studded with different rows or locks of hair, leather, or any other flexible or elastic matter, which, being driven in the same direction with the fur, effectually brushes, scrapes, or separates, the long hair cut from the skin, from the fur, by pressing it against the edge of the plate, whence it is conveyed into the trough, and prevented from falling or mixing with the fur again.

To strengthen the said skins, and prevent the possibility of delay in case the pelts being cut, the skins, previously to cutting, are fixed on a strong canvas cloth, covered with a cement composed of wax, rosin, grease, and a little ochre, or some other such adhesive matters. In some cases the fur is too short to be separated by the machine: then the extremity of the skin is fixed to or between rollers, so as to draw it over a roller with a second very small roller in front of the skin, whilst a third larger roller, resembling a worm, or quick flat thread-screw, when viewed in its longitudinal direction, moves with a greater velocity in a contrary direction to the skin, whereby a portion of the long hair is caught each revolution, and jammed between a part of the worm or thread and the same roller in front of the skin, is thereby plucked out of the skin.

The patentee further adds, that his knives form an important part of his invention, being made of the best hardened tempered steel, which is fluted, grooved or toothed on the faced side, so that when ground for use on the opposite surface, it obtains an edge similar to a very fine saw, and, being principally made circular, possesses a two-fold advantage; that is,—1. It turns on its axis against its work, and thereby produces a drawing-stroke with a much greater velocity than would be produced without rotation.—2. The whole external line constituting the circular edge of the knife coming successively in contact with the skin, it is found to keep its edge at least twelve times as long as the present knives, which are made of malleable iron, for the purpose of preserving a rough edge, that being found to answer the purpose of cutting better than a smooth one; and this effect is produced in these knives by the fluting, with a very great saving of labour and time.

MESSRS. HOBSON & CO., (SHEFFIELD,) *for a Method of Sheathing Ships, Roofing Houses, and Lining Water-Spouts, with a Material not heretofore used for those Purposes.*

The material made use of for the purposes specified, is zinc cast into ingots of any convenient size, shape, or figure; after which the same is to be rolled between rollers, so as to convert it into plates of any required thickness: but, to prevent the zinc from cracking under the rollers, it must be heated to between 200° and 300° of Fahrenheit, and kept at that heat till the metal is reduced to one-fourth of its original thickness; after which it may be rolled to the thickness required without further heating. After this process the plates are found to be very hard, and difficult to be bent or worked: they must then be annealed by again heating them to the foregoing temperature, and the plates will then possess the tenacity and flexibility required for sheathing ships, roofing houses, and lining of water-spouts. The sheets of zinc, in this state, may be cut, bored, punched, or perforated, like copper, and may be fastened with iron nails to ships having the usual tree-nails, bolts, or fastenings, but not of copper, or the nails may be of iron coated with zinc or tin.

The patentees add, that the best general rule for applying metals as fastenings for zinc sheathing, is to take that metal which is nearest in that power which chemists call Galvinism to zinc itself, and causes the least quantity of oxidation, when made with it into a galvanic pile. Iron and tin are metals of this description; and those metals are to be preferred, of which a piece laid in salt-water, in contact with a piece of zinc, is found to produce the smallest change in the zinc in any given time. The same method may be taken in roofing houses and lining spouts, but the same thing may be done by solder composed of tin and zinc, or of tin and lead, similar to that used by plumbers, under the name of soft solder.

MR. WILLIAM SAMPSON'S, (LIVERPOOL,) *for Improvements in the Application of Power employed mechanically, especially as adapted to the Use of Cranks and Fly-Wheels, &c.*

The improvements described in this specification consist in the division of any

power which turns a reciprocating axis between two or more arms interfecting that axis, and communicating their motion to correfponding cranks, wheels, or other fuitable contrivances, for the purpofe of uniting to work one and the fame fhaft: the arms by this combined procefs tranfmitting to the fhaft the power impreffed on them; for the action of each arm affifts that of the reft; and, if the power be equally divided between the two arms, the action of the one exactly balances that of the other. Machines made according to this invention may be confiderably varied in their ftructure, may be made of any fize, and worked by any power capable of giving fufficient impulfe to the axis, or different machines may be impelled by different forces, and may be made to act at right-angles to each other, or otherwife, fo as to combine in one common operation. Small machines may be worked by a handle fufpended from an axis, and aided by a pendulum. The motion of the fhafts in one uniform direction either way is preferved by means of proper ratchet wheels and catches: horizontal wheels are to be preferred when the fhaft is vertical. The machines may be worked in any pofition, upright or reverfed, or laid laterally, with little or no alteration of their relative parts; the ratchet wheels muft be fuited to the change of pofition: the relative fituation of the different parts of the machine may be variouffy changed, and the power transferred in any direction. The power may alfo be divided variouffy, and its balance ftill preferved, entirely or partially, as the cafe may require. If it be originally by alteration on two oppofite arms, turning on one axis, it will act with the greateft advantage. Machines conftructed on this plan are liable to a very fmall degree of friction.

N. B. Communications of Patentees are particularly requefted.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

☞ *As the Lift of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and confequently the only one that can be ufeful to the Public for Purpofes of general Reference, it is requefted, that Authors and Publifhers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Poft paid), and they will always be faithfully inferted, FREE of EXPENCE.*

ASTRONOMY.

THE Aftrarium improved, or Views of the principal Fixed Stars and Conftellations, prefented on Twelve Plates, (one for each Month in the Year,) from which their Names and relative Situations may be known by fimple Infpection.

BIOGRAPHY.

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THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES JAMES FOX.

"Illum non populi faſces non purpura regum
Flexit.————"

ORDINARY beings are produced in abundance, while geniuſes, on the other hand, appear but ſeldom: nature, liberal, but not profuſe of her favours, regulates her conduct by general laws, and is never prodigal of her prodigies. As it is a happy union of extraordinary qualifications that creates eminence, great men are conſequently rare, and, like comets, appear but once in a century. On thoſe occaſions they, of courſe, excite the wonder and admiration of their contemporaries; but while they merely dazzle vulgar minds by their ſplendor, thoſe of a ſuperior caſt view them with a philoſophical eye, and are aware that in the political as in the phyſical world, luminous bodies, however reſplendent they may ſeem, are to be valued according to the meaſure of their *utility* alone.

In reſpect to the ſpecific merits of a ſtateſman, poſterity, perhaps, can only decide with due impartiality. In a free country like our own, the opinions of a large portion of the community are liable to be warped by party zeal, and the merits, as well as demerits of the various candidates for public favour are not always eſtimated by a correct ſtandard. Yet when death cloſes the awful ſcene, envy is diſarmed of half her malignity, and "the cold dull voice" of praiſe is then

But

but ſeldom exerted in behalf of unworthy objects.

In treating of the celebrated ſubject of this memoir, we ſhall endeavour to ſteer a middle courſe, between the two extremes, and after exhibiting a candid ſketch of the life of the great orator whom we have juſt loſt, a feeble attempt will be made to pourtray his character. Perhaps both friends and enemies may diſavow the likeneſs; but notwithſtanding this, the artiſt has, at leaſt, the ſatisfaction to reflect, that he has endeavoured to manage his pencil with fidelity, if not with talent.

The family of Fox was originally ſeated in Wiltſhire, and William Fox, of Farley, in that county, is the firſt of whom any mention has been made. His youngeſt ſon, Sir Stephen, appears to have reſided abroad during the exile of the Stuart family; and when the reſtoration took place, his merits and ſervices were not overlooked. He attained the honour of knighthood, then not ſo lavishly beſtowed as at preſent, and became, in ſucceſſion, a clerk of the Green Cloth, a Lord of the Treaſury, &c. but the moſt remarkable incident of his life, perhaps, is the circumſtance of his becoming a father when almoſt an octogenarian; for at this late period he married a ſecond time, and was not only the founder of his own fortune, but alſo of two noble houſes—thoſe of Ilcheſter and Holland. Nor ought it to be forgotten, that Chelſea Hoſpital, that noble and munificent aſylum for our ſoldiers, is chiefly indebted to him for its exiſtence.

Such was the grandfather of the ſubject of this memoir. Henry Fox, his father, embarked at an early period of life in the ocean of politics, and made prizes of ſome of the beſt offices in the gift of the crown. He was Secretary at War, Secretary of State, and then Paymaſter General of the Forces, the laſt of which employments rendered him obnoxious to cenſure; for being unpopular on account of his parliamentary conduct, which was of a high *Tory* complexion, the city of London was pleaſed to term him, in one of its addreſſes, "the defaulter of unaccounted millions." He is allowed, however, to have been a man of great talents and eloquence, and it is but juſtice to obſerve, that the immenſe emoluments which he derived from his ſituation, being, on one hand, reſtricted by no poſitive law, and, on the other, countenanced by uniform cuſtom, were generally conſidered as the fair and regular perquiſites of office*.

Charles James Fox, the third ſon of Henry Fox, afterwards Lord Holland†, by Georgina, eldeſt daughter of the late Duke of Richmond, was born on the 13th of January, O. S. in the year 1748. From his birth he was the darling of his father, and the family having juſt loſt his elder brother Henry, he, of courſe, experienced much indulgence. Indeed, this partiality was carried to a great, and perhaps an unpardonable length; for nothing was refuſed to him, and all the ſervants of the family were at length accuſtomed to pay the moſt obſequious obedience to his commands, however whimſical or capricious.

Notwithſtanding this, his education was not neglected; and as Montaigne's father was particularly anxious that he ſhould be inſtructed in the *dead* languages at an early period of his life, ſo it was the wiſh of Lord Holland (for he had obtained a peerage ſoon after the acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty) that his ſon ſhould be inſtructed at one and the ſame time in two *living ones*: he was accordingly taught French from his cradle, and ſpoke it while a boy with ſtill greater fluency than Engliſh.

As he was intended for public life, ſo he received a public education, and was ſent to Eton, when that ſchool had attained a high degree of celebrity, under the auſpices of Edward Barnard, M. A. who became head maſter in 1754.

At the age of thirteen he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his exerciſes, which reflect great credit on his precocious talents, and ſome of his juvenile friends even then contemplated him as a future ſtateſman and orator‡. While his contemporaries,

* Henry Fox, Lord Holland, like his ſon Charles, cultivated the Muſes, and we have ſeen "Verſes to a Lady with an artificial Roſe," which do him great credit.—The following is the firſt ſtanza:

"Fair copy of the faireſt flower,
Thy colours equal Nature's power;
Thou haſt the Roſe's bluſhing hue,
Art full as pleaſing to the view:
Go thou to Chloe's lovely breaſt,
Whoſe ſweetneſs can give all the reſt," &c.

† Lady Georgina Carolina Fox was created Baroneſs of Holland in 1762, and her huſband Baron Holland, of Foxley, in the county of Wilts, April 16, 1763

‡ Lord Carliſle's auguries may be conſidered as ſtrictly prophetical, and it ought not to be forgotten,

raries, Storer and Hare, acquired great fame, the former by his verſes beginning

" Vos valete & plaudite,"

and the latter by his

" Turnum ad certamen itura alloquitur Lavinia,"

young Fox attained high reputation by his

" Vocat labor ultimus,"

compoſed about the year 1761, his

" I, fugias, celeri volitans per nubila curſu,"

written in 1764, and his

" Quid miri faciat Natura,"

followed by a Greek dialogue, in 1765. We refer the curious to the " Muſæ Etonenſes: ſeu Carminum Delectus," for the particulars, but ſhall here tranſcribe the firſt of the pieces alluded to above, by way of ſpecimen:

VOCAT LABOR ULTIMUS.

" Poſcimur: at nobis ſi rite precantibus olim
Dixeris optatum, Muſa, rogata melos,
Nunc quoque et emerito præſens ſuccurre poetæ;
Dona ferens adeat ſic tua fana cliens.
Tuque per Aoniis loca ſi celebrata Camœnis
Sæpe tuâ erravi, Pegaſe, vectus ope,
Decurſo prope jam ſtadio, metamque ſub ipſam,
Ne laſſa infami membra pudore trahas.
Gentis amore Maro Latium canit: o mihi talis
Spiritus accedat; non minor urget amor:
Ut patriæ, (neque enim ingratus natalia rura
Præpoſui campis, mater Etona, tuis)
Ut patriæ cariſque ſodalibus, ut tibi dicam
Anglice ſupremum Quinctiliane vale.
Si quid eſt, veteres quod Muſa imitata, Latinis
Luſerit aut Graiis non aliena modis,
Omne tuum eſt; mihi Pieridum de fonte ſororum
Pura miniſteriis contigit unda tuis.
Teque precor (levitas olim veſana fidelis
Reſpuit oblatam ſi monitoris opem,
Acrior aut ſi me commovit lingua, meiſve
Moribus aut famæ virga meæ)
Ne tot conſumptos tecum feliciter annos
Infelix animo deleat hora tuo.
Care vale, valeas et mater Etona, (ſupremum
Muſeâ recinit triſtis alumnus ope)
Prataque, et æriâ ſplendentes vertice turres,
Silvaque carminibus concelebrata meis;
Voſque adeò indigenæ quæ rivi in margine Muſæ
Caſtalias Thameſi poſt habuiſtis aquas,
Extremum concede mihi, ſacra turba, laborem;
Sic beet emeritum non inhoneſta rudis."

From Eton Mr. Fox removed to Hertford College, Oxford, where he alſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his talents, and Dr. Newcome, his tutor, was afterwards rewarded with the Primacy of Ireland for his ſervices on this occaſion. After remaining there ſome time, he was immediately ſent on his travels, according to the abſurd cuſtom of that day, by which an Engliſhman was bound to be better acquainted with the manners, faſhions, and productions of every other country in Europe than his own. It will be ſcarcely ſuppoſed, by thoſe who have ſeen Mr. Fox, or examined his dreſs at any time during the laſt twenty years, that he had been once celebrated as a *beau garçon;* but the fact is, that at this period he was one of the moſt faſhionable young men about town, and there are multitudes now living who ſtill recollect his *chapeau bras*, his red-heeled ſhoes, and his blue hair-powder.

Meanwhile, his father, ſtill keeping the original object in view, determined to inſpire him with a taſte for public buſineſs, and accordingly, in the beginning of 1768, he was returned for Midhurſt, in the county of Suſſex. Two things are remarkable on this occaſion; the firſt is, that, like the celebrated Waller, he became a Member of the Houſe of Commons before he attained the legal age: the ſecond, that Midhurſt was one of thoſe very boroughs which he himſelf ſeems afterwards to have conſidered a nuiſance in a free country.

As Lord Holland poſſeſſed the favour of Lord Bute, and enjoyed the confidence of his preſent Majeſty, the career of public employments lay open to his ſon. Accordingly, he had been only two years in parliament when, on the 13th of February, 1770, he became a member of the Admiralty Board, at the time when the celebrated Admiral Sir Edward, afterwards Lord Hawke, preſided there. On May 6, 1772, he reſigned that ſituation, and on the 9th of January, 1773, was nominated a Commiſſioner of the Treaſury.

At this period his political principles appear to have been ſtrictly in uniſon with

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forgotten, that, unlike ſome other prophecies, they were pronounced long anterior to the events recorded:

" How will my Fox, alone from ſtrength of parts,
Shake the loud Senate, animate the hearts
Of fearful ſtateſmen! while around you ſtand
Both Peers and Commons liſt'ning your command.
What praiſe to Pitt, to Townſhend e'er was due,
In future times, my Fox, ſhall wait on you."

with thoſe of his father, and he was often afterwards reminded by his adverſaries that the doctrines advanced by him in the cafe of the printers who had been impriſoned, were rather unfavourable to the principles of liberty, while his aſſertion, "that the voice of the people was only to be heard in the Houſe of Commons," was controverted by the whole tenor of the latter part of his life.

On the death of Lord Holland, in 1774, a new and memorable epoch occurred in the life of his ſon. At the age of twenty-ſix, he now felt himſelf completely freed from all reſtraint, in the poſſeſſion of an ample patrimony*, to which was added the reverſion of a profitable place†.

The reign of the paſſions now commenced, and ſwept away his fortune in the torrent; he was alſo doomed, nearly at the ſame time, to be deprived of his employment; for having given offence to Lord North, who was then Firſt Lord of the Treaſury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, that nobleman formed a new Board, and having mentioned this circumſtance in a laconic note, added, ſomewhat ironically, "that he did not ſee Mr. Fox's name in the liſt of members."

Anterior to this period, the extraordinary talents of Mr. Fox had only been known to his particular friends, but a field was, from this moment, opened for their diſplay, which finally led to the moſt aſtoniſhing reſults. Happily, he had not pledged himſelf on the grand colonial queſtion reſpecting taxation independent of repreſentation, ſo that he roſe in the Houſe of Commons to debate on the ſubject of the American war free and unincumbered. He had hitherto but little ſtudied the nature and end of a free government, in a political point of view; and on this occaſion the author of the "Sublime and Beautiful," then in the zenith of his talents, was his monitor.

Never, either before or ſince, has ſuch a conſtellation of talents appeared on the oppoſition benches of the Houſe of Commons. Barré, bred from his youth to arms, exhibited all the hardihood of a ſoldier. In perſon and addreſs like Ulyſſes, like him alſo, he gained on his hearers as he proceeded, and at length extorted from a deſpotic miniſter, and a corrupt majority, a bill for appointing commiſſioners to detect errors which were never rectified, and inſtitute reforms which were never carried into effect.

Dunning, the moſt celebrated advocate at the Engliſh bar, was alſo the only lawyer of that day who could argue like a ſtateſman in the Houſe of Commons. To the ſurpriſe of all, and perhaps of none more than himſelf, he proved victorious in one memorable inſtance, for he brought a compliant parliament to vote a libel on itſelf, in conſequence of the declaration, "that the influence of the crown had increaſed, was increaſing, and ought to be diminiſhed."

Saville, by the excellence of his character, no leſs than the extent of his property, contributed not a little to the common cauſe. He would have been reſpected as a good orator, had he not poſſeſſed the more tranſcendant praiſe of being a good man.

Burke, one of the moſt accompliſhed ſpeakers of his age, without poſſeſſing the advantages of either birth or fortune, deſervedly attained a high degree of celebrity, by his learning and his talents. The Treaſury Bench appeared to tremble under the thunder of his eloquence, while royalty itſelf was ſhorn of half its ſplendor, in conſequence of his economical reforms. He argued againſt the American war, chiefly on the ground of its impolicy: but Fox, young, bold, and impetuous, attacked it on account of its injuſtice. Liberated, at length, from the ſeductions of wine and of play, he roſe with a giant's might, and being armed with the better cauſe, his adverſaries, although arrayed in all the power and influence of the ſtate, appeared but as pigmies before him. The friend and aſſociate of Camden, of Chatham, of Shelburne, and of Portland, who ſupported the ſame cauſe in the Houſe of Peers, he was already conſidered as the ſecond man of the Whig party, and in reality was the firſt; for he, who excelled others, was alone entitled to direct them.

At length all the predictions of Mr. Fox and his aſſociates were fully and fatally verified; for Burgoyne was captured, Cornwallis was obliged to capitulate, and France and Holland having become parties in the ſtruggle, the conteſt itſelf became unpopular in the extreme. Lord North, confounded, overwhelmed, and almoſt driven to deſpair, was now obliged to reſign; but he did not, like former miniſters,

* The chief part of it, ſituated at Kingſgate, Dandelion, and Queiks, in the iſle of Thanet, was ſold to Mr. Powell, who had held a place under his father.

† The clerkſhip of the Pells in Ireland: this ſinecure was purchaſed by the preſent Earl of Liverpool.

miniſters, take refuge in the Houſe of Peers; on the contrary, he remained in the midſt of his partiſans, who ſtill formed a numerous band, braved all the clamours of his adverſaries, defied their threats, and declared himſelf ready to meet any inquiry they might wiſh to inſtitute.

Mr. Fox obtained the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the ſpring of 1782, while the Marquis of Rockingham, the moſt uniform honeſt and upright ſtateſman whom we have poſſeſſed ſince the Revolution, was nominated Firſt Lord of the Treaſury. Much was expected from, and much, it muſt be owned, was performed by a miniſtry, the moſt reſpectable of any that has been ſeen in England during the preſent reign. But the ſudden death of the nobleman juſt mentioned, at once afflicted the nation and divided the friends of liberty, while the ex-miniſter and his adherents knew how to derive advantage from the ſtorm, and reap benefit from the diſmay that unhappily enſued.

A diſpute, as had been foreſeen, immediately took place about who ſhould ſucceed as Firſt Lord of the Treaſury. The candidates were, Lord Shelburne, afterwards Marquis of Lanſdowne, and the preſent Duke of Portland; the favour of the King made the intereſt of the former preponderate, and a ſchiſm having enſued, Mr. Fox retired in diſguſt. As the Earl of Chatham was accuſtomed to obſerve "that he would never be reſponſible for actions which he did not direct," ſo the Secretary of State, when he withdrew, remarked, "that he had determined never to connive at plans in private, which he could not publicly avow."

What thoſe *plans* may have been, we are left to gueſs. We have reaſon to believe, that the only oſtenſible diſpute in the cabinet was relative to the independence of America, which Mr. Fox wiſhed to grant as a boon, while Lord Shelburne deſired to confer it in the manner of a bargain: the ſecret, and perhaps leading cauſe, on the preſent occaſion, originated in friendſhip to the Duke of Portland, then a very popular nobleman, whoſe excluſion had produced the moſt fatal jealouſies among the beſt friends of liberty.

Mr. Fox now reſumed his old ſeat, facing the Treaſury bench, while his former colleague, the Earl of Shelburne, was buſied in concluding a peace with France, Spain, Holland, and the United States of America. This nobleman, although poſſeſſed of great talents, forgot to adopt the moſt obvious means for enſuring his own ſafety. In the firſt place, he did not call a new parliament, and in the next, he omitted to ſecure the immenſe advantages reſulting from the preſs, which, in a free country, will always influence, if not govern, the nation. But even as it was, he would have triumphed, but for a moſt odious as well as impolitic coalition, ſuppoſed to be bottomed on ambition alone, and deſtitute of any common principle of union.

The political ſucceſs of Mr. Fox and Lord North was, however, ephemeral. While they agreed in no one great meaſure for the common good, the nation ſeemed to unite as one man againſt them; and the King having become jealous of his prerogative, on the introduction of the "Eaſt India Bill," they were obliged to retire, but not until means had been reſorted to, which no friend of the conſtitution could either adviſe or practiſe.

A phenomenon in the political world now took place, for a ſtripling, juſt of age, upborne on the wings of royal and popular favour, ſucceeded to the poſt of Premier, and kept it for upwards of twenty years. William Pitt, the younger ſon of that William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, who had been the rival of Henry Fox, Lord Holland, to a greater portion of eloquence than his father added all his ambition. He was the firſt miniſter, ſince the acceſſion of the houſe of Hanover, who dared to remain in place in defiance to the declared ſenſe of the Houſe of Commons; and ſuch was the gullibility of the nation, that merely by uſing the magic ſounds of peace and economy, he contrived to involve it in more wars and debts than any other ſtateſman ſince the Conqueſt. On great occaſions he diſplayed an extraordinary portion of talent, but yet he, at the ſame time, did not bluſh to ſtoop to cunning and chicanery, for his ſole aim was ſucceſs, and he was determined either to obtain or to preſerve it at all hazards. Such was the opponent with whom the ſubject of this memoir had now to contend for the government of the empire; ſuch the man, who could only be prevailed upon to relinquiſh it with his life! Meanwhile, the tide of popularity had ſet in ſo ſtrongly againſt Mr. Fox, that at the general election, in 1784, many of his friends loſt their ſeats in the Houſe of Commons*,

* Theſe were jocoſely termed *Fox's Martyrs.*

and

and he himself was obliged to enter into a long and expensive contest for Westminster. He had originally been returned for that city by the voice of the inhabitants at large, and in direct opposition to the influence of the Northumberland and Newcastle families, backed by that of the crown. Supported now by the Portland and Devonshire interests, he maintained a sharp and dubious struggle; but after the lapse of forty-seven days poll, he appeared at the close to have a majority of 235 votes in his favour. A scrutiny, however, was demanded and obtained by his adversaries, so that he would have been entirely excluded, for a time, from the House of Commons, had he not been returned, through the friendship of Sir Thomas, now Lord Dundas, for a district of Scotch boroughs; but at length his triumph was complete, and a prosecution having been commenced against the High Bailiff, the latter was cast in damages to the amount of two thousand pounds.

The next public affair in which we find him engaged, was the prosecution of Mr. Hastings; and it must be allowed, while the charges against the Governor General of India, on one hand, required, nay demanded investigation, that, on the other, the period of time to which the trial was protracted appears to have been equally impolitic and unjust. Alas! who will now think of impeaching successful delinquency, or dragging victorious oppression, by which the individual and the nation have alike profited, before the tribunal of the House of Peers?

On two great occasions the talents of Mr. Fox proved eminently serviceable to the nation: one, when Mr. Pitt, at the instigation of the Court of Berlin, wished to wage an unprofitable war with Russia relative to the possession of Oczakow; the other, when, in the wantonness of power, he urged a contest with Spain. Experience has since proved that these objects were contemptible, and the finger of posterity will point with scorn to that page of our history, when a minister who derived all his credit from his management of the finances, laboured to impoverish the nation by two ridiculous, but bloody conflicts, one of which had for its object the preservation of the Turkish frontier, and the other a participation in the trade of cat-skins and sea-otters!

In 1788, Mr. Fox, worn out, and perhaps disgusted with public business, repaired to the continent, in company with the lady* who has since been acknowledged as his wife, and after spending a few days with Gibbon†, the historian, at Lausanne, entered the classic regions of Italy. But he was suddenly recalled, in consequence of the alarming illness of the King, and the business of the Regency Bill was so ably managed by his rival, who now perceived it to be for his interest to stand on constitutional grounds, that the Opposition rather lost than gained popularity by this measure.

We now approach an awful and memorable epoch, that which gave birth to the French Revolution! On this occasion Mr. Fox declared himself strongly, uniformly, and decisively on the side of liberty. The two great rival chiefs, who agreed in nothing else, at first cordially united in this cause, and while the one presaged a long peace, the extinction of

* We understand that he was married to Mrs. Armstead in 1780.

† Copy of a letter from Mr. Gibbon to Lord Sheffield:—

"*Lausanne, Oct.* 4, 1788.

"The Man of the People, escaped from the tumult, the bloody tumult of the Westminster election, to the lakes and mountains of Switzerland, and I was informed that he was arrived at the Lion d'Or. I sent a compliment; he answered it in person, and settled at my house for the remainder of the day. I have eat and drank, and conversed and sat up all night with Fox in England; but it never happened, perhaps it never can happen again, that I should enjoy him as I did that day, alone, from ten in the morning till ten at night.

"Poor Devverdun, before his accident, wanted spirits to appear, and has regretted it since. Our conversation never flagged a moment; and he seemed thoroughly pleased with the place and with his company. We had little politics; though he gave me, in a few words, such a character of Pitt, as one great man should give of another, his rival: many of books, from my own, on which he flattered me very pleasantly, to Homer and the Arabian Nights; much about the country, my garden (which he understands far better than I do), and, upon the whole, I think he envies me, and would do so were he minister. The next morning I gave him a guide to walk him about the town and country, and invited some company to meet him at dinner. The following day he continued his journey to Berne and Zurich, and I have heard of him by various means.

"The people gaze on him as a prodigy, but he shews little inclination to converse with them."

4to. Ed. Vol. 1 *of Mems. p.* 192.

our national debt, and the prosperity of the empire, the other gloried in beholding a whole people rescued from the most oppressive servitude, and, at the same time, augured the most auspicious results in favour of the human race.

"The conduct of the French troops, (he observed,) during the late commotions, tended greatly to remove one of the objections which he had always entertained against standing armies. By refusing to obey the dictates of the Court, they had set a glorious example to all the military of Europe, and had shewn, that by merely becoming soldiers, they did not cease to be citizens."

It were greatly to be wished that the grand political experiment attempted in France had been left to its own fate. The intervention of the neighbouring states only served to arouse the warlike genius of a mighty people, to call forth the numerous resources of a rich and extensive empire, and finally to establish a military despotism, that, after overturning every land-mark of civil liberty, has nearly extinguished the independence of Europe.

Mr. Pitt is supposed to have been at first dragged into the contest with reluctance. No sooner had he entered on it, however, than, as usual, he did not hesitate at the means by which he was to secure the end in view. Incorruptible himself, he opened the public purse without scruple to others. The heroic age of profusion seemed to have arrived, and he distributed money, and titles, and offices, with so liberal a hand, that the Opposition benches were thinned of their members, and his ancient enemy was left to contend with a handful of adherents against a host of foes.

On this occasion the mind of the Premier stooped to little personalities; for, not content with triumphing, he was determined also to insult, and the name of Mr. Fox was accordingly struck out of the list of Privy-Counsellors!

The latter, on this, as on all other occasions, proved magnanimous in adversity. To the clamours relative to his disaffection he calmly replied, "That he never had approved of the excesses of the French Revolution, and that he was alike the enemy of all absolute forms of government, whether an absolute monarchy, an absolute aristocracy, or an absolute democracy, and approved only of a mixed government like our own."

Nearly at the same time he had conciliated the affections of a large portion of the people, by declaring himself a friend to a reform of the House of Commons; and when Mr. Flood's proposition to that effect was brought forward, he boldly avowed his conversion. On the other hand, his adversary, who had solemnly pledged himself to the very measure which he now opposed, was reduced to a most mortifying dilemma.

As it was a leading principle in the conduct of Mr. Fox, that, without the most urgent occasion, peace was the best policy on the part of a commercial nation, so, from the commencement of the revolutionary war, he perpetually maintained, "that we ought to husband our resources." In 1794 he deprecated the idea of continuing hostilities without any settled object. After condemning the position, "that, while the Jacobin system existed, no peace could take place with France," he asked, "provided honourable terms could be obtained, whether it would not be more advisable to trust to our caution and vigilance for the preservation of the country, than to continue hostilities with an enormous waste of blood and treasure, but not more productive of security than a pacification? Allowing the danger to be equal in either case, that which freed us from an immense charge was questionless preferable to the other. It was vain (he added,) to calculate the resources of the French at the rate of a commercial proportion. They had no commerce; they derived no expectations from any other funds than the productions of their soil; the depreciation of their paper-money had not depressed their affairs; and whenever men were willing and resolved to bear with hardships, historical experience had proved that their resources were inexhaustible.

"In war it sometimes happens (continued he,) that courage and rage supply the place of ordinary arms. Xenophon, in his Cyropædia, observes, that iron commands gold, and when their *assignats* fail, the French may still support hostilities by the plunder of their neighbours. It must be allowed, indeed, that this is but a fleeting resource, yet when a nation has abandoned habits of peace and industry, and acquired the views and manners of predatory warriors, it is a resource that enables it to spread desolation far and near."

The latter part of these remarks proved strictly prophetical, and now, when, in the fulness of time, we are enabled to judge calmly of events, it must be owned

that the profecution of the war was diſſerviceable to our own intereſts and ruinous to thoſe of our allies. Fully impreſſed with this notion, and, at the ſame time, conſcious that he could not oppoſe the golden torrent that iſſued from the Treaſury bench, he withdrew from Parliament for a while, and evinced a with to retire altogether from public buſineſs. It has even been ſaid, that his Addreſs to the Electors of Weſtminſter was actually penned, and that he had formed the determined reſolution of abjuring politics for ever.

But the entreaties of his friends, and the occurrence of new and ſingular events, happily prevented this meaſure. We accordingly find him once more at the head of an oppoſition, feeble in point of numbers, but truly formidable in reſpect to talents and abilities. Mr. Pitt, then in the zenith of his power, at this period afforded a fair opportunity of animadverſion as well as cenſure, and it was eagerly ſeized upon by his eloquent rival. The Miniſter, confident in his majority, took upon him, during the vacation of Parliament, to advance a ſum of money, by way of ſubſidy, to the Emperor and the French Princes, without either the conſent or knowledge of the Houſe of Commons. In 1796 this became the ſubject of a ſpecial charge, and although Mr. Fox's motion was not carried, yet it made an impreſſion on the nation at large, and added not a little to the odium then prevalent againſt the Premier.

In the courſe of the ſucceeding year, Mr. Grey, now Lord de Howick, experienced the powerful ſupport of the member for Weſtminſter, in his motion for a parliamentary reform, while Mr. Wilberforce, who had regularly oppoſed him, inſtantly received his aid in all the meaſures propoſed for the abolition of the ſlave trade.

At length, after enjoying, and, in ſome meaſure, *revelling* in power during eighteen long years, Mr. Pitt voluntarily retired from office, and Mr. Addington, ſince created Viſcount Sidmouth, concluded the treaty of Amiens, on which occaſion he received the ſupport of Mr. Fox and all his friends. The latter may be ſaid to have now experienced that ſpecies of triumph which ariſes out of political anticipation, for as the terms were not ſo good as might have been obtained in 1796, it was obvious that all the miſeries, calamities, blood and treaſure, waſted to no manner of purpoſe during the preceding ſix years, would have been avoided, had his warning voice been but liſtened to.

When a renewal of the conteſt was meditated, Mr. Fox expreſſed himſelf avowedly hoſtile to that meaſure: "I do contend (ſaid he) that the continuance of peace is infinitely deſirable. I feel its importance in the ſtrongeſt manner, and I am not aſhamed to avow an opinion for which I have not unfrequently been expoſed to ridicule. I now again explicitly declare, that I conſider the preſervation of national honour to be the only legitimate cauſe of war.

"This doctrine I hold (continues he) on the plain principle that honour is inſeparably connected with ſelf-defence. If it can be proved to me that the national honour has been inſulted, or the national dignity diſgraced, I will, without heſitation, declare my opinion, which is, that it would be a fair legitimate cauſe for recommencing hoſtilities. I muſt, however, hear a very ſtrong caſe made out before I can give my vote for replunging the country in thoſe diſaſters which a calamitous conteſt had produced, and from which we have been ſo recently delivered*."

It was in ſtrict conſiſtency with this notion, that, when the royal meſſage was brought down declaratory of hoſtilities, Mr. Fox expreſſed his opinion at large, both againſt the war as unneceſſary, and againſt the criſis at which it took place, as eminently impolitic. This problematical meaſure ſoon proved fatal to Mr. Addington's adminiſtration, and the reins of government having dropped from his hands, were immediately ſeized by Mr. Pitt.

It was now imagined by ſome, that the critical ſtate of public affairs, and the common ſafety of the empire, would have produced a coalition between the new miniſter and his ancient adverſary; but while the former expreſſed his own readineſs to comply, he, at the ſame time, hinted that inſurmountable obſtacles had occurred *in a certain quarter*.

* The following political maxim inculcated by an old writer, is ſomewhat ſimilar, and proves the coincidence between great minds, viz —

"That kingdoms are preſerved by reputation, which is as well their ſtrongeſt ſupport in peace, as their chiefeſt ſafety in time of war; when once they grow deſpiſed, they are either ſubject to foreign invaſion or domeſtic troubles."

Having thus attached to his own perſon the ſole reſponſibility, the war was immediately extended to Spain, which had hitherto been permitted to enjoy all the benefits of neutrality. This meaſure, which was termed *energetic* by his admirers, was loudly cenſured by Mr. Fox, as fraught with "a characteriſtic duplicity;" and he maintained, at the ſame time, that "Miniſters had acted both raſhly and unjuſtly in their conduct."

Meanwhile an union had been effected by the Foxite and Grenville parties, and from that moment the return of both to power was conſidered as certain. This was in part evinced by the conduct of the Houſe of Commons, in reſpect to the proſecution of Lord Melville; and although the petition of the Iriſh Catholics was thrown out by a great majority, yet a large portion of the empire was, in ſome meaſure, conciliated on this occaſion, by the conſideration that it was not deſtitute of powerful protection.

In the midſt of theſe diſcuſſions, Mr. Pitt, who had been for ſome time tottering, ſickened and died. A vote of Parliament, a public funeral, and the payment of his debts at the expence of the nation, added to his ſudden fate and acknowledged talents, all tended to render his memory reſpected; but what contributed more than any thing elſe to ſhield it from reproach, was the junction of his friends and relations with his enemies and opponents; ſo that the latter could not have aſſailed his character without violating all the decencies of life with reſpect to the former.

After an oppoſition of twenty-two years—a period unexampled, in point of duration, in the annals of this country—Mr Fox, in 1806, reſumed his ſituation as Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, which he had ſurrendered in 1783–4. Soon after this event, the conduct of the King of Pruſſia excited general indignation. Not content with ſeizing on Hanover, he excluded the Engliſh commerce not only from his own dominions, but alſo from every port which he could either terrify or influence. On this the new Miniſter publiſhed a ſpirited declaration, and, at the ſame time, adopted meaſures for blockading all the ports, and intercepting all the trade of the houſe of Brandenburg

But his mind was never for a ſingle inſtant diverted from what may be conſidered as the grand object of his life. He had conceived an idea, from the very beginning, that the war was attained, and no ſooner had he obtained the ſeals, than he determined, if poſſible, to put an honourable termination to it. As he had never made uſe of any intemperate language, or diſplayed any perſonal antipathies, the enemy of courſe could have no objection to ſuch a mediator; but juſt at the critical period, when it was ſuppoſed the moſt of that difficulties had been removed, the man on whoſe fate the peace of the world, in no ſmall degree, depended, was ſnatched away from his friends and the world by a confirmed dropſy.

As the political life and opinions of Mr. Fox have been already detailed, it now remains to ſay ſomething of him as a man of letters. His *magnum opus*, which had engaged his attention for years, was a Hiſtory of the period which immediately preceded and followed the Revolution; a ſubject alike congenial to his feelings and his habits. We underſtand that he was offered a very large ſum of money for it, by a ſpirited bookſeller, about three years ſince; but it was then, and is ſtill, we fear, in an unfiniſhed ſtate.

His "Letter to the Electors of Weſtminſter," publiſhed in 1793, and which paſſed through no leſs than thirteen editions within a few months, may be in ſome meaſure conſidered as a legacy to poſterity, as it contains a full and ample apology for his conduct during the former war with France.

Of his compoſitions while at Eton, the whole have been enumerated in chronological order; and in reſpect to his fugitive poetry, we ſhall here affix a liſt of ſuch articles as have been ſeen by us.

1. His Verſes to Mrs., now Lady, Crewe, beginning with

"Where the loveliеſt expreſſion to feature is joined," &c.

2. An Invocation to Poverty:

"O Poverty! of pale conſumptive hue," &c.

3. Lines addreſſed to a lady who declared "that ſhe did not care three ſkips of a l—ſe for me." We do not recollect the firſt line, but the *point* is, that "the lady of courſe had in her mouth what was always *running in her head.*"

4. Verſes addreſſed to Mrs. Fox, on his attaining the age of fifty: theſe are highly complimentary to that lady.

And, 5. Verſes inſcribed to his nephew, Lord Holland.

Of his ſingle ſpeeches, publiſhed we rather ſuppoſe without his cognizance or reviſion, the following is the beſt liſt we have been able to procure:

1. Speech

1. Speech to the Electors of Weſtminſter, July 17, 1782.

2. Speech in Parliament on the Eaſt India Bill, 1783.

3. Speech on the Iriſh Reſolutions, 1784.

4. Reply to Mr. Pitt.

5. Two Speeches in behalf of a repeal of the Teſt and Corporation Acts, March 2, 1790.

6. Speech on Mr. Whitbread's Motion on the Ruſſian Armament, March 1, 1792.

7. Speech at the Whig Club, December 4, 1792.

8. Speech at the opening of Parliament, Dec. 13, 1792.

9. Speech on the King's Meſſage to the Houſe of Commons, on the execution of Louis XVI. January 31, 1793.

10. Speech on the declaration of war by France, Feb. 10. 1793.

11. Speech on Mr. Grey's Motion for a Reform in Parliament, May 7, 1793.

12. On the State of the Nation, March 24, 1795.

And, 13. A Sketch of the Character of the late Moſt Noble Francis Duke of Bedford, as delivered in his Introductory Speech to a Motion for a new Writ for Taviſtock, on the 16th of March, 1802.*

In the character of Mr. Fox, the moſt conſpicuous part was that frankneſs or candour, which diſtinguiſhed him from moſt other men, and from all other politicians. Bold and reſolute in public; in private life he was peculiarly mild and gentle, bland in his manners, and captivating in his converſation. Thus, while in St. Stephen's Chapel he aſſailed corruption with Stentorian voice and Herculean energy; at St. Anne's-hill he exhibited all the urbanity, and cultivated all the blandiſhments, of domeſtic retirement.

Poſſeſſed of a ſanguine temperament, his follies at one period of his life, like his virtues at another, were carried to extremes. He ſacrificed his nights and his days, his health and his fortune, to the worſhip of the blind goddeſs; and not content with his triumphs in St. Stephen's Chapel, he aſpired to give laws to Newmarket.* His keen and penetrating eye would follow a favourite courſer from the ſtarting-poſt to the gaol; his heart would pant with expectation as the race drew towards a concluſion; and that voice (fated to be more honourably and more uſefully employed, in regulating the intereſts of an empire), was then prodigally waſted in cheering the foaming ſteed, and applauding the victorious rider.

At length, abjuring the follies of the day, he began to uſe the arms, and practiſe the arts, of a great ſtateſman. We have already beheld him combating the authors of the American war, in conjunction with a choſen band of patriots, who with himſelf are now no more; but whoſe reputation, like his own, will float down the ſtream of time, and only be forgotten when their country ceaſes to exiſt as an independent nation.

During the conflict that ſprung out of the French revolution, he fought at the head of an embattled legion, ſome of the members of which have ceaſed to exiſt, while others ſtill ſurvive him. In one houſe, was ſeen a Lanſdowne, celebrated for his political penetration, which, like the eye of the lynx, could diſcover the approach of danger, and detect the hidden ſnare, ſpread by the ſecret hand of corruption; a Ruſſel, who periſhed prematurely in the flower of manhood, at once adored and lamented by all who approached him; a Lauderdale, bold, manly, and energetic, hated by the zealots of deſpotiſm, but from whoſe talents and exertions Europe at this moment expects an honourable peace.

In another aſſembly, cloſe by his ſide was ſeen a Francis, whoſe integrity in the Eaſt ſerved for a while to reſtore the ſullied honour of the Engliſh name; a Townſhend and a Fitzpatrick, the companions of his youth, and the friends of his old age; a Grey, at that period ennobled only by his virtues and his talents;

* This intereſting ſpeech was printed in the Monthly Magazine for April, 1802, (No. 85, p. 251) from Mr. Fox's own manuſcript, now in the poſſeſſion of the publiſher. Mr. Fox was pleaſed to obſerve at the ſame time, "*that he had never before attempted to make a copy of any ſpeech which he had delivered in public.*" The Letter to the Electors of Weſtminſter, and this ſpeech, are therefore his only proſe compoſitions avowedly given to the world.

On this occaſion the orator was greatly moved, for he had loſt a warm friend, while the public was at the ſame time bereft of a patriot citizen. He is accordingly conſidered as having exerted himſelf on this occaſion with peculiar ſucceſs.

* A portion of the race-ground is actually called the F. C. or Fox Courſe, at this day. It ought not to be omitted in this place, however, that Mr. Fox always withdrew his name from Brookes's, the moment he accepted of any employment.

lents; a Sheridan, the luſtre of whoſe public character has thrown all the irregularities and eccentricities of private life into ſhade; and who, by a rare union of wit, argument, and eloquence, has by turns ridiculed, confuted, and diſmayed, the enemies of the public weal.

This, which may be termed the *Theban band*, alſo numbered in its ranks a Coke, a Plumer, and a Byng, and withſtood for a long ſeries of years all the arts of corruption and all the allurements of office on one hand, while it braved all the terrors of power on the other.

No private man, ſince the time of Cromwell, has acted ſo conſpicuous a part in England as Charles Fox. But the former headed armies, commanded fleets, exhauſted a treaſury, and overturned the ſtate; while the latter, by means of the *mens divinior*—by talents alone, attained a high degree of authority, and ſeemed born expreſsly to ſerve and to ſave his country.

It was aſſuredly ſomething out of the ordinary courſe of events to behold the junior branch of a new family ſurrounded by the Ruſſels, the Howards, and the Cavendiſhes, directing all that was venerable among our patricians; and although deſtitute of the gifts of fortune himſelf, commanding the ſervices of the moſt wealthy of the ariſtocracy. By the nation in general he was beloved; by the inhabitants of Weſtminſter he was adored as "the man of the people;" for every one conſidered him in the light either of a benefactor or a protector, while the frowns of royalty, which would have appalled and withered an ordinary man, ſerved only to render *him* more conſpicuous, who, in the energetic language of Dr. Johnſon, "had divided the nation with the king."

Amidſt our ſorrows for the loſs of an individual, let us ſtill glory in the liberties of our country. Where deſpotiſm reigns, kingdoms are generally governed by the baſe arts of courtiers, or the intereſted caprices of miſtreſſes; but in a free ſtate, genius, united with eloquence, is capable of producing the moſt beneficial, as well as the moſt wonderful, effects.

Modern Hiſtory has been too prodigal of its praiſe to men of the ſword; and he who has conquered in one or two battles, has been fondly crowned with victorious laurels, and greeted with applauding Paeans. The ancients, with their uſual diſcernment, voted civic crowns to thoſe who had ſaved the lives of their fellow citizens.—How many crowns are due then to the man, who has always wiſhed to economize the blood and treaſure of the nation; who ſheltered us from the horrors of two unneceſſary wars; and who has contributed not a little to ſhorten the duration of three others, which would never have taken place could his warning voice have been heard, or his prophecying ſpirit been liſtened to!

So far as concerns his own glory, Fox has lived ſufficiently long; but his exiſtence has been far too ſhort for the good not only of his own country, but of Europe. It is to be lamented that he was overtaken by a mortal diſeaſe, at a moment when he had laid the foundation-ſtone of a Temple dedicated to Peace. Had he been ſpared but a year, perhaps but a few months, longer, he might have completed his brilliant career, by reſtoring the conſtitution to its ancient ſplendour; by an annihilation of the diſgraceful traffic in the repreſentation of the people; and by expunging from the ſtatute-books thoſe new-fangled acts which diſfigure and diſgrace it.*

The cloſe of his life was to the full as radiant as its meridian ſplendor. The three laſt public acts were worthy of the man—of the hero. By one, he laboured to repair the outrages of war; to obtain a breathing-time to our allies; and by an extenſion of our commerce, to afford, if neceſſary, to his native country all the advantages of a renovated conteſt, without the danger of drying up the ſources of her wealth. By another, he attempted to remove all legal diſabilities ariſing out of religion, to unite more cloſely the intereſts of Ireland with thoſe of England; and thus, by an extenſion of common rights, and a participation of common benefits, wiſely to render that which has always been conſidered as the weakeſt, the ſtrongeſt portion of the empire.

By a third and laſt, he obtained a ſolemn declaration from both houſes of Parliament, for the abolition of the ſlave trade; and thus cloſed his life with a meaſure, which while it reſcues humanity from reproach, ſhall teach thouſands yet unborn to venerate the name of their DELIVERER!

In his perſon and manner, Mr. Fox ſomewhat reſembled the ſage of Ithaca: he was ſhort and corpulent, his cheſt was capacious, his ſhoulders broad, his hair

* Theſe acts of public duty now remain to be performed by his colleagues and ſucceſſors; and it may be expected that they will not diſappoint the expectations of the country.

dark

dark and thick, his eye-brows black and bushy, his complexion tinged with a yellow hue. In his youth he was celebrated for his agility; but of late years he had become obese and unwieldy, while his lower extremities sometime past began to exhibit the diagnostics of that disease which proved fatal to him, at six o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday the 13th of September, 1806, without pain, and almost without a struggle, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

He expired at the house of his friend the Duke of Devonshire, in the arms of his nephew, Lord Holland, at Chiswick-House, hitherto celebrated as one of the masterpieces of Palladio's art; but which will henceforth be viewed with a new degree of Interest by Englishmen, as the spot within the sanctuary of which a Fox uttered his last sigh.

His face and figure will be long recollected; for there was something uncommon in both. His bust has been repeatedly carved by the chissel of Nollekens; the last labours of Sir Joshua were bestowed on his portrait; while Jones is supposed to have excelled in a mezzotinto likeness, and Smith and Opie in whole lengths: these are the more transitory emblems of the person; for to whom is it given to depict the animated flashes of his eye in the course of an argument, or the menacing action of his hand during debate, to describe the wisdom of his head, the kindness of his heart, or the eloquence of his tongue?

No man has ever been more ready to bestow praise on others; and in return, he himself has been gratified with the eulogiums of almost every distinguished person of the present age. The great Lexicographer, although pensioned by the king, and unfriendly to his principles, avowed his attachment to his person, and his admiration of his genius. His schoolfellow the Earl of Carlisle hailed the dawning talents of his youth; the classical pen of Dr. Parr offered a sincere tribute to the wonders of his maturer age; the Duchess of Devonshire, surrounded by the Loves and Graces, hailed him as the brightest ornament of his age; while the Duke of Bedford, at whose name modern nobility turns pale, installed his bust in the unfinished Temple dedicated by him to Liberty, and requested of his successor, on his death-bed, that it might be completed for its reception.*

His corpse, entombed with our kings, statesmen, and heroes, will repose within the precincts of that city which he so long represented. His name will be mentioned with those of Hampden, of Russel, and of Sydney; and History, after making a generous allowance for the foibles of early youth, will enshrine the fame of his better days in one unclouded blaze of glory.

He who now mingles the tears of an individual with those of nations, and strews the yet unburied remains of a sage and patriot, with a few wild flowers plucked by a hasty and trembling hand, cannot conclude better than in the language of a great orator, as applied to one of the heroes of antiquity:

OMNIBUS QUI PATRIAM CONSERVAVERINT, ADJUVERINT, AUXERINT, CERTUS EST IN CŒLO ET DEFINITUS LOCUS, UBI BEATI ÆVO SEMPITERNO FRUANTUR."†

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* Verses by the Duchess of Devonshire, inscribed under the bust of Mr. Fox, at Woburn.

" Here, 'midst the friends he lov'd, the man behold;
In truth unshaken, and in virtue bold:
Whose patriot zeal and uncorrupted mind
Dar'd to assert the freedom of mankind;
And whilst extending desolation far,
Ambition spread the baleful flames of war:
Fearless of blame, and eloquent to save,
'Twas he—'twas Fox, the warning counsel gave;
'Midst jarring conflicts stemm'd the tide of blood,
And to the menac'd world a sea-mark stood!
" Oh! had his voice in Mercy's cause prevail'd,
What grateful millions had the Statesman hail'd:
Whose wisdom bade the broils of nations cease,
And taught the world humanity and peace!
But though he fail'd, succeeding ages here
The vain yet pious effort shall revere:
Boast in their annals his illustrious name,
Uphold his greatness, and confirm his fame."

† Cicero, Som. Scip.

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, Literary and Philosophical,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

A NEW and entire edition of the literary, moral, and medical writings of the late Thomas Percival, M. D. F. R. S. A. S. is now in the preſs; to which will be prefixed, memoirs of his life and writings, by his son, and a ſelection from his literary correſpondence. It is the editor's deſign to comprize the work in four octavo volumes, in ſuch manner as that the literary and medical parts may be had either ſeparately or together."

We have already noticed the meritorious exertions of Dr. Harriſon for reſtoring the dignity and character of the Medical Profeſſion; the following has been communicated to us as the plan which will be ſubmitted to the legiſlature, in the enſuing ſeſſion of parliament.

No perſon ſhall practiſe as phyſician unleſs he be a graduate of ſome univerſity in the united kingdom, and has attained the age of twenty-four years.—He ſhall have ſtudied the different branches of phyſic in an univerſity or other reſpectable ſchool or ſchools of phyſic, during the ſpace of five years, two of which ſhall have been paſſed in the univerſity where he takes his degree.

No perſon ſhall practiſe as ſurgeon under three and twenty years of age, nor until he has obtained a diploma or licence from ſome one of the royal colleges of ſurgeons or other chirurgical corporations of the united kingdom.—He ſhall have ſerved an apprenticeſhip of five years to a practitioner in ſurgery, and afterwards have ſpent at leaſt two years in the ſtudy of anatomy and ſurgery in a reputable ſchool or ſchools of phyſic.

No perſon ſhall practiſe as an apothecary until he ſhall have ſerved an apprenticeſhip of five years to ſome regular apothecary, or ſurgeon practiſing as an apothecary;—he ſhall have ſtudied the different branches of phyſic in ſome reputable ſchool or ſchools during the ſpace of at leaſt one year, and ſhall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

No man ſhall practiſe midwifery, unleſs he has attended anatomical lectures twelve months, and received inſtructions for the ſame term from ſome experienced accoucheur, and ſhall have aſſiſted at real labours.—And no female ſhall practiſe midwifery without a certificate of fitneſs and qualification from ſome regular practitioner or practitioners in that branch.

No perſon ſhall follow the buſineſs of a retail chemiſt or druggiſt, unleſs he ſhall have ſerved an apprenticeſhip of five years to that art.

None of theſe reſtrictions to be conſtrued to affect perſons at preſent regularly practiſing, in the different branches of medicine.

A regiſter ſhall be kept of all medical practitioners in the united kingdom, and every perſon in future entering upon the practice of any branch of the profeſſion ſhall pay a fine on admiſſion

The names of the committee for carrying the plan into effect are: Sir John M. Hayes, Bart.; Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart.; Drs. Blackburn, Harriſon, Garthſhore, Pearſon, Stanger, Willan, Clutterbuck, and Secretary.

The Rev. Edward Forster has announced his intention of publiſhing a ſplendid work, to be entitled The Britiſh Gallery of Engravings, from pictures of the Italian, French, Flemiſh, Dutch and Engliſh ſchools, now in the poſſeſſion of the king, and the noblemen and gentlemen of the united kingdoms; with ſome account of each picture, and a life of the artiſt; and alſo a ſhort hiſtory of the arts of painting and engraving, including the riſe and progreſs of thoſe arts in Great Britain. The work will be publiſhed in numbers, containing four plates each, as frequently as a proper attention to excellence will permit; and it is underſtood, that the interval will not be very great. It will be in imperial folio, and the plates will be of a ſize properly adapted to the different pictures, but will vary according to the nature and fullneſs of the ſubjects: the largeſt will be twelve inches by nine, and the ſmalleſt ſix inches by four. Every plate will be finiſhed in the very beſt ſtyle, and they will all be engraved in the line manner, by artiſts of the firſt abilities in this country. Mr. Forſter has already obtained permiſſion to have engravings made from the pictures in the ſeveral collections of his Majeſty; of the Dukes of Bedford and Devonſhire; of the Marquiſſes of Staffford and Thomond; of the Earls of Suffolk, Dartmouth, Dyſart, Cowper, Warwick, Egremont, Groſvenor, and Carliſle; of Lords Yarborough and Radſtock; of Sir George Beaumont, Sir Francis Baring, Mr. Coke, Mr. Coxe, Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Henry Hope, Mr. Thomas Hope, and Mr. Weſt.—Several pictures have been ſome time in hand, and the firſt and ſecond numbers may be promiſed in the courſe of next ſeaſon; and the

publiſher,

publisher, Mr. Miller of Albemarle-street, has pledged himself that the strictest attention shall be paid to the delivery of the numbers in the exact order in which they are subscribed for. The letter-press will be in the English and French languages.

Dr. Mavor is preparing for the press a new and much enlarged edition, being the third, of the British Tourists, including the most celebrated recent tours in the British islands. This popular and useful work is already considered as the *vade mecum* of home travellers; and, from the improvements which it is about to receive, will have fresh claims on the public patronage.

The same author has just completed, at press, a new and improved edition of Holmes's Rhetoric, which has long been out of print; and which to the present moment, as a practical work for the use of British youth, has nothing that can be put in competition with it.

Mr. M. Haughton's series of engravings from Milton, Shakespeare, and Dante, after paintings by Mr. Fuseli, is forwarding as expeditiously as the nature of the work will admit. Five from Milton are already published, and the large plate of the Vision of the Lazarhouse is in hand. Mr. Haughton is distinguished for correctness of outline, and the mode of executing the fleshy parts of the figures is wholly original.

A new edition of Dr. Valpy's Greek Grammar, with corrections and considerable improvements, will be sent to press towards the close of this year.

Country gentlemen will be interested in an architectural work, on farm-houses, farm-yards, dog-kennels, stables, cottages, &c., shewing at large the construction of different farm-buildings, cottages, &c. by Mr. Lugar, which will be published in a few days.

A collection of the best plans, with elevations and sections of green-houses, hot-houses, peach-houses, &c. erected by Mr. Tod, hot-house builder, for various noblemen and gentlemen, will be ready for publication in October.

Dr. Jones, master of the Kentish Town academy, proposes to publish by subscription a select number of the most admired Orations of Cicero, translated into English from the best Latin editions.

Mr. Cuthberton, of Poland-street, has in the press a work on Practical Electricity and Galvanism, being a translation of the most interesting experiments, contained in a treatise published by him during his late residence in Holland, with the addition of all such as have since been invented by himself and others.

Mr. Robert Hamilton, teacher of elocution in the colleges of Old and New Aberdeen, has ready for the press a valuable and useful collection, for the improvement of youth in the pronunciation and delivery of the English language, entitled, Elements of Elocution; or an Introduction to Pronunciation and Reading.

Mr. Rannie has in the press a volume of plays and poems, which will be published in the course of a month. He has also in preparation a third edition of his first volume of poems, with additions.

Mr. Lawrence, the veterinary writer, in a late letter to the Medical Journal, has proposed the following plan for the extinction of the small pox in the rising generation, and the consequent total eradication of variolous infection. He thinks it possible, considering the vast and rapid success which has attended the cow-pox inoculation, in no great length of time to induce a habit, in all civilized nations, of inoculating with cow-pox, as well as baptizing or naming their infants. The execution of the plan to be committed to the ministers of all religions, who at naming a child are, as a branch of their duty, likewise to use all their influence with the parents, to induce them to have it vaccinated while at the breast; enforcing their solicitations with the most convincing arguments in their power, of the unspeakable importance of the measure to the safety and well-being of individuals and of mankind at large. A printed paper to the same effect, proving from facts the safety, efficacy, and mildness of the cow-pox, as a preventive of small pox, to be delivered to the attendants of the child.

Dr. Reid's introductory lecture on the theory and practice of medicine, will be delivered on the 25th of this month (October), at eight o'clock in the evening, at his house, No. 6, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, where the course will be continued at ten o'clock in the morning precisely, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Mr. D. Gardner will deliver the introductory lecture to his autumnal course of lectures on chemistry, on Monday evening, the 6th of October, at the Paul's Head Tavern, No. 7, Cateaton-street.

Mr. Holmes's lectures on the principal operations of surgery, given gratuitously

to the pupils of St. George's Hoſpital, will commence in October next, as uſual.

Mr. GUNNING, ſurgeon extraordinary to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Suſſex, and ſurgeon to St. George's hoſpital, will commence his lectures on the principles and operations of ſurgery, on Monday, the 13th of October next, at his houſe, No. 43, Conduit-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare.

Dr. GIBBES has from a ſeries of experiments ſhewn, that the Bath waters contain a much greater portion of iron than has hitherto been ſuppoſed. He ſays, that "iron is depoſited in three different ſtates by the Bath waters: 1. It tinges the glaſſes which are made uſe of for drinking the water at the pumps of a yellow golden colour, which can be ſcraped off. This portion is what I imagine was united with carbonic acid, and is depoſited on the glaſſes, on the ſides and bottom of the baths, in the ſtate of ochre.—2. It forms pyritical incruſtations about the reſervoirs and channels of the baths: in theſe the iron is, in its metallic ſtate, united with ſulphur.—3. It is depoſited in the ſand of the bath in black particles, which are attracted by the magnet. Some of theſe particles appeared in a cryſtalline form."

Mr. MALCOLM laid before the Society of Antiquarians, notes of the regiſters and inſcriptions found in the church of St. Helen's.

Mr. JAMES HORSBURGH has given an enumeration of the ſeveral caſes of ſhips which have been ſtruck with lightning: from his obſervations he remarks, 1. That lightning always appears to embrace one of the maſt heads at firſt, and deſcends downwards; 2. That the parts of maſts which are covered with tar and blacking are not ſo liable to be rent by the lightning as the parts where they are clean ſcraped, or ſcraped and covered with tallow; 3. That the yards are ſeldom or never damaged by lightning, although the maſts to which they are fixed may be rent to pieces.

Some principal inhabitants of that vaſt ſuburb of the metropolis ſituated on the ſouthern banks of the Thames, have determined to ſet on foot a new public literary eſtabliſhment, to be called the Surry Library Inſtitution. The baſis and primary object of this excellent deſign will be to collect and accumulate a valuable and extenſive library of general literature, in the works of the beſt Engliſh authors of the paſt and preſent day, particularly including all new publications of merit. The books will be circulatory to ſubſcribers at their own houſes, and the library will alſo be open for reſort and reference. Newſpapers, magazines, pamphlets, &c. will be amply provided. The price of ſhares to a limited number of early ſubſcribers will be ſix guineas, with an annual contribution of two guineas. Perſons making liberal donations may be elected by the truſtees life members. The ſituation of the library will be choſen as centrical as poſſible to Southwark, Bermondſey, Newington, Walworth, Camberwell, Kennington, Stockwell, Clapham, Vauxhall, Lambeth, and Blackfriars. At preſent, Newington Cauſeway is contemplated as the moſt eligible ſcite. The government will be veſted in open committees, to be held quarterly:—the oſtenſible and financial management in the preſident, the vice-preſidents, the treaſurer, and the truſtees: —the local direction and efficient ſuperintendance in a librarian, actuary, and accountant, (in one perſon) with requiſite aſſiſtants. The firſt preſident is Lord Grantley, and the vice preſidents conſiſt of the county and borough members, Lord Leſlie and Robert Barclay, Eſq. The ſhares are to be proprietary; alſo inheritable, deviſable, and tranſferable. Subſcriptions are received by the treaſurer, Sir John Pinhorn, Southwark Bank; where the ſtatutes and regulations at large are ready for delivery to ſubſcribers.

Mr. BEATY, ſurgeon of the Victory, in the battle of Trafalgar, is about to publiſh a narrative of the moſt intereſting occurrences on board the Victory, from her leaving Portſmouth till the day of battle incluſive; with the particulars of Lord Nelſon's death, &c. &c.

A new edition of HOLINSHED's Chronicles is in the preſs, and intended to be the firſt of a ſeries of the old Engliſh chronicles.

A collection of important facts on the navigation ſyſtem of Great Britain will be ſpeedily laid before the public.

The Rev. W. L. BOWLES has undertaken a new edition of Pope's Works, including many unpubliſhed letters, and a new life of the poet. It will appear early in the winter, and be embelliſhed with numerous portraits.

A new hiſtory of Northumberland will be ſhortly publiſhed, under the direction of Mr. HUTCHINSON, of Bernard caſtle.

The Rev. WM. BAWDWEN is about to publiſh a tranſlation of the Domeſday Book, ſo far as it relates to the county of York, and a certain diſtrict of Lancaſhire, with an introduction, notes, and a gloſſary.

Dr.

Dr. Buchan, in his anſwer to Sir John Sinclair's pamphlet on the ſubject of Athletic Exerciſes, ſpeaking of the danger of drinking cold liquors when the body is heated by exerciſe, ſays that immediate death has not ſeldom been the conſequence of drinking a glaſs of cold water or beer, after having been heated and fatigued by dancing or any other violent exerciſe. To thoſe who may inadvertently be guilty of ſuch imprudence, it may be well to know that to ſwallow immediately a glaſs of brandy, or a teaſpoon-full of laudanum is the beſt means of counteracting its baneful conſequences.

From the ſame authority we learn, that many within the doctor's own knowledge, who, after having ſuffered ſeverely from repeated attacks of the gout, have completely eradicated that diſorder, by an entire abſtinence from fermented liquors of all kinds; and have by the ſame means recovered a much greater ſhare of health and vigour than could have been expected.

The effects of *dieta aquea*, or living wholly on pure water cooled by ice, in alleviating the pain of cancer, and in ſeveral caſes even of its effecting a complete cure of that painful diſeaſe, which are narrated by M. Pauteau, and which have been corroborated by the experience of Mr. Pearſon, have, ſays Dr. Buchan, been unaccountably neglected. Nevertheleſs, after a few days the deſire for ſolid food entirely ſubſided, and the ſtomach appeared completely ſatisfied when filled with the aqueous fluid.

Ruſſia.

The Ruſſian is one of the leaſt diffuſed of the European languages. Its limited currency has occaſioned numerous errors in the orthography and pronunciation of words, and eſpecially of proper names. This has been remarked for ſome time in the German journals, in which Ruſſian proper names have been ſtrangely diſfigured. This dangerous innovation has engaged the attention of the Academy of Sciences of Peterſburg, and has probably induced it to haſten the publication of the plan of a "Rule for the Manner of writing Ruſſian Words with foreign Characters, and foreign Words with Ruſſian Characters." This vocabulary, prepared by a committee of that Academy, is compoſed of two alphabets, German and French, by means of which the proper orthography and pronunciation of words in the Ruſſian language is rendered intelligible to foreigners.

Captain Krusenstern, in a long voyage of diſcovery, undertaken by order of the Ruſſian Government, cauſed all the water-caſks intended for the ſupply of the crew to be charred inſide; a precaution which he found to anſwer the purpoſe of preſerving the water ſweet during the whole voyage. During this voyage the ſituation of Nangaſacki is aſcertained to be 230°. 8′ weſt of Greenwich, and 32°. 44′ 50″ N. L.

The practice eſtabliſhed by the Academy of Sciences of Peterſburg, of ſending ſome of its members or aſſociates to travel in ſuch provinces of the empire as are the leaſt known, cannot fail to prove highly uſeful to the phyſical and natural hiſtory of that vaſt empire. Thus in 1804, Meſſrs. Sewergin and Rodophi, the one as geologiſt and mineralogiſt, the other as botaniſt and zoologiſt, were choſen to make the tour of Finland.—The former has already publiſhed his obſervations. —It is aſſerted that the province of Orel contains a plant, known by the name of *matrunka*, which is an infallible ſpecific againſt the bite of mad dogs. The Academy of Peterſburg charged M. Smielowski to verify this circumſtance on the ſpot, and the reſult of his experiments is extremely ſatisfactory.

Pruſſia.

M. Jungius, preparatory to his recent aëroſtatic voyage at Berlin, took four hours and a half, and three thouſand pounds of ſulphuric acid, to fill his balloon. At a quarter before one o'clock he launched his *eclaircur* or ſmall globe, from which was ſuſpended a baſket with two pigeons. An hour afterwards, his balloon being two-thirds filled, the profeſſor embarked, in the preſence of the King, the Queen, and the whole royal family. He was accompanied by a youth of fifteen, named Köls, the ſon of a baker at Berlin. His ballaſt weighed ſixty-eight pounds, and he roſe with an aſcending force of about 300. At the height of about 3900 feet M. Jungius threw out a gooſe, which alighted rather fluttering than flying, near the Menagerie. Sauſſure's hygrometer, obſerved at 8650 feet, was at 71°. The aëronaut having attained an elevation of 15,000 feet, deſcended, at thirty-five minutes after two, between Groſbeeren and Heinerſdorf, to land his young companion, according to promiſe. He immediately

aſcended again by himſelf, and was loſt at an immenſe elevation, the degree of which cannot be ſtated, becauſe the barometer was broken in his previous deſcent. He alighted between Trebbin and Neundorf, five German miles and a half from Berlin. M. Jungius returned the next day to the capital, and immediately proceeded to Charlottenburg, where the King and Queen were deſirous of hearing from his own mouth an account of his experiments. M. Jungius is profeſſor of phyſics at the college of Frederic William, and had before executed a ſucceſsful aſcenſion, on the 16th of September, laſt year.

Germany.

A German, having devoted himſelf to the ſtudy of aſtronomy and mathematical geography, made a calculation, fifty years ago, with a view to determine the courſes of the planets round the ſun, which he conſidered as the exact ſolution of the great problem of the Cyclic or Platonic year. The author of this hypotheſis ſuppoſed that the ſix planets, known at that time, finiſhed their courſes round the ſun,

	days	*h.*	*'.*	*".*
Mercury in -	87	23	14	1
Venus - -	224	17	1	24
The Earth -	365	5	49	12
Mars - - -	686	22	10	50
Jupiter - - -	4330	10	47	33
Saturn - -	10746	22	36	28

This being ſuppoſed, he made calculations to find in how many of our ſolar years all the planets of our ſyſtem will have finiſhed the great ſolar cycle, ſo as to have all arrived at once at the points from which they began their reſpective courſes. It is impoſſible to ſtate the motives which induced him to adopt the cycle of 280,000 of our ſolar years for the baſis of his calculations. However, adopting this cycle, either by accident, or, more probably, in conſequence of previous calculations, which are, undoubtedly, loſt, he found that during this period of 280,000 years, the planets of our ſyſtem will revolve round the ſun,

	Times.
Mercury	1,162,577
Venus -	455,122
The Earth	280,000
Mars - -	148,878
Jupiter	23,616
Saturn -	9,516

M. de Lalande has found theſe revolutions to be perfectly accurate. He could ſcarcely believe that they all begin anew at the end of 280,000 years; but he has convinced himſelf that the author is right.

The Society of Görlitz has offered a prize of 30 crowns for the beſt ſolution of the following queſtion: "In cloudy weather it never freezes but when Reaumur's thermometer has deſcended to zero, or at leaſt very nearly to that point. Why, then, does it freeze, in ſerene weather, when the ſame thermometer ſtands at three or four degrees above zero?"

The Royal Bohemian Society offers 700 ducats for the beſt anſwer to the following queſtion: "By what method can the various adulterations of the different neceſſaries of life be beſt aſcertained or leſſened, by radical examination or otherwiſe?"

At one of the late meetings of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, Profeſſor RITTER communicated a ſeries of experiments, which have a direct relation to the nature of magnetiſm. The reſults of his experiments are as follow: 1. Every loadſtone is equivalent to a pair of heterogeneous metals joined together; its different poles repreſent different metals. 2. Like them it gives electricity, namely, one of the two poles poſitive and the other negative electricity. 3. By following the ſame proceſs, a certain number of load-ſtones, like a certain number of pairs of metals, have furniſhed electricity; and by theſe means he has been enabled to repreſent on the electrometer the electricities furniſhed by the poles of different loadſtones. 4. By means of theſe electricities, one of theſe batteries of loadſtones, in proportion to its ſtrength or weakneſs, produces on dead and living bodies all the phenomena which are produced by a Voltaic pile of the ordinary kind, and of the ſame force. 5. The experiments which prove this demonſtrate, that in magnetized iron the ſouth pole gives poſitive electricity, and the north pole negative electricity: but that in magnetized ſteel, on the contrary, the north pole gives poſitive electricity, and the ſouth pole negative electricity. 6. The ſame inverſe diſtribution is likewiſe obſerved with reſpect to the polar oxydabilities of the magnetized body, the change of which is produced by the magnetization. In magnetized iron the ſouth pole is moſt oxydable, and the north pole the leaſt ſo; whereas, it is found,

found, that in magnetized steel the north pole is the most, and the south pole the least oxydable. M. Ritter imagines that, if the earth be considered as an immense loadstone, the results may serve to explain many phenomena of nature, such as the physical difference between the two hemispheres, the Aurora Borealis and Aurora Australis.

At the meeting of the Academy of the useful Sciences at Erfurt, M. Büchner read Observations on Inoculation for the natural Small-Pox, and on the Results of the first Experiments in vaccine Inoculation at Bergen and in Norway. The author, who resided in that country forty-five years, has collected in this memoir his extremely various and numerous observations.

France.

Messrs. Lacepede and Cuvier have been elected members of the Royal Society of London. This nomination was announced to M. Delambre, one of the perpetual secretaries of the class of Mathematical and Physical Sciences of the Institute, by a letter from Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society, to the following effect:—"Sir Joseph expresses to his new colleagues the pleasure he feels in announcing to them the choice made of them by the Royal Society. He considers this nomination as a striking testimony of the profound respect of the Royal Society for the Institute of France, and of the good-will which unites the members of the two societies—a sentiment which he hopes will never be disturbed by any political quarrel between the two nations, nor weakened by any other circumstance."

The Society of National Industry at Paris has offered prizes for the best means of sizing paper, and for the fabrication of cinnabar, equal to that called Chinese vermillion. Also for the encouragement of engraving in relief, or producing blocks for printing.

M. Laurent, of Paris, has invented a flute of flint-glass, which, for the fineness of its tones, far surpasses those of wood.

Holland.

The Society of National Economy of the Netherlands, on the invitation of the National Assembly of the Batavian Republic, proposed the following question: "What are the means of converting spoiled, putrid, and stinking water into a wholesome and agreeable beverage?"—Thirty-eight memoirs were sent to this competition. At the general meeting, in June, last year, the prize was adjudged to one of these memoirs, by Dr. A. van Stipriaan Luiscius, lecturer on medicine and chemistry at Delft. The prize was fixed at 6000 florins. Having previously ascertained the accuracy of the results stated by the author, the Society transmitted him 2000 florins; and he will receive the other two-thirds of the prize when the necessary experiments have been made in different climates, that the Society may be absolutely certain that the author's processes are applicable to every country and every season.

The knowledge of hydraulics is in no country of greater importance than in Holland. M. Christian Brunnings, Director-General of the river and sea-works of the Batavian Republic, recently deceased at Haarlem, rendered for a long series of years inappreciable services to his country in that line. The Batavian Government, desirous to do honour to his memory, has ordered a monument of white marble to be erected to him at the public expence, in the principal church of Haarlem, and promised a gold chain and a medal of the value of 200 ducats, or the same sum in money, to the author of the best memoir or eulogy on that excellent citizen.

The Society of Haarlem has offered the prize of a gold medal, value 400 guilders, for the best answer to the following question; "What do we know historically of the alterations which the earth has undergone in consequence of the flood, and of the variety of causes which occasioned these alterations?"

Spain.

A Spanish work, on the Increase of Population in Spain, has been published at Venice by Don Alb. de Megnino, the Spanish Consul. The author proposes means to preserve the lives of 500,000 individuals, who annually perish in the houses for the reception of orphans, in the prisons, &c. The number of children who die every year in the orphan-houses is about 20,000; being in the proportion of fifty to every hundred admitted into them.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Number VIII. of Voluntaries for the Organ. Compoſed by Samuel Weſley, Eſq. 2s.

WE are pleaſed at finding that the ſale of the former number of Mr. Samuel Weſley's Voluntaries, has been ſuch as to encourage him to proceed in a work ſo uſeful and gratifying to the lovers of fine church muſic, and ſo valuable to the profeſſors of that noble inſtrument the organ. The preſent piece is ſomewhat novel in its plan, every part of which is executed with a maſtery peculiar to Mr. Weſley, when writing for an inſtrument, the character and powers of which no one better underſtands than himſelf. The fugue with which the compoſition concludes, is not only excellent in its ſubject, but is *worked* with ſuch uncommon ingenuity and contrivance that we do not think a ſingle advantage is loſt that invention could ſuggeſt, or ſound judgment approve: to this we ſcarcely need add, that its general effect is admirable.

Dr. Haydn's Symphonies, arranged as Quintettos for a Flute, two Violins, a Tenor and Violincello, with adaptation on Thorough-Baſs for the Piano-Forte. By Dr. Hague, Profeſſor of Muſic in the Univerſity of Cambridge.

This work, to which we do not ſee any price affixed, does credit to the judgment and induſtry of Dr. Hague. If we cannot allow him, in this inſtance, the merit of an original compoſer, neither muſt we forget that the taſk of connecting full pieces into quintettos demands more than ordinary ſkill, and *ſome* portion, at leaſt, of that taſte which characterizes the compoſition. To ſay that Dr. Hague has in his arrangement, or alteration, preſerved as much of the author's meaning as the nature of his plan would admit is, we conceive, ſpeaking in handſome terms; and ſuch terms the preſent publication juſtly merits.

Angelina. Arda con Vardagioni for the Piano Forte. Compoſed, dedicated to Miſs Rolinda Shackles, by W. Walſh, late of his Majeſty's Chapel Royal. 2s.

To this pleaſing air Mr. Walſh has added ſix variations and a finale. Conſidering Mr. Walſh as a young candidate for public notice, we ſhould naturally be inclined to treat his effort with tenderneſs; but muſt in candour ſay, that he has acquitted himſelf ſo ſucceſsfully in this (as we believe) his *firſt* effort, that he has little occaſion for indulgence. His paſſages are in general taſtefully conceived, and lie well for the hand; and the ſubject is pretty ſtrictly adhered to, while the effect of the whole is ſuch as to evince a good natural taſte and a judgment forward in its cultivation.

In Two Books. Six Duetts for Two Violincellos, in which are introduced favourite Airs. Compoſed by R. Lindley. Each book, 6s.

To ſay that theſe duetts evince, by their ſtyle and the general conſtruction of their paſſages, a moſt intimate acquaintance with the character and genius of the inſtrument for which they are written, would be aſſerting little for a compoſer whoſe performance on the violencello is unrivalled. Their trueſt and beſt praiſe is, that the *parts* are judiciouſly adjuſted to each other, the original matter well conceived, and the borrowed airs ſelected with taſte; while the effect of the whole proves an elegant conception, much ſcience, and a highly cultivated judgment.

A favourite Sonatina for the Piano Forte. Compoſed by T. H. Butler. 2s.

In this ſonatina, the merits of which demand our acknowledgment, are introduced the favourite airs of "No ſlow'r that blows," and "Farewell ye green fields." The whole is arranged, or put together with much ingenuity, and forms an eligible practice for the inſtrument for which it is intended.

Six Divertimentos for the Piano-Forte. Compoſed, and dedicated to Lady Jane Elizabeth Harley, by I. F. Burrowes. 5s.

Of theſe ſix divertimentos, the three firſt are profeſſedly in the Scotch, Turkiſh, and Iriſh ſtyles, of which, we muſt do Mr. Burrowes the juſtice to ſay, they form both pleaſing and faithful ſpecimens. The fourth, fifth, and ſixth are alſo good in their kind, and the cheerfulneſs and familiarity of the whole will, we doubt not, be found attractive among piano-forte practitioners.

"The Bugle Horn hails the Day," a favourite Hunting Song. Written and compoſed by John Parry. 1s. 6d.

We find in this ſong ſome originality, and much of the true ſpirit of the chace. The variety, and light and ſhade, which Mr. Parry has thrown into the melody, are great recommendations, and well

merit

merit the notice of those who are partial to good hunting music.

A Morning and Evening Hymn, as performed in the Parish Church of Wisbeach St. Peter, on the first Sunday in every Month. Set to Music, and dedicated to the Rev. Abraham Jobson, by George Guest. 1s.

This hymn is set for two voices: tenor and bass, or treble and bass. The melody is simple and familiar, and the two parts combine with good effect.

Cupid among the Bachelors. Sung by Mr. Dignum, at Vauxhall Gardens. The Words by Mr. S. Button, the Music by I. Sanderson. 1s.

"Cupid among the Bachelors" is a pleasant little song. Both words and music are above mediocrity, and will not fail to please the generality of those who are fond of ballad composition.

A favourite Slow Movement; to which is added, "Ha'd awa frae me, Donald:" a new Rondo for the Piano-Forte. Composed by T. H. Butler. 1s.

The merit of this composition is worthy of Mr. Butler's character as a piano-forte composer. It will be found as useful as pleasing, and will justify our commendation.

Mary of the Lowly Cot. Sung at Vauxhall Gardens, by Mr. Gibbon. Written by Mr. Fox, composed by Mr. Brooks. 1s.

This is a simple little ballad, the melody of which, if not remarkable for its originality, is smooth and pleasing, and perfectly adapted to the region for which it was composed.

The Girl of the Seasons, sung by Mrs. Bland at Vauxhall Gardens. Written by Mr. E. Button, the Music by I. Sanderson. 1s.

The words of this ballad are prettily turned, and do Mr. Button's muse much credit. Mr. Sanderson has given them an appropriate air; and the general effect is calculated to render "The Girl of the Seasons," a favourite in little social parties.

Cherubini, of Vienna, has acquired new glory by the composition of an opera, the words in German, entitled Faniska. In this new *chef d'ouvre*, it is admitted by all the connoisseurs, that the author of Lodoiska has surpassed all his preceding performances. The managers of the theatre presented the receipts of the third representation to M. Cherubini.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*** *The Loan of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.*

Portrait of Mr. Pitt. Gainsborough Dupont, pinxt. R. Earlom, sculpt. Published for Messrs. Boydell and Co. Price 10*s.* 6*d.*

THE original picture from which this print is engraved, was once the property of Sir James Sanderson, and by him bequeathed to Sir Brooke Watson, Bart., who is the present proprietor. It is a half-length portrait, considered by some of Mr. Pitt's friends as a very good likeness; and Mr. Earlom has done perfect justice to the picture in his print.

To Captain Z. Mudge, the Officers and Crew, of his Majesty's late Frigate the Blanche, this Plate, representing the gallant Defence made by that Ship in the Sombero Passage, on the 19th of July, 1805, against a French Squadron commanded by M. Baudin, is most respectfully dedicated by their most obedient Servant, G. Andrews, 7, Charing Cross, published in September, 1806.

A very good mezzotinto print; on a subject, which, although it was unfortunate in its termination, was highly honourable to British valour; as the Blanche was attacked by five sail of the enemy's ships, and did not submit until reduced to the last extremity.

Battle of Trafalgar, and Death of Lord Viscount Nelson. To the Memory of the immortal Nelson, and in Honour of our brave Countrymen, who so nobly fought and conquered the combined Fleets of France and Spain; this Engraving is inscribed by Edward Orme, 59, Old Bond-street, (for whom it is published.) Painted by W. M. Craig. Engraved by R. Cooper.

With naval architecture, and a few *etceteras*, which some persons may think absolutely necessary to constitute a critic upon a picture of shipping, we do not profess to be very conversant; but considered as pictures—with those of Vandevelde, Brooking, and some others, we have been highly gratified and delighted,—and must fairly acknowledge that, with us this delineation had not a similar effect. The engraving is in the chalk manner,

manner, and finished with a care and attention that is highly creditable to the engraver.

Mr. Ackermann has just published, *Part II.* of a work entitled, *The Seasons*, which we noticed in a former Retrospect. This Number is entitled SUMMER; and in it are some observations on the combination of colours; directions for laying in the colours; and many remarks on light and shade, which will be found very useful to those who are studying the Fine Arts. This, like the preceding Number, contains six prints, extremely well coloured, with descriptions of each flower; *viz. the purple auricula; the heart's-ease, or viola tricolor; Virginian silk-grass, or spider-wort; the Dutch hundred-leaved, or Provence rose; the damask rose;* and *the sweet-scented pea.*

The utility of such drawings as these is not confined to those who use the pencil; in this country, it extends farther.—

"For here the needle plies it's busy task;
The pattern grows; the well-depicted flower
Wrought patiently into the snowy lawn,
Unfolds its bosom: buds, and leaves, and sprigs,
And curling tendrils gracefully disposed,
Follow the nimble fingers of the fair;
A wreath that cannot fade, or flowers that blow.
With most success when all besides decay."

The Progress of a Water-coloured Drawing, wherein is presented to the Reader the various Gradations through which a Drawing passes, from the Outline to the finished State. Printed for Mr. La Porte, 21, Winchester-row, Edgeware-road, and Messrs. Smith and Co. 21, Piccadilly. Price 2l. 2s.

The intention of this little work is, to enable young people, where an eminent master cannot be had, to cultivate the delightful art of drawing in colours, with system and advantage. It is a cheap and useful publication, consisting of fourteen prints; exhibiting the same design in various states of progression, accompanied with a short practical explanation.

The History of the Antiquities of St. Stephen's Chapel, an Account of the City of Westminster, &c. the letter-press by J. Sidney Hawkins, Esq. F.A.S., the plates engraven by Mr. J. T. Smith, is gone to press. It has been delayed from the anxiety of Mr. Hawkins to examine, and throw all possible light on, some valuable records recently discovered, the explanation of which will demonstrate, by geometrical representations, &c., the principles on which Gothic cathedrals are constructed.

Mr. Gahagan the sculptor has completed his busts of Lord Nelson and Mr. Pitt; which he declares to be expressly modelled from those great characters while living, without having recourse to the dull method of working from either masks or pictures; and that casts of them may be had of the artist, No. 5, Bentinck-street.

The numerous applications that have been made to Madame Lanchester, for the *Miroir de La Mode*, have induced her to resume the work. The publication of the first Number will commence on the first of November; to be continued monthly, at six shillings for separate Numbers, or three guineas per annum to subscribers; to be paid for on delivery. Subscriber's names received at No. 57, St. James's-street, or at Messrs. Boydell and Co.

Mr. Beckford has added to his collection of pictures at Fonthill, two *chef d'œuvres* of the art, purchased at Lord Lansdowne's sale. One, is a portrait of a noble Spaniard, by Velasquez: the other, *the Sybilla Lybica*, by Lodovico Caracci.

We in a former Retrospect noticed that Mr. Holloway was with all proper expedition getting forward his engravings from the Cartoons; his print of *Paul preaching*, is finished; and he had the beginning of last month the honour of presenting a proof impression of it to his Majesty.

Mr. Bowyer, of Pall-mall has announced that, the three full-length portraits of Lord Nelson, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Fox, to be engraved in line by Mr. Bromley, are in great forwardness, and will be completed with all practicable expedition.

In our last Retrospect, we gave a catalogue of thirty-two pictures, painted by foreign artists, which sold for near seven thousand guineas. We now rejoice at any opportunity of recording ought that tends to the encouragement of the Fine Arts in Great Britain. When neglected, they always degenerate; and it may be worth consideration to establish when, and in what degree, they have been neglected of late years.

George the Second was an honest and a brave man; but he had little propensity to refined pleasures: and during his reign the arts had not much attention paid to them by persons of rank. On the accession of his present Majesty, there was reason to expect that the sanction of the sovereign would give a fashion, that joined

joined to the eſtabliſhment of *a Royal Academy*, might in a degree fulfil the hope of the late illuſtrious preſident, expreſſed in his firſt Lecture near forty years ago, that "*this inſtitution might anſwer the expectations of its royal founder; that the preſent age might vie in arts with that of Leo X.; and that the dignity of the dying arts might be revived under the reign of George III.*"

That theſe expectations were not realized, is to be lamented, but cannot be denied. It was ſaid, but we do not preſume to aſſert how truly, that the gentlemen of the Royal Academy were made up of ſuch materials as could not be incorporated. It was further ſaid, that the Fine Arts muſt be ſupported by encouragement, or revived by a genius of more than common ſtamp, or they would neceſſarily droop. Some years ago, Meſſrs. Boydell, with a ſpirit unexampled in this or any other country, embarked in a ſplendid work, in honour of our national poet. This led to ſeveral other undertakings of a ſimilar deſcription; and it was expected that the whole would work a wonderful revolution in painting,—and ſo it did in the prices of pictures;—and alſo the production of ſome works, honourable to the arts and artiſts. But Sir Joſhua Reynolds had previouſly reſcued portrait-painting from inſipidity.

Since that time, the Marquis of Stafford, Sir Joſhua Leiceſter, and many other gentlemen, whoſe names we have, jointly and ſeparately, occaſionally noticed, have given great encouragement to Engliſh artiſts. To thoſe names we have now to add that of Mr. Alexander Davidſon. His purchaſe of Mr. Copley's picture of the death of Lord Chatham, we formerly noticed: to complete the ſuite of pictures in the great room where that is to be depoſited, we are told he has ordered ſeveral more; amongſt which are the following.

1. Sir Philip Sydney refuſing the Water offered him in the Field of Battle to quench his Thirſt, and ordering it to be given to a wounded Soldier. B. West, Eſq. R. A.

A drawing of this Story was made by that excellent artiſt the late Mr. Mortimer; and after his death it was engraved by Mr. Bartolozzi. Mr. Bartolozzi was an inimitable engraver; but, ſolely occupied by *the effect*, he did not always conſider *the ſtory*, of his picture. He obſerved that the foreground was rather bald, and in the proof-print he put a copious ſtream of water, running at the feet of Sir Philip's horſe. This certainly rendered it *more picturesque*; but it was, however, we believe, afterwards altered.

2. The Dowager-queen of Edward IV. delivering up her youngeſt Son to the Protector. Robert Smirke, Eſq. R. A.

3. A ſubject not yet determined on, by J. Northcote, Eſq. R. A.

4. The Conſpiracy of Babington againſt Queen Elizabeth, (in which Mary Queen of Scots was implicated, and for which ſhe finally ſuffered), detected by Walſingham. A. W. Devis, Eſq.

5. Mary Queen of Scots, after her Defeat at the Battle of Langſide, embarks for England, to ſeek the Protection of Queen Elizabeth. Richard Westall, Eſq. R. A.

6. King Alfred, diſguiſed in the Cottage of a Neatherd, reproved by the Wife for negligence in ſuffering her Cakes to be burnt. D. Wilkie, Eſq. R. A.

7. Earl Warren, being required to ſhew his Titles to his Eſtates, drawing his Sword before the Commiſſioners, ſaid, that William had not conquered for himſelf alone; by his ſword he got his eſtates, and by that he would preſerve them. Henry Treſham, Eſq. R. A.

8. The Offer of the Crown to Lady Jane Grey. J. S. Copley, Eſq. R. A.

Mr. Davidſon, as we are told, has alſo ordered a buſt (to be executed by Mr. Flaxman) of our late lamented admiral, Lord Nelſon, to be placed in the ſame room.

The Royal Academy of Fine Arts eſtabliſhed at Milan, invites all artiſts, foreign as well as native, to enrich with the noble productions of their genius, the competition opened by it for the next year, of which the following is the programme.

Subject in Architecture.—A Royal Seat, with Gardens, and all the ſuitable acceſſories. The prevailing character of the edifice to be elegant ſimplicity. The prize a gold medal, of the value of ſixty ſequins (about thirty guineas).

In Painting.—A Raving Medea, juſt ready to murder her two Children, who innocently ſmile at her, ignorant of the fate which awaits them. The picture to be at leaſt five feet in height, and ſeven in width. The prize a gold medal of 120 ſequins.

In Sculpture.—Themiſtocles, having aſſembled his Friends at his Houſe in Magneſia, and offered Sacrifice to the Gods, drinking a Cup of Poiſon rather than take up Arms againſt his Country. The prize a gold medal of forty ſequins.

In Engraving.—Any subject from a good author. The superficies of the work to contain at least sixty square inches. The prize a gold medal of thirty sequins.

In Drawing of Figures.—The subject to represent the Souls on the Banks of the Acheron, after the description of Alighiere. The size of the drawing to be left to the author. The prize to be a gold medal of thirty sequins.

In Drawing of Ornaments.—A Royal Throne; all the ornaments of which must have an illusion to the kingdom of Italy. The height of the drawing not to exceed one foot and a half, Paris measure. The prize a gold medal of twenty sequins.

All the works intended for this Competition must be transmitted to the Secretary of the Academy, before the end of April, 1807.

ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED BY THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

THE fifth, ch. 30, is

"An Act to authorize His Majesty, until the 25th Day of March, 1807, to make Regulations respecting the Trade and Commerce to and from the Cape of Good Hope."—21st April, 1806.

This was founded on the recent recapture of the Cape.

It empowers the King to make orders in Council, notwithstanding the Act of Navigation, (12 Car. II., c. 18,) or the Act of King William, (7 & 8 W. III., c. 22,) or any other Acts in force at the time of passing this Act.

Goods imported contrary to such Order of Council to be forfeited.

The next and last, and perhaps the most important, Act under this head is, 6th, Ch. 34,

"An Act for further continuing, until the 25th Day of March, 1807, an Act made in the 39th year of his present Majesty, for the more effectual Encouragement of the British Fishery."—21st April, 1806.

It recites 39 G. III., c. 100, which was intitled "An Act to revive and continue, until the End of the next Session of Parliament, an Act made in the 35th Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, to continue and amend an Act made in the 26th Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intitled, 'An Act for the more effectual Encouragement of the British Fisheries;' and to amend an Act made in the 26th Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, for extending the Fisheries, and improving the Sea-Coasts of this Kingdom."

It also recites four other Acts amending and continuing the former: an Act of the 39th and 40th Geo. III.; and Acts of the 41st, 42d, and 44th years: and it continues this Act of the 39th, so amended, to the period expressed in the title of this present Act.

We have now a splendid series of statutes brought into view, the PREMIAL.

Human laws act rarely by reward: restraint is their general object; and punishment, often too severe, their general mean. Very signal military merit, if attended with success, has however received this reward oftener than any other kind of merit.

And it is true indeed that military merit has in it conspicuously and habitually the devotion of *self* to the public, to which civil virtue is less frequently called, and less impartially judged when it best fulfils the call.

The services thus rewarded in the series of Acts now under consideration have all been naval.

The 1st is, Ch. 4,

"An Act to enable His Majesty to grant a certain Annuity to Lady Viscountess Nelson, in Consideration of the eminent Services performed by the late Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson to His Majesty and the Public."—28th Feb., 1806.

This Act recites the desire of the King, stated by his Message, in consideration of the splendid and unparalleled achievements of the late Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, during a life spent in the service of his country, and terminated, in the moment of victory, by a glorious death, to grant an annuity of 2000l. per annum to his relict, Lady Viscountess Nelson, for her life.

And it grants the said annuity payable quarterly, without fees, and not subject to any tax.

Parliament, in behalf of his country, has

has given another ſignal teſtimony of eſteem and gratitude to this her devoted ſon, by an Act hereafter to be noticed.

The 2d is, Ch. 5,

"An Act to enable His Majeſty to grant certain Annuities to Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, Baronet, in Conſideration of the eminent Services which he has rendered to His Majeſty and the Public"—28 Feb., 1806.

The Act recites the royal deſire of conferring a ſignal mark of approbation on Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, in conſideration of the eminent ſervices rendered by him in the capture of a French ſquadron in November, 1805, and of the valour and ſkill diſplayed by him on that occaſion, and for that purpoſe that an annuity of one thouſand pounds ſhould be granted to Sir Richard Strachan for life.

It then proceeds to grant it, commencing from the 4th of November, 1805, in the ſame manner, and as clear of all deductions, as the annuity granted to Lady Viſcounteſs Nelſon.

The next Act of this nature is Ch. 13, in teſtimony to the great ſervices of Cuthbert Lord Collingwood, the ſecond in command to Lord Nelſon, and his aſſociate and ſucceſſor in the glories of the day diſtinguiſhed by the victory of Trafalgar. This is intitled,

"An Act for ſettling and ſecuring certain Annuities on Cuthbert Lord Collingwood, and the ſeveral other Perſons therein deſcribed, in Conſideration of the ſignal and important Service performed by the ſaid Cuthbert Lord Collingwood, to His Majeſty and the Public."—22d March, 1806.

This alſo recites the deſire of the King to beſtow ſome conſiderable and laſting mark of approbation for the ſervice performed by Lord Collingwood, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, in the ever-memorable and deciſive victory obtained under the command of Vice-Admiral Lord Viſcount Nelſon, over the Combined Fleets of France and Spain, off Cape Trafalgar, and his highly meritorious conduct after the action, not only highly honourable to himſelf, but greatly beneficial to the United Kingdom, and for this purpoſe to give to him, and the two ſucceeding male heirs of his body to whom the title ſhould deſcend, for their reſpective lives, an annuity of two thouſand pounds.

It grants it as advantageouſly as the annuities by the two former Acts, and makes it (§ 6,) unalienable, and incapable of being encumbered longer than for the life of the holder.

It grants an annuity to his wife, Lady Collingwood, if he dies without leaving any iſſue male, of one thouſand pounds; and, on like contingency of his dying without iſſue male, the like annuity to his daughter or daughters, of one thouſand pounds, in manner equally advantageous as to theſe ſeveral annuities to the wife and daughters, as in that granted to himſelf and his iſſue male. The ſaid annuity to be equally divided between his daughters, if more than one.

It ſeems rather remarkable, that, as to Lady Collingwood at leaſt, the annuity ſhould not be given abſolutely to her for life, in caſe of her ſurviving her huſband, but is made dependent on the further contingency of his dying without leaving iſſue male; ſo that if he ſhould leave ſuch iſſue, even ſhould they die in the life of Lady Collingwood, it ſhould ſeem that neither ſhe nor the daughters take any annuity under the Act.

The laſt which we at preſent have to notice of this ſplendid ſeries, is,

Ch. 40,

"An Act to enable His Majeſty to grant a certain Annuity to Vice-Admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth, Knight of the Moſt Honourable Order of the Bath, in Conſideration of the eminent Services which he has rendered to His Majeſty and the Public."—5th May, 1806.

After reciting the ſervice on the 6th of February, 1806, in an engagement with a French ſquadron, when the whole of the line-of-battle ſhips belonging to the ſaid ſquadron was taken or deſtroyed, and the valour and ſkill diſplayed by the Admiral on that occaſion, it grants an annuity of one thouſand pounds, payable to him for life, to commence from the ſaid 6th of February, 1806, and to be received in a manner equally advantageous as the other annuities, in conſideration of the great naval ſervices already ſtated.

On the next head, that of PENAL LAW, there is one Act.

Ch. 28, 31ſt of March, 1806, intitled,

"An Act to continue, until the 25th Day of March, 1813, ſeveral Laws relative to the Tranſportation of Felons and other Offenders to temporary Places of Confinement in England and Scotland."

This Act recites 19 Geo. III., c. 74, and 24 Geo. III., c. 56, and which were

continued successively by divers temporary Acts, and continuing them further to the period expressed in the title.

The second section continues the provisions of 25 Geo. III., c. 46, authorizing the removal of offenders in Scotland to temporary places of confinement for the like period.

The Act 19 Geo. III., c. 74, the first of the Acts thus continued, sprung from the joint deliberations of the ever-memorable Howard, of Sir William Blackstone, Dr. Fothergill, Dr. Lettsom, and Sir Charles Bunbury.

They had conceived a plan of erecting penitentiary-houses for the reformation of offenders.

These by the Act were directed to be two: to be erected in Middlesex, Essex, Kent, or Surrey, under the direction of three supervisors, to be appointed by the King in Council: healthiness, the accommodation as to water, and distance from all other buildings, being the objects to be regarded: and the site to be approved by the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the twelve Judges, the Lord Mayor of London, or by eight or more of them.

The buildings to be sufficient, the one to contain six hundred male, the other three hundred female convicts, with proper store-houses, work-houses, and lodging-rooms; an infirmary, a chapel, and a burying-ground; a prison divided into dark but airy dungeons;* a kitchen-garden, and proper airing-grounds; yards, offices, and other necessary apartments for officers and servants.

The same Act provided for the discipline of such houses.

And by 24 Geo. III., (sess. 2,) c. 56, § 14, (the other Act recited,) the Court of King's Bench, or the Court before which the person had been convicted, or any Court within the county having like authority, or, in the vacation, any two Judges of the coif, might direct the offender to be transported to any other place, when the original sentence of transportation could not conveniently be executed.

By the same Act the place of transportation may be ordered by the King in Council, without being appointed in the sentence.

And by 31 Geo. III., c. 46, § 7, persons ordered to transportation might be directed to be imprisoned, and kept to hard labour until transported: such imprisonment to be reckoned as a part of their term of transportation.

Deportation, or relegation, or exile, were modes of punishment established by the Greek and the Roman laws. They were not adopted in England until made part of our law by 4 Geo., c. 11, § 1.

It certainly appears better for the country to which the prisoner belongs to endeavour the reformation of the offender, than to force that offender upon another nation.

* This expression had better been avoided. *Donjon* is originally a strong tower; but *dungeon*, probably derived from it, is with us a strong and dark prison under ground. And such subterraneous imprisonment, formerly "by many a foul and midnight murder fetter'd," and too capable of being made subservient to such cruelties as would amount to multiplied and protracted murder, were justly odious to the discerning and philanthropic Howard.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of August to the 20th of September.

Catarrhus	13
Pthysis	7
Diarrhœa	18
Cholera	2
Amenorrhœa	9
Menorrhagia	2
Leucorrhœa	4
Asthenia	21
Asthenia	3
Paralysis	1
Hysteria	1
Morbi Cutanei	19
Morbi Infantiles	17

To an anxious enquiry with regard to the nature of a friend's indisposition, it is by no means uncommon to receive for a reply, that it is only a *cough*. Whereas, in fact, there is no symptom whatever, which, after having continued for any considerable period, at least in the earlier part of life, is so eminently entitled to awaken alarm, and to urge to the greatest possible degree of vigilance and care. "*Only* a cough," is an expression which, although familiar to the ear,

ear, betrays a grievous and too often a fatal ignorance or misunderstanding with regard to the physiology and essential functions of the animated machine.

A cough, of any standing, however slight and inconsequential it may seem to an inexperienced observer, when it occurs in a young person, more especially in a young female, proves, in almost every instance where it has been imprudently disregarded, the faithful and fearful harbinger of pulmonary disorganization. If this preliminary and admonitory indication be not hastily attended to, all subsequent solicitude and anxieties will be likely to be employed in vain, to counteract or correct the results of primary and irrevocable neglect.

The lungs, when lacerated, or impaired in their substance, cannot, like a piece of lifeless machinery, be mended or restored. All that lies within the humble and contracted sphere of medicinal science or ingenuity is, by seasonable and appropriate means, to *prevent* the occurrence of that injury which it is impossible to repair. The moment that mutilation commences, the efficiency of the physician ceases: he is doomed, if his attendance be still required, to be merely the idle and melancholy spectator of a scene in which he can take no important or beneficial part; and to watch his patient sinking into the sepulchre, though sometimes so slowly, that the progression of his disease, like that of the hour-hand of a clock, cannot be distinctly perceived, as it advances towards the point of its inevitable termination.

Coughs themselves ought to be the terror, as the consequences of them are the peculiar scourges, of this otherwise not unhealthy island. But fear is rarely roused, until that painful feeling can be of no practical advantage.

Death has become unavoidable, before it begins to be a subject of apprehension. An invalid is seldom thought to be consumptive, until he is incurably so.

There is another species of cough, that ought to be distinguished from the pthysical; which, from the causes that usually give rise to it, is not equally calculated to excite our sympathy. It is that cough more immediately connected with the stomach, which is apt to be occasioned by an indiscreet indulgence in vinous exhilaration. This, until a tolerably advanced period of life, often produces only occasional disease. But it ought to be in the knowledge of the debauchee, that each attack of casual, or return of periodical, distemper, deducts something from the strength and structure of his frame. A leaf falls from the tree of life every time that its trunk is shaken. It may thus be disrobed of its beauty, and betray the dreary nakedness of a far-advanced autumn, long before, in the regular course of nature, that season could even have commenced.

JOHN REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, Sept. 26, 1806.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of August and the 20th of September, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

AUSTIN William, Dursley, glass seller. (Strong and Co. Lincoln's Inn

Athe Joseph Rutter, Ormskirk, draper. (Lace and Haffall, Liverpool

Bullen Wiam, Bow lane, warehouseman. (Williams, Austinfriars

Bell Isaac, Tooting, baker. (Alcock and Co. York street, Borough

Bridge John, and Henry Keale, merchants, Liverpool. (Windle, John street, Bedford row

Bell John, and Richard Atkinson, Bow lane, warehousemen. (Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday street

Barnes John, Truro, mercer. (Luxmore, Red Lion square

Barlow Richard, jun. Sheepshead, hosier. (Forbes, Ely place

Cole Richard, Lambeth road, haberdasher. (Meddowcroft and Co. Gray's Inn

Callahan John, Moorfields, merchant. (Warrand, Castle court, Budge row

Carr John, Pontefract, grocer. (Blakelock, Middle Temple

Dudds James, Newington Butts, jeweller. (Patten, Crofs street, Hatton street

Daniels Joseph Elkin, Coleman street, merchant. (Gatty and Co. Throgmorton street

Elliott Moses, Chatham, shopkeeper. (Broad, Union street, Borough

Fell Henry, Basinghall street, warehouseman. (Atkinson, Castle street, Falcon square

Ferris John, Bathwick, taylor. (Sheppard and Co. Bedford row

Gimber Giles, Sandwich, linen draper. (Lodington and Co. King's Bench walk

Hart William, and Samuel Turner, jun. Lothbury, warehousemen. (Hillyard, Copthall court

Hopkins Joshua, Alcester, grocer. (Turner and Co. Warwick court

Halbert John Potts, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant. (Gregson and Co. Throgmorton street

Holden Oliver, Clitheroe, calico manufacturer. (Ellis, Curfitor street

Hunt George, Stalbridge, linen draper. (Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn

Lane Richard, Bristol, ship joiner. (Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's Inn

Macculloch George Perrott, Eastcheap, merchant. (Mills, Ely place

Noble James, Coggershall, worsted manufacturer. (Charles Ventris, Field, Friday street

O'Hara James, Great Newport street, linen draper. (Wright and Co. Temple

Patterson Thomas, Nicholas lane, underwriter. (Wilson, Staples Inn

Patnell James, Deal, innkeeper. (Webb, Folkstone

Parsons Thomas, Russel square, builder. (Morgan, Bedford row

Price William, Leadenhall street, taylor. (Davies, Lothbury

Roberts David, Trump street, warehouseman. (Drake, Old Fish street

Roper

Roper Thomas, Islington, ropemaker. (Collett and Co. Chancery lane
Rogers Thomas, Liverpool, broker. (Windle, John street, Bedford row
Rawlinson Robert, Liverpool, fadler. (Battye, Chancery lane
Shearduwn Robert, the younger, Louth, flationer. (Swan and Mafon, New Bridge ftreet
Smith George [illegible] alley, infurance broker. (Wilkins [illegible] ftreet
Southall Samuel, and Jonathan Drakeford, Birmingham, factors. (Farrant and Co. Chancery lane
Smyth Thomas, Mawdefley, tanner. (Gaflill, Wigan
Smalley William, Nantwich, wire maker. (Rhodes and Co. Clerkenwell
Smith James, Manchester, plaifterer. (Hurd, King's Bench walk
Simpfon John, Fairford, carrier. (Belgrave and Co. Symond's Inn
Taylor Thomas, Birmingham, common carrier. (Birkett, Walbrook
Williamfon Thomas Gibbs, Rotherhithe, mariner. (Saward, Princes ftreet
Wood William, Hunton, grocer. (Chippindale, King's Bench walk
Williams Henry, Noble ftreet, warehouleman. (Swain and Co. Old Jewry
Watts William Ruffell, Briftol, grocer. (James, Gray's Inn fquare
Williams William, Falmouth, grocer. (Sheppard and Co. Bedford row

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Aveline James, Ruff, grocer, September 29
Bate Portefque, Vigo lane, printfeller, Auguft 26, final
Broughall Samuel Yeaton, miller, September 22, final
Bellher John, Lamb's Conduit ftreet, merchant, September 27
Brewer John, Eflex ftreet, taylor, October 18
Bexon William, Gofport, hawker, Auguft 30
Buckingham John Old Buckingham, miller, September 23
Barwicke Conrau, Birmingham, merchant, September 22
Brooke Robert Vaughan, Hurcott, paper manufacturer, September 16
Bury William, Bucklersbury, warehouiman, November 1.
Bourne Herbert, St. James's ftreet, filk mercer, October 4
Barlow Thomas, Liverpool, tailor, September 30
Battesby Charles, Wapping High ftreet, fhip chandler, October 4
Barg Hugh, Beaminfter, fhopkeeper, October 2, final
Berriman John, Pimlico, florift, October 28
Brittan George, Briftol, grocer, October 13, final
Burgh William, Briftol, printer, October 18
Cockerill William, Lougate hill, linen draper, September 16
Clarkfon Elizabeth, and Richard Dove, South Audley ftreet, oil dealers, September 27
Capes Henry, Gainfborough, mercer, October 12
Claxton Hinchmans John, America fquare, October 18
Clarke Forfefter, King ftreet, Covent garden, laceman, September 27
Coates Edward, Thomas Maffey, and Joleph Hall, Hornington, brewers, September 27
Cortis Thomas, and John Cortis, Grimsby, September 29, final
Crofs James, Zachary Bayly, fen. and Zach. Bayly, jun. Nath. Bayly, Robert Gutch, and Thomas Crofs, Lath, bankers, October 14, final
Clowes James, Firth houfe Mills, cotton fpinner, October 7
Cartwright Samuel, Maldon lane, hofier, November 15
Cox John, Kenilewood, miller, October 21
Chevertt Edward, Newport, linen draper, October 14
Danney William, Windfor, apothecary, October 13
Favene Peter, Bedford row, infurance broker, September 30
Fry John, Whitechapel, fugar refiner, November 8
Francis Robert, junior, Bread ftreet, warehouleman, October 28
Farrell Martin, Afhby de la Zouch, banker, October 1
Griffiths Thomas, Spitalfields, filk weaver, September 16, final
Guerrier Luke, Stepney, cowkeeper, September 27
Greatrex Charles, Sutton Coldfield, broker, October 18
Guy Robert, Shoreditch, victualler, October 25
Gore Richard, Liverpool, linen draper, September 30
Gilks Thomas, Warwick, corn factor, October 8
Gibbs William, Newport, hackneyman, October 13
Hardy Joleph, Sheffield, grocer, September 18
Hayley Samuel Bedgley, Birmingham, button maker, October 10
Humfrys William, fenior, and William Humfrys, junior, Old Fifh ftreet, grocers, October 18, final
Harris Robert, Maidftone, woollen draper, October 18
Harvey Thomas, Newport, ironmonger, October 14
Harrifon John, and Robert Rigg, Manchester, manufacturers, October 14
Ingledeu Silvefter, Huddersfield, linen draper, September 23, final
Joynfon William, and Richard Lewis, Manchester, flour dealers, October 16
Kenyon James, Liverpool, merchant, October 14, final
King John, Yarmouth, miller, October 14
Loudan Joleph, Stoke Bruern, victualler, September 5
Lewis Arthur, Bumpfey, mercer, September 13
Lang James, Wakefield, merchant, September 17
Lewin John, Gofport, dealer and chapman, September 28
Lowther Robert, Sheffield, merchant, September 26
Lone Lyli, Bermondfey, dry falter, September 23
Lambert George, Holborn, victualler, November 11
Lovelock Charles, Durham ftreet, dealer in wine, November 11
Lonfdale Nathaniel, and Thomas Thompfon, Bedford ftreet, woollen drapers November 14, final
Longbottom Nathaniel, Halifax, grocer, October 20, final
Leefon Thomas, Packwood, mercer, October 8
Murray Joleph, Buxton, draper, October 11
Maltby Thomas, and George Maltby, bize lane, merchants, November 1
Onfey Samuel, Heyrod Mill, cotton fpinner, October 11
Price Stephen, Northumberland ftreet, money ferivener, September 16
Phillips Michael, Norris ftreet, grocer, September 27
Peck Anthony, Gravefend, carpenter, November 6
Padbury Philip, Bennington, coach maker, October 9
Procter John, Lancafter, merchant, October 6
Rowden John, Whitefriars, timber merchant, October 25, final
Richardfon Richard, Bermondfey, glue and fize maker, September 27, final
Remnant William, Chancery lane, plumber, November 15
Slate Abraham, Robert Fifton, Richard Bowker, Robert Butterworth, and Robert Hartley, county of Lancafter, cotton manufacturers, September 13
Skinner William, Greenwich, victualler, October 4
Spring John, Birmingham, linen draper, September 27, final
Stafford Robert, junior, Huntingdon, grocer, October 6, final
Staveley Luke, Halifax, merchant, October 28
Skeane John, Newport, liquor merchant, September 23
Tiger Ann, Beverly, ironmonger, October 7
Travers Benjamin, and James Efdale, junior, Queen ftreet, fugar dealers, September 16
Travers William, and James Bate, Warrington, grocers, September 20
Whitelocke Edward, Pentonville, infurance broker, October 4
Whalley Thomas, and Joleph Wilkinfon Whalley, Friday ftreet, warehoufemen, September 23
Worley Charles, Wood ftreet, warehouleman, October 11
Wimberley Thomas Pate, Huntingdon, grocer, October 6, final

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN SEPTEMBER.

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

THE NORTH OF EUROPE.

THE Potentates of the North are, at length, beginning to be animated by one fentiment, and are preparing to refift the aggreffions and the overbearing inlolence of the French Government with their united forces. The troops of the King of Pruffia are every where in motion, thofe of the Emperor of Ruffia are aflembled in formidable numbers on the Pruffian and German frontiers; and the heroic King of Sweden is prepared with all his forces to revenge the manifold indignities with which he has been treated by the *foi-difant* French Emperor.

If this alliance is carried on with good faith, and the armies of the Confederates are directed with a moderate degree of intelligence, there can be no doubt *but the hardy fons of the North, who have always beaten thofe of the South*, will drive within their own boundaries, that inlolent, gafconading people, who by the popular writers of their own nation have been fo aptly defcribed as a mixture of the tyger and the monkey.

The

The Britiſh Adminiſtration have loſt no time in recognizing the new confederacy, and the return of the King of Pruſſia to a juſt ſenſe of honour and policy, has occaſioned the embargo to be taken off the Pruſſian veſſels in the ports of Britain, and has happily reſtored the uſual relations of peace and amity between Great Britain and Pruſſia.

The activity diſplayed by the adminiſtration of Great Britain in wielding the immenſe force placed at its diſpoſal, gives us reaſon to hope that other expeditions will be undertaken with a view to aid and co-operate with the Northern Confederacy—probably the independence of Holland may be reſtored,* the flotilla at Boulogne deſtroyed, and ſuch other attacks made on the French, Flemiſh, and Dutch coaſts, as may give conſtant employment to a hundred thouſand of the enemy's troops.

An extraordinary manœuvre in diplomacy was lately attempted to be played off by the French Government againſt the Emperor of Ruſſia. His envoy was cajoled into a treaty with a view to influence another with Great Britain; but the caution of our Miniſtry, and the promptneſs of the Emperor of Ruſſia, prevented this trick from having its effect. The following is the Emperor's rejection:

St. Peterſburgh, Auguſt 25, 1806.

The Counſellor of State, Peter D'Oubril, on his miſſion in the beginning of May, to provide for the ſupport of the Ruſſian priſoners, received at the ſame time inſtructions, in caſe an opportunity ſhould offer, for an amicable accommodation between Ruſſia and France. He returned hither with extraordinary ſpeed, and brought with him a Convention for a Peace, which he had ſigned the 8th—(20th) of July, with General Clarke, appointed plenipotentiary for that purpoſe by the French Government.

Agreeable as ſuch an event would have been to his Imperial Majeſty, had this convention been in any manner conformable to the dignity of his Majeſty, to his engagements, to his allies, and to the tranquillity of Europe, it was unpleaſant to his Imperial Majeſty to perceive that the ſame by no means held forth any good and benevolent views. The treaty was as follows:

I. From the preſent day there ſhall be peace and friendſhip for ever between his Majeſty the Emperor of Ruſſia, and his Majeſty the Emperor of France and King of Italy, their heirs and ſucceſſors, their empires and ſubjects.

II. As a conſequence of the firſt article, all hoſtilities, both by ſea and land, ſhall ceaſe between the two Nations; the neceſſary orders for which ſhall be iſſued within twenty-four hours after ſigning the preſent convention. All ſhips of war, and other veſſels, belonging to either of the two powers, or their ſubjects, that ſhall be taken after the ſigning of this convention in any part of the world, ſhall be reſtored to the owners.

III. The Ruſſian troops ſhall give up to the French the country known by the name of Bocca di Cattaro, as alſo Dalmatia, which, by the fourth article of the treaty of Preſburg, belongs to his French Imperial Majeſty as king of Italy. Every facility ſhall be afforded the Ruſſian troops for the evacuation of Cattaro, as alſo of the Raguſan territory, Montenegro, and Dalmatia, if the circumſtances of the war ſhould have occaſioned them to occupy thoſe territories. Immediately after this convention ſhall be ratified, the commanders of the two powers by land and ſea ſhall enter into an agreement with reſpect to the marching out of the troops, and the ſurrender of the country.

IV. His Majeſty the Emperor of France and King of Italy conſents, at the requeſt of the Emperor of all the Ruſſias,

1. To reſtore the republic of Raguſa to its former independence, under the condition that it ſhall enjoy, as heretofore, the protection of the Ottoman Porte. The French ſhall retain the poſition of Stagno, or the Peninſula Sabionello, to ſecure the communication with Cattaro.

2. To ceaſe from any hoſtile undertakings againſt the Montenegrins from the day of the ſigning of this convention, ſo long as they ſhall remain peaceable as ſubjects of the Porte. They ſhall immediately return home, and

* The expedition undertaken a few years ſince, againſt Holland, might prevent another, if the reaſons which occaſioned its failure were not ſo obvious, that none but children or ideots could again fall into the ſame fatal error. Three-fourths of the population of the United Provinces were then, as they are now, anxious for the reſtoration of the houſe of Orange, and common ſenſe pointed out the neceſſity of affording to the Dutch people an opportunity of ſhaking off the yoke of France. Inſtead then of landing on ſuch point of the Dutch coaſt, as ſhould place a large part of the friendly population in the reach of the Britiſh forces, as at Helvoet Sluys, on the neareſt point to the Hague, our army was landed at the extreme point of the country, ſo that the entire population lay behind the French armies, and were conſequently ſubjected to their controul. The people of Holland had therefore no opportunity of ſhewing themſelves at a time when the diſpoſition of the army of their friends was radically ſo ill-judged and ill-arranged. Maſters of the ſeas as we are, and able to chooſe, vary, and multiply, our points of attack at pleaſure, the diſpoſable forces of this empire ought to find conſtant employment for half the immenſe armies of France, in protecting their own ſhores.

and his majesty the emperor Napoleon engages not to moleſt them, nor to make any enquiries relative to the part they have taken in the hoſtile attacks that have been made in the territory of Raguſa, and the neighbouring territories.

V. The independence of the republic of the Seven Iſlands is acknowledged by both powers. The Ruſſian troops now in the Mediterranean ſhall remove to the Ionian Iſlands. His Ruſſian Imperial Majeſty, to give a proof of his ſincere diſpoſition to peace, ſhall not leave more than 4,000 of his troops there, which he ſhall remove as ſoon as his Imperial Majeſty ſhall judge neceſſary.

VI. The independence of the Ottoman Porte ſhall be acknowledged on both ſides, and both the high contracting parties engage to protect it and the integrity of its poſſeſſions.

VII. As ſoon as in conſequence of the concluding of the preſent convention, orders ſhall have been given for the troops to leave the Bocca di Cattaro, all occaſion of hoſtilities being removed, the French troops ſhall retire from Germany, his majeſty the emperor Napoleon declares, that within three months after the ſigning of the treaty, all his troops ſhall have returned to France.

VIII. Both the high contracting powers ſhall employ their good offices to terminate, as ſpeedily as poſſible, the war between Pruſſia and Sweden.

IX. As the two high contracting powers wiſh, as much as depends upon them, to haſten the peace by ſea, his French Imperial Majeſty will willingly accept the good offers of his Ruſſian Imperial Majeſty for the attainment of that object.

X. The commercial relations between the ſubjects of the two Empires ſhall be reſtored to the ſame footing on which they were before the breaking out of hoſtilities, by which they were diſturbed and ſeparated.

XI. All priſoners of both nations ſhall be delivered up to the agents of the reſpective governments, without exception, as the ratifications ſhall be exchanged.

XII. The regulations of the miſſions and ceremonials between the two high contracting powers ſhall be placed on the ſame footing as before the war.

XIII. The ratifications of this convention ſhall be exchanged at St. Peterſburgh within twenty-five days, by plenipotentiaries oppointed on each ſide.

Done and ſigned at Paris the 8th (20th) of July, 1806.

(Signed) PETER D'OUERIL.
CLARKE.

His Imperial Majeſty has been pleaſed to lay this act of pacification before a council ſummoned ſpecially for that purpoſe, that it might be compared both with the inſtructions given to M. D'Oubril here, and with the orders ſent to him at Vienna, before his departure from that city; and it has appeared that the councillor of ſtate, D'Oubril, when he ſigned the convention, had not only departed from the inſtructions he had received, but had acted directly contrary to the ſenſe and intention of the commiſſion given him.

The Imperial Council, with a common feeling for the honour of the country, and abiding by the known principles of his Imperial Majeſty, which are founded in the ſtricteſt juſtice, have declared as their common opinion, that this act, which is not conformable to the views of his Imperial Majeſty, cannot receive his majeſty's ratification; and his Imperial Majeſty has ordered this to be notified to the French government. His majeſty at the ſame time, has ſignified his willingneſs to renew the negociations for peace, but only on ſuch principles as are ſuitable to the dignity of his majeſty.

The miniſtry for foreign affairs has made an official communication on this ſubject to all the foreign miniſters accredited to this court.

FRANCE.

Among the other abſurdities of that grand ſtate quack Buonaparte, may be noticed a pretended aſſemblage of deputies of the Jewiſh religion, which he has lately convened at Paris. The poor Jews, if they really are perſons of that religion, have been addreſſed in the following ſpeech by his head commiſſioner:

"GENTLEMEN—His Majeſty the Emperor and King having appointed us Commiſſioners to treat with you, reſpecting your own affairs, has ſent us here this day for the purpoſe of communicating his intentions.—Called from the fartheſt parts of this vaſt empire, none of you can be ignorant of the purpoſe for which you are aſſembled here. You are aware that the conduct of many of thoſe who profeſs your religion has given riſe to complaints which have reached the foot of the Throne. Theſe complaints were not without foundation. The Emperor, notwithſtanding, contented himſelf with arreſting the progreſs of the evil, and wiſhed to have your opinion on the means of radically curing it. You will, no doubt, prove yourſelves deſerving of this paternal conſideration, and you will feel the value of the important miſſion which is confided to you. Far from regarding the Government under which you live as a power of which you ſhould be ſuſpicious, your ſtudy will be to enlighten it, to co-operate with it in the good which it is preparing; and by thus manifeſting that you have profited by the experience of all the French, you will prove, that you have no wiſh to ſeparate yourſelves from other claſſes of ſociety.

"The laws which have been impoſed upon perſons of your religion have been different all over the world; they have been too often dictated by the exigency of the moment. But, as there is no example in the Chriſtian annals of

of any Assembly like this; so, in like manner, you, for the first time, are to be impartially judged, and your fate decided by a Christian Prince. It is his Majesty's wish that you should become French; it is your duty to accept this title, and to consider that you, in fact, renounce it whenever you shew yourselves unworthy of it.

"You shall hear the questions read which are to be proposed to you. It will be your duty to declare the whole truth upon each of them. We now declare to you, and we shall never cease to repeat it to you, that when a Sovereign as firm as he is just, who knows every thing, who can punish as well as reward, interrogates his subjects, they would render themselves as culpable as they would shew themselves blind to their real interests, if they should hesitate about answering freely and frankly.

"It is his Majesty's wish, Gentlemen, that you should enjoy perfect freedom of deliberation. Your President will communicate your answers to us as soon as they are prepared. As to ourselves, we have no more ardent wishes than to be able to inform the Emperor, that among his subjects of the Jewish religion, there are none whose loyalty is not unquestionable, and who are disposed to conform to those laws and morals which it is the duty of all Frenchmen to practice and follow."

The following questions, proposed by his Majesty were then read by the Secretary of the meeting:

1. Is the Jew permitted to marry more than one wife?

2. Is divorce permitted by the Jewish religion?

3. Can a Jewess intermarry with a Christian, or a Christian female with a Jew; or does the law prescribe that Jews alone should intermarry?

4. Are the French, in the eyes of the Jews, brothers or aliens?

5. What in all cases are the connections which their law permits them to maintain with the French, who are not of their religion?

6. Do the Jews who were born in France, and have been treated as French Citizens by the laws consider France as their native country? Are they bound to defend it? Are they under an obligation to obey the laws, and to follow all the regulations of the Civil Code?

7. Who are they who are called Rabbins?

8. What civil jurisdiction do the Rabbins exercise among the Jews? What power of punishment do they possess?

9. Are the mode of choosing the Rabbins, and the system of punishment regulated by the Jewish Laws, or are they only rendered sacred by custom?

10. Were the Jews forbidden by their laws to take usury of their brethren? Are they permitted or forbidden to do this of strangers?

11. Are those things proclaimed which are forbidden to the laws by their law?

It is understood that the Jews are to be forced to pay a large sum that they may continue to enjoy the *advantages* of French citizenship.

ITALY.

We lately have had occasion to record the overthrow of the kingdom of Naples and the attempt to establish a new dynasty in the government of that country. The attempt so far succeeded that the French obtained possession of Naples, and Joseph Buonaparte has for several months exercised the regal authority. The Neapolitans however, who, in common with all the Italians, hate the French, have displayed a spirit worthy of their cause, and there is some reason to hope, notwithstanding the apparent strength of the enemy, that the kingdom of Naples may ere long be restored to its legitimate sovereign.

Instead of simply defending the island of Sicily, Sir John Stuart, the general of the British forces assembled in that island, gallantly made a landing with a body of 4800 men on the opposite shore of Calabria. The results, as might be expected, have been glorious to the British troops, and signally disastrous to the French, who were defeated and finally driven out of both Calabrias.

The particulars of these interesting events are contained in the following copies of the Official Dispatches.

Camp on the Plain of Maida, July 6, 1806.

Sir—It is with the most heartfelt satisfaction that I have the honour of reporting to you, for the information of his Majesty, the particulars of an action in which the French army quartered in this province have sustained a signal defeat by the troops under my command.

General Regnier, having been apprised of our disembarkation at St. Eufemia, appears to have made a rapid march from Reggio, uniting, as he advanced, his detached corps, for the purpose of attacking, and with his characteristic confidence, of defeating us.

On the afternoon of the 3d instant, I received intelligence that he had that day encamped near Maida, about ten miles distant from our position, that his force consisted at the moment of about 4000 infantry and 300 cavalry, together with four pieces of artillery, and that he was in expectation of being joined within a day or two by 3000 more troops who were marching after him in a second division.

I determined therefore to advance towards his position, and, having left four companies of Watteville's regiment under Major Fisher to protect the stores, and occupy a work which had been thrown up at our landing place, the

body of the army marched the next morning according to the following detail:

Advanced Corps—Lieutenant Colonel Kempt, with two four pounders.

Light Infantry Battalion.

Detachment Royal Corsican Rangers.

Detachment Royal Sicilian Volunteers.

1st Brigade—Brigadier General Cole, with three four-pounders.

Grenadier Battalion.

27th Regiment.

2d Brigade—Brigadier General Ackland, with three four-pounders.

78th Regiment.

81st Regiment.

3d Brigade—Colonel Oswald, with two four-pounders.

58th Regiment.

Watteville's Regiment, five companies.

20th Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Ross, landed during the action.

Reserve of Artillery—Major Lemoine. 4 six-pounders and 2 howitzers.

Total—Rank and file, including the Royal Artillery, 4795.

General Regnier was encamped on the side of a woody hill, below the village of Maida, sloping into the plain of St. Eufemia; his flanks were strengthened by a thick impervious underwood. The Amato, a river perfectly fordable, but of which the sides are extremely marshy, ran along his front; my approach to him from the sea side (along the borders of which I directed my march, until I had nearly turned his left) was across a spacious plain, which gave him every opportunity of minutely observing my movements.

After some loose firing from the flankers to cover the deployments of the two armies, by nine o'clock in the morning the opposing fronts were warmly engaged, when the prowess of the rival nations seemed now fairly to be at a trial before the world, and the superiority was greatly and gloriously decided to be our own.

The corps which formed the right of the advanced line, was the battalion of light infantry commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Kempt, consisting of the light companies of the 20th, 27th, 35th, 58th, 61st, 81st, and Watteville's, together with one hundred and fifty chosen battalion men of the 35th regiment, under Major Robinson. Directly opposed to them, was the favourite French regiment 1st Légére. The two corps at the distance of about one hundred yards fired reciprocally a few rounds, when, as if by mutual agreement, the firing was suspended, and in close compact order and awful silence, they advanced towards each other, until their bayonets began to cross. At this momentous crisis the enemy became appalled. They broke, and endeavoured to fly, but it was too late; they were overtaken with the most dreadful slaughter.

Brigadier General Ackland, whose brigade was immediately on the left of the light infantry, with great spirit availed himself of this favourable moment to press instantly forward upon the corps in his front; the brave 78th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Macleod, and the 81st regiment, under Major Plenderleath, both distinguished themselves on this occasion. The enemy fled with dismay and disorder before them, leaving the plain covered with their dead and wounded.

The enemy being thus completely discomfited on their left, began to make a new effort with their right, in the hopes of recovering the day. They were resisted most gallantly by the brigade under Brigadier General Cole. Nothing could shake the undaunted firmness of the Grenadiers under Lieutenant Colonel O'Callaghan, and of the 27th regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Smith. The cavalry, successively repelled from before their front, made an effort to turn their left, when Lieutenant Colonel Ross, who had that morning landed from Messina with the 20th regiment, and was coming up with the army during the action, having observed the movement, threw his regiment opportunely into a small cover upon their flank, and by a heavy and well directed fire, entirely disconcerted this attempt.

This was the last feeble struggle of the enemy, who now, astonished and dismayed by the intrepidity with which they were assailed, began precipitately to retire, leaving the field covered with carnage. Above seven hundred bodies of their dead have been buried upon the ground. The wounded and prisoners already in our hands (among whom are General Compére, and an Aid-de-Camp, the Lieutenant Colonel of the Swiss regiment, and a long list of officers of different ranks) amount to above one thousand. There are also above one thousand men, left in Monteleone and the different posts between this and Reggio, who have mostly notified their readiness to surrender, whenever a British force shall be sent to receive their submission, and to protect them from the fury of the people. The peasantry are hourly bringing in fugitives, who dispersed in the woods and mountains after the battle. In short, never has the pride of our presumptuous enemy been more severely humbled, nor the superiority of the British troops more gloriously proved, than in the events of this memorable day.

His Majesty may, perhaps, still deign to appreciate more highly the achievements of this little army, when it is known that the second division which the enemy were said to be expecting had all joined them the night before the action; no statement that I have heard of their numbers places them at a less calculation than seven thousand men.

Our victorious infantry continued the pursuit of the routed enemy so long as they were able;—but as the latter dispersed in every direction, and we were under the necessity of

of preserving our order, the trial of speed became unequal.

The total loss occasioned to the enemy by this conflict cannot be less than four thousand men. When I oppose to the above our own small comparative loss, as underneath detailed, his Majesty will, I hope, discern in the fact, the happy effects of that established discipline to which we owe the triumphs by which our army has been latterly so highly distinguished.

I am now beginning my march southward preparatory to my return to Sicily, for which station I shall re-embark with the army, as soon as his Sicilian Majesty shall have arranged a disposition of his own forces to secure those advantages which have been gained by the present expedition.

There seldom has happened an action in which the zeal and personal exertions of individuals were so imperiously called for as in the present; seldom an occasion where a General had a fairer opportunity of observing them.

The General Officers, and those who commanded regiments, will feel a stronger test of their merits in the circumstances that have been detailed of their conduct, than in any eulogium I could presume to pass upon them.

The 58th and Watteville's regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonels Johnston and Watteville, which formed the reserve, under Colonel Oswald, were ably directed in their application to that essential duty.

The judgment and effect with which our artillery was directed by Major Lemoine, was, in our dearth of cavalry, of most essential use; and I have a pleasure in reporting the effective services of that valuable and distinguished corps.

To the several departments of the army, every acknowledgment is due; but to no officer am I bound to express them so fully, on my part, as to Lieutenant Colonel Bunbury, the Deputy Quarter Master General, to whose zeal and activity, and able arrangements in the important branch of service which he directs, the army as well as myself, are under every marked obligation.

From Captain Tomlin, the acting Head of the Adjutant General's Department, and from the Officers of my own family, I have received much active assistance. Among the latter I am to mention Lieutenant Colonel Moore of the 23d Light Dragoons, who being in Sicily for his health at the time of our departure, solicited permission to accompany me on this expedition; he was wounded in the execution of my orders.

From the medical department under the direction of Mr. Grieves, the Deputy Inspector, I am to acknowledge much professional attention, the more so as their labours have been greatly accumulated by the number of wounded prisoners who have become equally with our own, the subject of their care.

The scene of action was too far from the sea to enable us to derive any direct co-operation from the navy: but Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, who had arrived in the bay the evening before the action, had directed such a disposition of ships and gun boats as would have greatly favoured us, had events obliged us to retire. The solicitude however of every part of the navy to be of use to us, the promptitude with which the seamen hastened on shore with our supplies, their anxiety to assist our wounded, and the tenderness with which they treated them, would have been an affecting circumstance to observers even the most indifferent. To me it was particularly so.

Captain Fellows, of his Majesty's ship Apollo, has been specially attached to this expedition by the Rear Admiral; and, in every circumstance of professional service, I beg leave to mention our grateful obligations to this officer, as well as to Captains Cocket and Watson, Agents of Transports, who acted under his orders.

Captain Bulkeley, my Aide de Camp, who will have the honour of presenting this letter to you, has attended me throughout the whole of the services in the Mediterranean, and will therefore be able to give you every additional information on the subject of my present communication. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. Stuart, Major General.

Returned of Killed and Wounded of the British Troops under the Command of Major General Sir John Stuart, in the Battle on the Plains of St. Euphemia, near Maida, July 4, 1806.

Royal Artillery—2 horses killed; 3 gunners wounded.

Grenadier Battalion—4 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 25 rank and file wounded.

Light Infantry Battalion—1 officer, 7 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 1 drummer, 41 rank and file wounded.

20th Foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 drummer, 5 rank and file wounded.

27th Foot, 1st Battalion—6 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 46 rank and file wounded.

58th Foot, 1st Battalion—2 rank and file wounded.

78th Foot, 2d Battalion—4 rank and file killed; 7 officers, 4 serjeants, 1 drummer, 69 rank and file wounded.

81st Foot, 1st Battalion—3 serjeants, 16 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 1 serjeant, 62 rank and file wounded

Regiment of Watteville—3 rank and file wounded.

Royal Corsican Rangers—3 rank and file killed; five rank and file wounded.

Total—1 officer, 3 serjeants, 41 rank and file killed; 11 officers, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 261 rank and file wounded

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed—Light Infantry Battalion—Captain M'Leane, of 20th Foot.

Wounded—Grenadier Battalion—Major Hammill, of the Royal Regiment of Malta.

Light Infantry Battalion—Major Paulett, of the 44th Foot, severely.

78th Foot, 2d Battalion—Lieutenant Colonel M'Leod; Major D. Stuart; Captains D M'Pherson and D. M'Gregor; Lieutenant James M'Kay; Enfigns Colin M'Kenzie and Peter M'Gregor.

81ſt Foot, 1ſt Battalion.—Captain Waterhouſe; Lieutenant and Adjutant Ginger.

Staff—Lieutenant Colonel Moore, of 23d Light Dragoons, acting Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Sir John Stuart.

(Signed) R. Tomlin, Aſſiſt. Adj. Gen.

Extract of a diſpatch from Hugh Elliot, eſq. to the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, dated Palermo, 5th Auguſt, 1806.

Sir,—I incloſe herewith the copy of a letter of the 3d of Auguſt, which I have received this day from Sir John Stuart. By the ſurrender of Cotrone, and the retreat of both General Verdier and General Regnier from Upper and Lower Calabria, thoſe provinces are now reſtored to their lawful ſovereign. The battle of Maida, upon the 4th of July, will long be recorded in this part of Europe, as a memorable proof of the ſuperiority of Britiſh courage and diſcipline.

Of the nine thouſand men which General Regnier commanded in the Province of Calabra Ulterior, not more than 3000 are left to attempt their retreat towards Puglia; the remainder are all either killed, wounded, or made priſoners. Every fort along the coaſts; all the depots of ſtores, ammunition, and artillery, prepared for the attack of Sicily, are become the prey of the victors; and, what perhaps may be conſidered as even of ſtill more conſequence than thoſe advantages, an indelible impreſſion is now eſtabliſhed of the ſuperior bravery and diſcipline of the Britiſh troops.

There is not perhaps to be found in the annals of military tranſactions an enterpriſe prepared with more deliberate reflection, or executed with greater deciſion, promptitude and ſucceſs, than the late invaſion of Calabria by Sir John Stuart.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The domeſtic event in which the attention of the public has been wholly engroſſed during the current month has been the death of Mr. Fox, the oſtenſible miniſter of this country, and the individual upon whoſe perſonal character the entire ſyſtem of Britiſh and Continental politics ſeemed to depend. For an able eſtimate of the character of this great patriot, we refer our readers to the Biographical Article contained in the previous part of this Magazine.

Mr. Fox has been ſucceeded in his office of ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs by Lord Howick (late Mr. Grey), and Lord Howick has been ſucceeded as firſt lord of the admiralty by Mr. Thomas Grenville. Some changes of minor importance have taken place, by which Lord Holland (nephew of Mr. Fox) acquires a ſeat in the cabinet, and maintains the aſcendancy of that ſyſtem which has, with ſo much ſatisfaction to the country, influenced the new adminiſtration.

A naval and military achievement of great preſent and future conſequence remains to be recorded. After the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope, that brave and intelligent naval commander, Sir Home Popham, embarked the 71ſt regiment and ſome other land forces, and ſailing for the river La Plata, has taken the city of Buenos Ayres, the capital of the immenſe province of La Plata, and the key of the mines and of all the wealth of South America. The particulars of this important event are contained in the following details of General Beresford and in the well written report of Sir Home Popham.

Fort of Buenos Ayres, July 2, 1806.

Sir,—I had the honour to communicate to you, by my letter dated the 30th of April, the circumſtances of my arrival at St. Helena, and the reſult of the application to the Hon. the Governor of that place for troops.

The fleet ſailed thence the 2d of May, and after a moſt unexpected long paſſage made Cape St. Mary on the 8th of June: his Majeſty's ſhip Narciſſus had been diſpatched from the fleet on the 27th of May, and Sir Home Popham thought it right to proceed in her for the purpoſe of making himſelf acquainted with the navigation of the river, that no delay might occur in proceeding immediately on the arrival of the troops to ſuch place as our information ſhould induce us firſt to attack. I had ſent Capt. Kennet, of the Royal Engineers (not liking myſelf to leave the troops), in the Narciſſus, to make ſuch reconnoitring of the enemy's places on the river, as circumſtances would admit: and to collect every poſſible information concerning them, and the ſtrength of the enemy at the ſeveral places.

From fogs and baffling winds we did not meet the Narciſſus until the ſixth day after our arrival in the river, and I had there the ſatisfaction to ſee in company with her the Ocean tranſport, which had parted from us previous to our going to St. Helena. Sir Home Popham and myſelf immediately conſulted whether it would be better firſt to attack the town of St. Philip of Monte-Video, or Buenos Ayres, the capital of the Provinces; and after much reaſoning, we determined to proceed againſt Buenos Ayres, which made it neceſſary to remove from the line of battle ſhips, the troops and marines, and ſuch ſeamen

feamen as were incorporated with the latter, and others that had been practiſed to arms during the paſſage, into the tranſports, and his Majeſty's ſhip Narciſſus, which was effected on the 16th ult. and though then only about ninety miles from Buenos Ayres; ſtill, though to his ſkill Sir Home Popham added the moſt perſevering zeal and aſſiduity, yet from fogs, the intricacy of the navigation, and continual oppoſing winds, it was not until the 24th, at night, that we reached oppoſite to it. We found ourſelves the next morning, about eight miles from the point of Quilmes, where I propoſed landing, having been informed by an Engliſhman, who was Pilot for the river, and who had been taken by the Narciſſus out of a Portugueſe veſſel, that it was an excellent place, and an eaſy acceſs from it into the country. As ſoon as the wind would permit, on the 25th, Sir Home Popham took the ſhipping as near as it was poſſible for them to go; and at a convenient diſtance for diſembarking, which was effected in the courſe of the afternoon and night, and without any oppoſition; the enemy remaining at the village of Reduction, on a height about two miles from us in our front: the whole intermediate ſpace, as well as to the right and left, being a perfect flat; but my guide informed me that though in winter it was impaſſible, it was then very practicable, and eaſy for guns to paſs.

It was eleven o'clock in the morning of the 26th, before I could move off my ground, and the enemy could, from this poſition, have counted every man I had. He was drawn up along the brow of a hill, on which was the village of Reduction, which covered his right flank, and his force conſiſted principally of cavalry (I have been ſince informed two thouſand), with eight field-pieces.

The nature of the ground was ſuch, that I was under the neceſſity of going directly to his front; and to make my line, as much as I could, equal to his, I formed all the troops into one line, except the St. Helena infantry, of 150 men, which I formed 140 yards in the rear with two field pieces, with orders to make face to the right or left, as either of our flank, ſhould be threatened by his cavalry. I had two ſix pounders on each flank, and two howitzers in the centre of the firſt line. In this order I advanced againſt the enemy, and after we had got within range of his guns, a tongue of ſwamp croſſed our front, and obliged me to halt whilſt the guns took a ſmall circuit to croſs, and which was ſcarcely performed when the enemy opened their field pieces on us, at firſt well pointed, but as we advanced at a very quick rate, in ſpite of the boggy ground that very ſoon obliged us to leave all our guns behind, his fire did us but little injury. The 71ſt regiment reaching the bottom of the heights in a pretty good line, ſeconded by the marine battalion, the enemy would not wait their nearer approach, but retired from the brow of the hill, which our troops gaining, and commencing a fire of ſmall arms, he fled with precipitation, leaving to us four field-pieces and one tumbril, and we ſaw nothing more of him that day.

I halted two hours on the field to reſt the troops, and to make arrangements for taking with us the enemy's guns and our own, which had now, by the exertions of Captain Donnelly, of his Majeſty's ſhip Narciſſus, been extricated from the bog. He had accidentally landed, and accompanied the troops, on ſeeing them advance to the enemy, and I am much indebted to him for his voluntary aſſiſtance.

I then marched in hopes of preventing the deſtruction of the bridge over the Rio Chuelo, a river at this ſeaſon of the year not fordable, and which lay between us and the city; diſtant from it about three miles, and eight from our then ſituation; and though I uſed every diligence, I had the mortification to ſee it in flames long before I could reach it. I halted the troops for the night a mile from it, and puſhed on three companies of the 71ſt, under Lieutenant Colonel Pack, with two howitzers, to the bridge, to endeavour to prevent its total deſtruction. I accompanied this detachment, but on reaching the bridge found it entirely conſumed; and as the enemy during the night was heard bringing down guns, I withdrew the detachment before light, as their poſition was thought too open and expoſed to the enemy's fire, who had at nine o'clock, on hearing ſome of our ſoldiers go to the river to get water, opened a fire from their guns, and a conſiderable line of infantry.

As ſoon as it was light I ſent Captain Kennet of the engineers to reconnoitre the ſides of the river, and found that on our ſide we had little or no cover to protect us, whilſt the enemy were drawn up behind hedges, houſes, and in the ſhipping on the oppoſite bank, the river not thirty yards wide. As our ſituation and circumſtance could not admit of the leaſt delay, I determined to force the paſſage, and for that purpoſe ordered down the field-pieces, which, with the addition of thoſe taken from the enemy the day before, were eleven (one I had ſpiked and left, not being able to bring it off), to the water's edge, and ordered the infantry to remain in the rear, under cover, except the light company and grenadiers of the 71ſt. As our guns approached, the enemy opened a very ill directed fire from great guns and muſquetry: the former ſoon ceaſed after our fire opened, the latter was kept up for more than half an hour, but though cloſe to us, did us but little or no injury, ſo ill was it directed. We then found means, by boats and rafts, to croſs a few men over the Rio Chuelo, and on ordering all fire to ceaſe, the little of them that remained ceaſed alſo.

The troops which oppoſed us during theſe two days appear to have been almoſt entirely provincial

provincial, with a considerable proportion of veteran officers. The numbers that were assembled to dispute our passage of the river, I have been since informed were about two thousand infantry; I had no reason from their fire to suppose their numbers so great, the opposition was very feeble; the only difficulty was the crossing the river to get at them.

I cannot omit reporting to you that I had the most just cause to be satisfied with the conduct of every Officer, and all the troops under my command: to Lieutenant Colonel Pack of the 71st every praise is due, as well as to that excellent regiment. The battalion of marines, commanded by Captain King of the Royal Navy, not only behaved with the utmost good conduct, but with a discipline in the field much beyond what could have been expected, though every exertion to effect it had been used by Commodore Sir H. Popham, and every Officer of the Royal Navy during the passage.

A corps of seamen, who had been drilled to small arms, were also landed; they were between 80 and 90 in number, and I was under the necessity of attaching them to draw the guns, which they did with a cheerfulness and zeal that did them great credit; and I was under great obligations to Captain King for his activity in preparing rafts, boats, &c. to pass the Rio Chuelo.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lane, and the St. Helena troops, also merit my thanks for their good conduct; as does Captain Ogilvie, commanding the artillery, for the manner in which the guns were conducted and served. Captain Kennett, of the Royal Engineers, was particularly serviceable by his intelligence and zeal; as were the Hon. Major Deane, my Brigade Major, and the Hon. Ensign Gordon, of the 3d Guards, my Aide-de-Camp.

By eleven o'clock A. M. I had got some guns and the greatest part of the troops across the river, and seeing no symptoms of further opposition, and learning that the troops in general had deserted the city, motives of humanity induced me to send, by the Hon. Ensign Gordon, a summons to the Governor to deliver to me the city and fortress, that the excesses and calamities which would most probably occur if the troops entered in a hostile manner might be avoided; informing him that the British character would insure to them the exercise of their religion, and protection to their persons and all private property. He returned to me an officer to ask some hours to draw up conditions; but could not consent to delay my march, which I commenced as soon as the whole had crossed the Rio Chuelo; and, on arriving near the city, an officer from the governor again met me with a number of conditions to which I had not time to attend; but said I would confirm by writing what I had promised, when in possession of the city; and the terms granted and signed by Sir Home Popham and myself I have the honour to annex.

I also transmit a return of the killed, wounded, and missing on the 26th and 27th of June, as well as the return of the ordnance taken.

I cannot conclude without assuring you of the unwearied zeal and alliduity of Commodore Sir Home Popham, in whatever could contribute to the success of this expedition, and of the cordial co-operation and great assistance which I have received from him. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. C. Beresford, Maj. Gen.

Major-General Baird,
commander in chief.

Account of Monies, &c. received in consequence of an Agreement on the 2d June 1806, and that brought from and near Luxam.

Buenos Ayres, July 16, 1806

Embarked on board His Majesty's Ship Narcissus.

	Royal Treasure; brought in by	Dollars.
	Mr. Casamajor	208,519
	Philippine Company; ditto	104,000
	Post Office; ditto	[illegible]
	Tobacco Administration; ditto	91,326
	Custom House; ditto	57,000
	From the Agent of the Philippine Company	100,000
114	skins, containing each 3000 dollars, brought back from Luxam by Capt. Arbuthnot's party	342,000
2	boxes, ditto	3,982
	Gold Bar; ditto	562
71	Ingots of Silver; ditto	113,000
		1,006,208

Remains in the Treasury.

	From the Agent of the Philippine Company	30,000
	Consulada; brought back from Luxam by Capt. Arbuthnot's party	64,790
32½	Linen Bags; ditto	32,500
38	Boxes; brought back from Luxam by Captain Arbuthnot's party	76,000
	Boxes found in the house of a priest	1,825
		205,115

Embarked on board the Narcissus	1,086,208
Remains in the Treasury	205,115
Total	1,291,323

Narcissus, off Buenos Ayres, July 6, 1806.

Sir,—In the letter which I had the honour to address you from St. Helena, on the 30th of April, I fully explained, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the motives that induced me to press so strongly the urgency and expediency of undertaking an expedition against the enemy's settlements in Rio de la Plata.

I have therefore only to give you a short detail of the proceedings of the squadron; previously congratulating their Lordships on his

his Majesty's forces being in full possession of Buenos Ayres and its dependencies; the capital of one of the richest and most extensive provinces of South America.

To the commerce of Great Britain it exhibits peculiar advantages, as well as to the active industry of her manufacturing towns. And when I venture in addition to assure their Lordships of the extreme healthiness of the climate, I trust I only hold out a consolation that the friends of every person employed on this expedition are justly entitled to, and which I am satisfied will be equally gratifying to the feelings of every British subject.

As I considered it an object of material consequence to obtain the earliest local information in the river, I placed the squadron under the direction of Captain Rowley on the 27th of May, and preceded it in the Narcissus for that purpose.

On the 8th ult. we anchored near the Island of Flores; and, after passing Monte-Video the following day, we detained a Portuguese schooner, by whom the intelligence we had formerly received was generally confirmed. On the 11th we fell in with the Encounter and Ocean transport near the south-coast of the River, and on the 13th we joined the squadron.

It was immediately determined to attack the capital; and no time was lost in removing the marine battalion to the Narcissus, the Encounter, and the transports, for the purpose of proceeding to Buenos Ayres, while the Diadem blockaded the port of Monte-Video, and the Raisonable, and Diomede, by way of demonstration, cruized near Maldonado and other assailable points.

Our progress up the river was very much retarded by the shoalness of the water, adverse winds and currents, continual fogs, and the great inaccuracy of the charts; but by the unremitting and laborious exertions of the officers and men I had the honour to command, these difficulties were surmounted, and the squadron anchored on the afternoon of the 25th off Point Ouclmay a Pouichin, about twelve miles from Buenos Ayres,

As it was impossible for the Narcissus to approach the shore on account of the shoalness of the water, the Encounter was run in so close as to take the ground, the more effectually to cover the debarkation of the army in case of necessity: the whole however was landed in the course of the evening without the least opposition, consisting of the detachment of his Majesty's troops from the Cape, and that from St. Helena, with the marine battalion under the orders of Captain King, of his Majesty's ship the Diadem, which was composed of the marines of the squadron augmented by the incorporation of some seamen, and three companies of Royal Blues from the same source of enterprize, which had been regularly trained for that duty, and dressed in an appropriate uniform.

The enemy was posted at the village of Reduction, which was an eminence about two miles from the Beach, with the appearance of a fine plain between the two armies, which however proved on the following morning to be only a morass in a high state of verdure.

This in some measure checked our advancement, nor did the enemy open his field train till the troops were nearly in the middle of the swamp, from whence he thought it was impossible for them to be extricated.

The able and excellent disposition of General Beresford, and the intrepidity of his army, very soon however satisfied the enemy that his only safety was in a precipitate retreat, for we had the satisfaction of seeing from the ships near four thousand Spanish cavalry flying in every direction, leaving their artillery behind them, while our troops were ascending the hill with that coolness and courage, which has on every occasion marked the character of a British soldier, and has been exemplified in proportion to the difficulties and danger by which he was opposed.

I have probably trespassed on a line that does not immediately belong to me, but I could not resist the gratification of relating to their Lordships what I saw; assuring myself, at the same time, they will be convinced, if the enemy had given the squadron an equal opportunity, I should have had the pleasing duty of reporting an honourable issue to the effect of their eminent zeal and exertions.

On the 27th, in the morning we saw some firing near the banks of the River Chuelo, but it blew so hard that it was totally impracticable to have any communication with the shore during that day.

Early on the 28th, a royal salute was fired from the Castle of Buenos Ayres in honour of his Majesty's colours being hoisted in South America, and instantly returned by the ships lying off the town.

I now consider it to be a proper moment for acknowledging in terms of the sincerest gratitude, my high sense of the zealous and animated conduct of every officer and man in the squadron which I have the extraordinary good fortune to command.

Captain Rowley, with Captain Edmonds under his orders, continued as long as the weather would permit an advantageous demonstration off Maldonado.

Captain Donnelly, who did me the favour of requesting I would go up the river in the Narcissus, and to whom, from his rank, no specific service could be assigned in our small scale of operations, applied himself in every occasion where he could promote the objects of the expedition;—and, as he is charged with this dispatch, I take the liberty of recommending him to their Lordships protection under a full conviction they will obtain, through him, every information which they have a right to expect from an officer of great intelligence and long meritorious service.

I con-

I conſider Captain King, with the Officers of the marine battalion, ſo completely under the report of General Beresford that I ſhall only ſtate to their Lordſhips my extreme ſatiſfaction on hearing perſonally from the General how highly he appreciated every part of their conduct, particularly the celerity with which they tranſported the artillery and troops across the Rio Chuelo after the bridge was burnt by the enemy.

Lieutenant Talbot of the Encounter manifeſted great zeal in every inſtance were it was neceſſary to call on him; Lieutenant Groves of the Diadem was alſo very active in landing the ordnance and ordnance ſtores, and I ſhall think it highly proper to ſtate to their Lordſhips that the maſters and crews of the different tranſports behaved with great attention during the whole of this ſervice.

I incloſe a copy of the terms granted to the inhabitants after the capture of the city, by which their Lordſhips will ſee that the coaſting veſſels in the river, ſuppoſed with their cargoes to amount to one million and a half of dollars, were reſtored to the proprietors; for an early record to the country of the great liberality of his Majeſty's government.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HOME POPHAM.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

Sale of the King's Spaniſh Sheep at Kew.

THIS year's ſhew and ſale were held on Tueſday, Auguſt 19th, at the uſual place, in Kew-lane, near the Pagoda. The ſale was begun by Mr. Farnham, the king's auctioneer, between two and three o'clock, the forenoon having been agreeably ſpent in examining the articles for ſale, and in converſations among the amateurs on the ſubject of the Merino improvement in various parts of England, and on the ſtate of the wool market. The company was not ſo numerous this year as the preceding, nor did the ſheep fetch any thing like the former prices, for which the reaſons are ſufficiently obvious. The demand throughout thoſe parts of the country where this improvement has been already adopted, (and thoſe parts are not numerous) has been in ſome degree ſatisfied by the King's, Lord Somerville's, and various other ſales, public or private, and the number expoſed to ſale this year from the royal ſtock, is nearly double the number of any former ſale. Add to this, Dr. Parry's ſale coming on immediately after. The flatneſs of the wool-market this ſeaſon, on account of the large quantities imported from Spain and Saxony, may alſo have had ſome effect. Nevertheleſs, the royal commodity exhibited this year was equal, if not ſuperior, to that of any former ſale, the ſheep plainly having improved in ſize and form, and the wool in quantity and fineneſs of ſtaple. The prices, however reduced, are ſtill immenſe, and the preſent, and even a farther reduction, may have very beneficial effects, in affording encouragement to purchaſers, and conſequently ſpreading more widely, a national improvement of boundleſs proſpective advantages to Old England; advantages in her vital concerns, agriculture and manufactures, far ſuperior and more permanent than any ſhe ever did, or ever will obtain, from her moſt ſucceſsful wars. The king, and his worthy agent, Sir Joſeph Banks indefatigable throughout life, in whatever is important to ſcience, and to the intereſts of his country, will rejoice at this temporary depreciation of price, ſince it will tend to an accumulation of public intereſt.

The particulars of the ſale were as follows:—

Shearling or two-toothed rams	26
Four-toothed ditto	3
Full-mouthed, or aged ditto	2
Rams	31
Full-mouthed ewes	20

Prices and Buyers Names.

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Houſeman, lots 1, 2, 4, 7, ſhearling rams, at 13½ guineas, 13, 12, and 12 guineas	53	0	6
Col. Fullarton, lots 3, 5, at 15 and 13 guineas	29	8	0
Mr. Mayer, lot 6,	12	12	0
Mr. Eſſen, lot 8,	11	11	0
Mr. Eden, lots 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, each lot at 11½ guineas, 10½, 12½, 13, 12½, 11½, 14½, 17, 13½, 18½, 10, 33½, and 25 guineas	219	6	6
Mr. Sandford for Cook, lot 9,	11	11	0
Mr. Wanſey, lots 12, 16, 20, each lot at 15, 16, 16 guineas	49	7	0
Mr. Compton, lot 15,	16	5	6
Mr. Wanſey, lot 27, a two-toothed ram,	11	0	6
Mr. Whitacre, lots 23, 29, at 14 and 27 guineas each,	43		
Mr. Aiton, lot 30, full-mouthed ram (Old Snags) at 18½ guineas, and lot 31, a ſix-toothed ram, at 31 guineas	51	19	6
Amount of rams ſold	509	2	6

Ewes.

	Ewes.		
Mr. Eſſen, lots 32, 33, 40, each lot at 7½, 7½, and 10½ guineas,	26	15	6
Mr. Compton, lots 34, 37, 43, at 7, 10, and 10 guineas,	28	7	0
Mr. Boll, lots 35, 39, 41, 45, 46, 47, 48, each at 12, 9½, 13, 12, 12, 15½, 13 guineas	67	7	0
Col. Fullarton, lots 36, 38, 42, 44, 49, 50, 51, at 8, 11½, 15, 16, 14½, 14, 16 guineas	99	15	0
Amount of ewes ſold	222	4	6
	509	2	6
Total for the 51 ſheep	731	7	0

Average price of the rams, this year, upwards of 16l.—Of the ewes, 11l.

A vaſt declination of price will be here perceived, from laſt year, but not from that of the preceding, ſince the ewes brought more money at this than at the ſale of 1804, when the higheſt price was 11l. 11s. Various Anglo Merino flocks have been lately eſtabliſhed, and the old ones continue in a ſtate of progreſſive and profitable improvement, more particularly, thoſe of his Majeſty, Lord Somerville, Dr. Parry, Mr. Tollett of Staffordſhire, Sir Lawrence Palk in Devon, and one in Surrey. Mr. Robſon, of Belford, in the Cheviot Hills, has been moſt ſucceſsful in croſſing the Cheviot ewes with Spaniſh rams of Lord Somerville's breed, the firſt produce improving wonderfully, in both quantity and quality of wool, and in form, and ſtanding that ſevere climate perfectly well. A very eminent breeder in Northumberland is croſſing his ſtock with a Spaniſh ram from Mr. Bartley's ſtock, at Bath. Mr. Bell is introducing the breed into Norfolk; and, we believe, the Lords Sackville and Northampton are making the ſame experiment. Dr. Parry's rams to be ſold at Hounſlow, next week, are not pure Merino or Spaniſh, like his Majeſty's, but Spaniſh grafted through a number of generations upon an Engliſh (Ryeland) ſtock. The wool, nevertheleſs, is ſaid to equal, or to exceed the pureſt native Merino, in fineneſs, and for a piece of cloth made from the wool of the rams, to be expoſed to ſale, Dr. Parry was offered, by two dealers, thirty ſhillings per yard.

The Board of Agriculture has this year offered various premiums, for the promotion of that uſeful ſcience; among which are the three following, to the perſon who ſhall produce to the Board the model of the beſt and cheapeſt cottage, on a ſcale of one inch to a foot; with eſtimates of the expence of erecting it; from 5 to 10 guineas, according to merit.—2. It having been repreſented to the Board, that there are roads in ſome part of the kingdom, where much carrier's work is regularly done with one-horſe carts; and as, in ſuch caſes, it is conceived that it might be eaſy for ſuch carriers to ſubſtitute oxen, or ſpayed heifers, in ſome of their carts for compariſon, the Board will give to the carrier or other perſon, who ſhall make the experiment, in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, during one year, and report the reſult to the Board; 50 guineas. It is required, that the oxen be fed in the ſame manner as the horſes, and not to be under five years old. 3. To the perſon who ſhall diſcover a principle, which may lighten the draught of oxen to carriages, 20 guineas; being the amount of a legacy left by the late Col. Goate, of Brent Elleigh, in Suffolk, for this ſpecific purpoſe.

MARRIED.

At Hampſtead, John Armitage Brown, eſq. to Miſs Jane E. Mavor.

Iſaac Chamberlain, eſq. of Baſinghall-ſtreet, to Mrs. Hewitt, widow of John H., eſq. of Biſhopſton-hall, Wilts.

At St. Saviour's, Southwark, John Fiſher Barker, eſq. of Birmingham, to Miſs Watſon.—William Lardner, eſq., ſurgeon of Birmingham, to Miſs Margaretta Watſon, only daughter of William W., eſq. of Borough High ſtreet.

At Hackney, Mr. John Auſtin, of Cornhill, ſtockbroker, to Mrs. Collier, widow of William C. eſq. of Stoke Newington.

Lieutenant Rudhall, of the South Devon militia, to Miſs Louiſa Dunbar, daughter of Sir George D.

The Rev John Hole, rector of Woolfordiſworthy and Broadwood Kelly, Devon, to Miſs Sophia Braſſey, ſecond daughter of the late Nathan B., eſq.

At St. Alban's, Mr. Thomas Sharpe, of Fenchurch-ſtreet, to Miſs Frances Sibley, eldeſt daughter of Joſeph S., eſq.

Charles Pipon, eſq. of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Martha Dumareſq, third daughter of Sir John D. of Jerſey.

The Rev. Thomas Bennett, to Miſs Levett, only daughter of the late Francis L., eſq.

Mr. H. H. Turner, to Miſs Canham, of Saxham, Suffolk, only daughter of the late A. S. C., eſq.

Mr. Charles R. Aikin, of Broad-ſtreet-buildings, to Miſs Wakefield, daughter of the late Gilbert Wakefield.

Major John Malcolm, of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Eleanor Todd, of Darlington.

At Lambeth, William Tate, eſq., to Miſs Simpſon, of Kernehill.

At Rotherhithe, William Hollamby, eſq., to Miſs Sarah Louch.

Arthur Steel, eſq., of Clifford-ſtreet, to Miſs Auguſta Mitford, of Pitt's-hill, Petworth.

Charles Faſſet Burnet, eſq., of Vauxhall, to Miſs Batons, of Clapham.

Hon. George Herbert, ſon of the Earl of Caernarvon, to Miſs Head, of St. Andrew's-hall, Norfolk.

At Iſlington, Robert Awſtier, eſq., of Southall-green, to Miſs Crowther, of the former place.

Robert Thompſon, eſq., of the Kent-road, to Miſs Mary Day, of Chiſwick-lodge.

Mr. Joſeph Waſſell, of Parliament-ſtreet, to Miſs Marriott, of Old Broad-ſtreet.

At Mary-le-bonne church, Arthur Champernoone, eſq., of Darlington, to Miſs Buller, of Morval.

At St. Martin's, Mr. John Cording, of the Strand, jeweller, to Miſs Wilſon.

At Finchley, Mr. Piper, of Oxford-ſtreet, to Miſs Brown, of Hendon.

At Chelſea, William Goſling, eſq., of Roehampton, to the Hon. Charlotte de Grey, ſecond daughter of Lord Walſingham.

DIED.

At Greenwich, *Mr. James Jacks*, late of Paternoſter-row, 86.

At Dulwich, after an illneſs of two days, the Right Hon. *Lord Thurlow*, baron of Aſhfield in Suffolk. A further account of the life and character of this nobleman will be given in our next.

In Hanover-ſtreet. Lieut.-Colonel *Styring*, of the royal artillery.

In Gower-ſtreet, *James Galloway, eſq.* 81.

In Soho ſquare, *Mrs. White*, relict of Dr. Thomas W.

At the Duke of Devonſhire's ſeat at Chiſwick, after being twice tapped for the dropſy, the Right Hon. *Charles James Fox*, ſecretary of ſtate for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. &c. An Account of the Life of this great ſtateſman will be found in another part of our Magazine.

Suddenly, at his apartments at the Society of Antiquaries, Somerſet-place, the *Rev. John Brand*, M. A. ſecretary to that ſociety, of whom a further account will be our given in next.

At his houſe in Conduit-ſtreet, *James Robſon, eſq.* many years an eminent bookſeller in New Bond-ſtreet.

At Brompton, *Francis Grojan, eſq.* clerk to the commiſſioners of the Court of Requeſts, and many years deputy high bailiff of the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, 72.

In Taviſtock-place, *Mrs. Curlug*, wife of Daniel C., eſq.

At Walham Green, Captain *Cæſar Hawkins*, of the 8th regiment of light dragoons.

At Chelſea, *Mrs. Mary Brooks*, wife of R. B. eſq., 54.

In Bridge-ſtreet, Blackfriars, *Mrs. Anne Fountain*, 69.

At Newington-green, *Mrs. Hood*, relict of John H., eſq.

In George-ſtreet, Blackfriars-road, *Mr. W. B. Morris*, of the Legacy Duty Office, Somerſet place.

At Hammerſmith, *Mrs. Bodicoate*, relict of John B., eſq. late of Weſterham, Kent

At Walworth, *Mrs. Anne Baſnett*, relict of Richard B., eſq. of Jamaica, 91.

At Twickenham, *Mrs. Cambridge*, widow of Richard Owen C., eſq., 89.

In Ruſſel-place, Fitzroy-ſquare, *Lachlan M'Lachlan, eſq.* late lieutenant colonel of the 10th regiment of foot, 46.

At her mother's houſe, Stoke Newington, *Miſs Caroline F. Robley*, one of the daughters of the late J. Robley, eſq. of that place. Her death was occaſioned by the breaking of a blood veſſel, at her brother's houſe, in Ruſſel-ſquare, about ten weeks ſince, ſucceeded by a rapid decline, which baffled all medical ſkill.

In Hatton-garden, *Mrs. James*, 50.

In Great Ormond-ſtreet, *Captain Colnett*, of the royal navy, late commander of the Glatton.

In Clement's Inn, *Mr. Michael Hayman*, attorney at law.

In John-ſtreet, St. James's-ſquare, *Mr. Winkfield*, yeoman of the mouth to his Majeſty.—*Mr. Whitfell*, one of his Majeſty's cooks, who has left property to the amount of upwards of 12,000l. without any relative to inherit it.

Suddenly, *Mr. Smith*, printer in King-ſtreet, Seven Dials. He was returning to town from Highgate, and on arriving at the end of the New Road, he was ſeized with a fit, fell on the path-way, and remained ſo a long time. A gentleman coming paſt in his chaiſe, procured him aſſiſtance, and conveyed him to the houſe of a ſurgeon contiguous, where he expired ſoon after he was taken in, though every effort was made for his recovery.

At Clock-Houſe, Peckham, *James Smith, eſq.*, 75.

At Pentonville, *William Elgin, eſq.*, 66.

In Great Titchfield-ſtreet, *Mr. George Dubourg*, profeſſor of geography, the French language, &c.

At Brompton-grove, *Edward Daniel, eſq.*

At Chelſea, *Edward Nairne, eſq.* F. R. S. 81; formerly optician to his Majeſty, in Cornhill.

Mr. Stageldoir, formerly and for many years, property man of Drury-Lane theatre.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Poſtage, are always thankfully received. Thoſe are more particularly acceptable which deſcribe the Progreſs of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceaſed.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE members of the Subſcription Library and Philoſophical Lyceum, at North Shields, lately held their annual meeting, being the commencement of the fifth year, when twenty new ſubſcribers were ballated for, and elected.

At the annual meeting of the Florift Society, at Alnwick, for the ſhow of carnations, the prizes were adjudged as follows: Mr. Mark Robſon firſt and ſecond, with Harvey's Lord Ravenſworth and Pope's London Queen; Mr. James Duffus 3d, with Jackſon's La Belle; Mr. Thomas Call fourth and fifth, with Sherwood's Corinthus and Tucker's Ducheſs of Devonſhire.

The gentlemen educated at the grammar-ſchool of Newcaſtle, under the late Rev Hugh Moiſes, have reſolved that ſome public mark of reſpect was due from them to the memory of their lamented friend and preceptor, and that a monument ſhould be erected in the church of St. Nicholas, which ſhould record his virtues and their gratitude. Among the principal ſubſcribers we notice the Corporation of Newcaſtle 25l. Lords Eldon and Collingwood 20l. each, Sir William Scott, 20l. and ſeveral gentlemen 5l. each.

The commiſſioners of naval inquiry have recommended that the living of Simonburn, belonging to Greenwich Hoſpital, ſhould be divided, in order that it may ſerve as a proviſion for ſix or more of the ſuperannuated chaplains of the navy. This living, of which Dr. Scott is the preſent rector, is thirty-ſix miles long, and fourteen broad, and is worth 3000l. per year; but when the incloſure takes place, is eſtimated at 5000l.

Married.] At Stockton upon Tees, the Rev. Matthew Murſitt, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and vicar of Kendal, to Miſs Martin.

At Berwick upon Tweed, John Kingſley, eſq. enſign in the 8th regiment of foot, and a ward in chancery, aged 17, to Miſs Maria Taylor, about the ſame age, daughter of Mr. T. bookſeller.

At St. Giles's, London, Mr. Joſ. Rynſley, of Kirkley, to Miſs Penryhn, of Gower-ſtreet.

Mr. Richard Brown, of Benton, near Newcaſtle, to Miſs Williams, daughter of John Williams, eſq. one of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms.

At Ebcheſter, Mr. John Newton, of Mickley, to Miſs Surtees, of Ebcheſter.

At Whitburn, Mr. Taylor, of Monk Weremouth, to Miſs Stevens.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. Thomas Arthur, to Miſs Chapman.

At Sunderland, Mr. Hull, to Miſs Archer.

At Auckland, Mr. John Atkinſon, of Temple Sowerby, to Mrs. Wilde, of Durham.

At Biſhopwearmouth, Mr. William Nicholſon, of Danby, near Whitby, to Miſs Lydia Dunning.

At Boldon, Mr. P. Talmadge, of London, to Miſs Gray, of Eaſt Boldon.

At Hexham, George Ridley, of Beltingham, eſq. to Miſs Ann Sparke, of Summerrods.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. Miles W. innkeeper.—Mrs. Vaſey, relict of Mr. V. bookſeller.—Mrs. Gray, of the Fleſh market, 46.

At Tynemouth, Mrs. Jane Taylor, 62. She aroſe about ſix o'clock, ſeemingly in her uſual good health, and began to aſſiſt her ſervant in ſome houſehold buſineſs, when ſhe dropped down and immediately expired.

At Darlington, Mrs. Burnet, wife of Mr. B. of the King's Head inn.

Miſs Elizabeth Bland, 21, daughter of the Rev. Thomas B. vicar of Allerton.

At Durham, Mr. William Mitchell, 46.—Mr. John Adamſon, of Croſſgate, 83.—Mrs. Proud, widow of the late Mr. John P. 74.—Mr. John Wall, chemiſt.

At Biſhopwearmouth, Mrs. Jowſey, wife of Mr. J. ſhipbuilder.

At Hexham, very ſuddenly, Mrs. Scott, 39.—At South Shields, Mrs. Hannah Couzens. She was found dead in her bed, to which ſhe went in perfect health the night before.—Mrs. Magnay, wife of Mr. M. ſhipowner.

Mr. J. Woodward, of Stockton upon Tees. This gentleman, in company with another from Newcaſtle, was croſſing the river Ure, between Leyburn and Middleham, in Yorkſhire, with their horſes, in the ferry-boat, when the animals ſuddenly began to plunge, and leapt into the water; at the ſame time forcing Mr. Woodward along with them, who ſunk under the boat, and roſe ſeveral yards below, holding up his ſtick, as if begging for aſſiſtance; but neither the gentleman nor the

boatman were ſwimmers, and the method in which the boat is navigated rendered aid impracticable. He was found about two hours afterwards, and conveyed to Stockton, where a widow and eight children are left to mourn the loſs of an affectionate huſband and parent.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Inthington, Mr. James Routledge, of Oldwall, to Miſs Mary Philipſon, of Pateſhill.

At Longtown, Mr. Batty, ſurgeon, to Miſs Black.—At Workington, Ralph Fither, eſq. of Liverpool, to Miſs Hewitt, daughter of Captain John H.

Died.] At Carliſle, Mr. John Gill, of Caldewgate.—Mr. John Story, late of Blackhall, 61.

At Stanwix, Mr. Richardſon, father of John Richardſon, eſq. agent to Lord Lowther, 81.

At Caldcots, Mr. Jos. Chambers, one of the band belonging to the Cumberland Rangers; he was interred with military honours.

At Morpeth, Miſs M. Marr, daughter of Mr. John M.

At Egremont, Mr. William Gaitſkill, draper.

At Kendal, Mrs. Dawſon, wife of Mr. John D. 35.—Mrs. Leatherbarrow, wife of Mr. Benjamin L. 21.

YORKSHIRE.

From the ſubjoined report it appears, that the Houſe of Recovery in Leeds did not, on the firſt of the preſent month, contain a ſingle patient. This circumſtance may ariſe from two cauſes; firſt, from the late favourable ſeaſons, which have furniſhed the public with nutritious, wholeſome food; and ſecondly, from the eſtabliſhment of an inſtitution by which fever is checked amongſt the poor in its firſt ſtages, and the healthy part of their families preſerved from infection by the removal of the patient to the Houſe of Recovery, where clean linen, well ventilated apartments, and the beſt medical advice, all contribute to his ſpeedy and complete recovery.—Monthly Report of the Houſe of Recovery for Auguſt, 1806: Patients in the houſe on the 1ſt inſtant two; admitted ſince two—four; diſcharged cured four.

The intention of making a new road to branch from the great north road at Barnſdale, near Doncaſter, and to paſs through Pontefract, &c. and communicate with the Leeds and Wakefield road, is perſevered in; and application will be made the next ſeſſion of Parliament to procure an act for carrying into effect that highly beneficial object.

It is in contemplation to make a new road to branch from the Birſtall and Huddersfield turnpike road, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of Nunbrook, to paſs through the townſhips of Mirfield and Hartſhead, and alſo through Bradley in the townſhip of Huddersfield.

The new road leading from Skipton to Addingham, by which the dreary paſſage over Rumbles-Moor is avoided, was lately opened for the accommodation of the public.

Married.] At Hull, Mr. Robert Stones, of Alford, to Miſs Lucy Goodwin.

At Wakefield, Mr Carter, of Birſtall, to Miſs Hodſon, of Cheſter.—Mr. Wilſon, to Miſs Aſhton.

At Bradford, Thomas George Fitzgerald, eſq. of Oakland, county of Mayo, Ireland, major in the 101ſt foot, to Miſs Field, of Heaton.

At Hutton Bruſhil, near Scarborough, —— Daniel, eſq. ſon of R. A. Daniel, eſq. M. P. to Miſs Maria Oſbaldeſton, youngeſt daughter of the late George O. eſq.

At Eaſingwood, Mr. Walſh, of Knareſborough, to Miſs Elizabeth Duck, of Kilburn.

At Sculcoates, Mr. James Aliſon, to Miſs Peathers.

At Howden, Mr. Carritt, to Miſs Foſter.

At Melbourn, Henry Walker, eſq eldeſt ſon of Joſhua W. eſq of Clifton, near Rotheram, to Miſs Abney, only daughter of Edward A. eſq of King's Newton.

At Thribergh, Mr. John Awty, to Miſs Ann Whitaker.

In London, the Rev. J. H Bromby, vicar of Trinity Church, Hull, to Miſs Jane Amys, daughter of the late Mr. William A. of York.

At Skipton, Mr. Joſhua Lockwood, artiſt, to Miſs Coltridge.

At Selby, John Dobſon, jun. eſq. to Miſs Yair.

Died.] At Howden, Miſs Goodall. She fell from a reſtive horſe ſhe was riding near that town, and was ſo ſeverely bruiſed in the foot that a locked jaw enſued, and cauſed her death.

At Whitby, Mrs. Kildill, widow of Mr. Jackſon Kildill, late maſter of the brig Two Siſters, of Whitby; which veſſel ſailed from Yarmouth roads in the ſpring of the year 1800, with a large fleet of colliers, and was never afterwards heard of, ſuppoſed to have been loſt upon ſome part of the coaſt of Scotland, ſeveral veſſels of the fleet having been wrecked upon that coaſt.

At Richmond, Solomon Wycliffe, eſq. alderman of that borough, in which he had four times ſerved the office of mayor, 77.

At Huddersfield, Mr. John Hancock, late of Leeds, watchmaker.

At Hull, Mr. Jonathan Huck, 86, upwards of 40 years in the exciſe.—Miſs Faulding, aged 16.—Miſs Bertram, only daughter of Dr. B. phyſician, of Hull, 21.—Mr. John Jaques.

At York, Mr. Threapland.—Mr T. Richardſon, 63.—Mr. Thomas Aſhwith, 35.

At Moorgate, near Rotheram, the Rev. John Holden, B. D. fellow and tutor of Sidney College, Cambridge.

At Cridling Park, near Ferrybridge, John Greene, eſq. 75.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Smallpage, 75.—Mrs. Hardman.

At

At Sheffield, Mr. John Holden.—Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. John Brown, silver-plater.

At Knaresbro', Mrs. Green, 38.

At Millington, near Pocklington, Mr. William Flint, 88.

At Scarborough, Mr. James Steriker, many years one of the ſerjeants at mace for that borough.

At Ayton, near Scarborough, Captain Daviſon Ward, of the Pickeringlythe volunteers.

LANCASHIRE.

The firſt ſtone of a Jewiſh ſynagogue was lately laid at the top of Steel-ſtreet, Liverpool. Under the ſtone was depoſited a bottle, containing a piece of parchment (wherein was written, in Hebrew and in Engliſh, a ſuitable invocation), and various pieces of coin, of the reign of his preſent Majeſty. The rabbi, or prieſt, then delivered an appropriate prayer, imploring God to crown the undertaking with his merciful protection; after which he offered up an ejaculation for the royal family.

Five hundred and ſeventy-four ſilver coins have lately been diſcovered in the neighbourhood of Cartmel, by two labourers employed in getting ſtones, on an eſtate belonging to Lord George Henry Cavendiſh. They were incloſed in an unglazed earthen pot. The coins are all in a ſtate of high preſervation, and are now in the poſſeſſion of Lord Cavendiſh. The earthen vaſe was broken to pieces before its contents were diſcovered.

Married.] At Liverpool, Captain Thomas Davies, to Mrs. Margaret Bentley.—Mr. R. Edwards, of Beaumaris, to Miſs Phœbe Haddock.—Mr. John Shanklin, to Miſs Evans.—Mr. T. G. Berry, ſpirit merchant, to Mrs. Ann Lees.—Mr. John Partington, of Garratt, to Miſs Ollier.

Died.] At Lancaſter, Mrs Butcher, relict of the late Mr. Thomas B.—Mr. R. Buttler, attorney at law.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Heywood, 84, widow of the late Arthur H. eſq. and mother of Benjamin H. of Stanley-hall, near Wakefield, eſq.—Mrs. Sarah Ackers, 90.—Mr. George Henderſon, 60.—Captain James Wiſeman, in the Weſt India trade, 63.—Mr. Fell, of Oldhall-ſtreet.—Mrs. Gill, wife of Mr. Thomas G.—Captain Routtledge, 23.—Miſs Mary Ann Conſtable, daughter of Mr. John C. 19.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Lowe, 69.—Mrs. Felton, fiſhmonger.—Mr. Thos. Moore, corn-chandler.

At Blackburn, Mr. Nevill, attorney at law.

At Warrington, Thomas Watt, eſq.

At Bolton, Mr. Garner, printer.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Stockport, George Younghuſband, of the 3d dragoons, to Miſs Aſtley, ſiſter of F. D. Aſtley, eſq. of Dukinfield Lodge.—Robert Langley Appleyard, eſq. of New Ormond-ſtreet, London, to Miſs Preſcott, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Charles Preſcott, rector of Stockport.

At Cheſter, Benjamin Donbavand, eſq. of Warrington, to Miſs Catharine Donbavin, of Beechpool.—Mr. David Hughes, ſurgeon, of Mold, to Miſs Lloyd, daughter of Mr. L. wine-merchant.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mrs. Dimella.—Mrs. Frances Holland, upwards of fifty years a broker in this city.—Mrs. Ann Dobb, relict of Mr. Thomas D. 78.

At Hartford, near Northwich, Mrs. Pickering.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. William Payne, to Miſs Bancroft, both of Normanton.

At Winſter, Mr. William Hazard, of Cheſterfield, to Miſs Woolley.

At Pleaſley, Mr Brookes, of Haughton, Notts, to Miſs S. Dodſley, of Houghton, near the former place.

At Croxall, Robert Wilmot, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Robert W. bart. of Oſmaſton, to Miſs Horton, eldeſt daughter of Euſebius H. eſq. of Catton.

Died.] At Buxton, John Atkinſon, Blanchard, eſq. formerly commander of the York and Rockingham Eaſt Indiamen, 58.

At Winſter, Mr. Thomas Burton.

At Aſhborne, Mr. Thomas Buxton, of Aulland Ward,

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Bean, to Miſs Hardy.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. John Whitham, 31.—Mrs. Tomkinſon, wife of Mr. T.—Mr. Arthur Spender, hoſier, ſon of Dr. S. of Burton upon Trent, 24.—Mrs. Noton, a widow lady of a moſt philanthropic and benevolent diſpoſition.—Mrs. Tomkinſon, wife of Mr. T.

At Bottesford, near Belvoir Caſtle, Mr. Sanſum, a wealthy farmer and grazier, 78.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The ſhew of horſes at Horncaſtle fair was conſiderable, and though they fetched higher prices at firſt, yet, upon the whole run of the fair, are conſidered to have gone off full 20 per cent. lower than laſt year: ſome remained unſold. One dealer bought ſix horſes for a ſum exceeding 900 guineas. In another inſtance, on one of the earlier days of the fair, a horſe was ſold for 95l. to a perſon, who, on the following day, diſpoſed of it for 250l. and the purchaſer has ſince refuſed 300 guineas.

Married.] At Gainſborough, Mr. C. Harriſon, of Sleaford, to Miſs Hynd.

At Louth, Mr. T. Shearſmith, to Miſs Williams.

At Grimſby, John Saunderſon Beaſtniffe, eſq. to Miſs Ann Gray, daughter of the Rev. George G.

At Lincoln, Mr. Chambers, to Miſs Spencer.

At Boſton, Mr. T. Reynoldſon, jun. to Miſs Curtis, of Wiſbeach.

Died.] Mrs. Peet, of Edwalton. She was returning

returning from Nottingham market, and loft her life by a drunken monfter riding furiouſly along the road, who literally rode over her, by which her head was cruſhed in ſuch a dreadful manner as to occaſion her death the next day.

At Pilſgate, near Stamford, Mr. John Siſſon, farmer, 26. He was, one Friday evening, aſſiſting his reapers, and urging them to cut as much corn that night as the light would permit, when ſome of them refuſed to work longer, and one by his inſolence ſo incenſed Mr. Siſſon, as to induce him to ſtrike him; upon which, the ſon of the man (who was alſo employed in the field) immediately ſtruck Mr. Siſſon a violent blow on the ſide of the head, with a wheat-hook; and, although he had on a ſtrong hat, the weapon penetrated the ſkull. He languiſhed four days, and then expired, leaving a widow (who is pregnant) and five ſmall children, to bewail the loſs of an excellent huſband and father. The offender is committed to Peterborough goal. A coroner's inqueſt ſat on the body, and returned a verdict of wilful murder againſt him.

At Louth, Miſs Downs, 31.—Mr. Charles Pawſon, maltſter, 73.

At Grimſby, Mr. W. Watſon, plumber, 25.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. John Bullivant, to Miſs Turville, of North Kilworth.

At Leiceſter, Mr. Bickley, grocer, to Miſs Smith, of Stafford.—Mr. Holmes, to Mrs. Lee.

At Sileby, Henry Overton Dawſon, eſq. of Iſlington, Middleſex, to Miſs Paris, daughter of Mr. Wm. P. merchant.

At Aſhby, Mr. John Morris, to Miſs Morris.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mr. J. Gregory, aged 46, many years the able, worthy, and independent editor of the Leiceſter Journal. From a cloſe and unremitting attention to buſineſs, and a great diffidence of manners, he had acquired the habits of a recluſe; he was however a well-informed and inoffenſive man.

At Broughton Aſtley, the Rev. Thomas Greaves, rector of that place, and one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for this county, 70.

At Ibſtock, Mrs. Clare, relict of Wm. C. gent.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Aſhton under Lyne, Saville Smith, eſq. of Lichfield, to Miſs Puſey, of Heywood Hall.—Mr. Ralph Hall, to Miſs Ann Ogden.

At Tamworth, W. Peckford, of Stockport, to Miſs Mary Flint.

At Broſley, Chriſtopher Bancks, eſq. of Corbyn's-hall, to Miſs Wright, of Colebrook Dale.

Died.] At Maple Hays, near Lichfield, John Furnivall, eſq. one of the juſtices of the peace for the county.

At Burton upon Trent, Mrs. Somerville, of Stafford.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The auditors of the Birmingham hoſpital, in their annual report recently delivered, ſtate to the ſubſcribers to that excellent charity, that the annual expenditure amounts to double the certain annual income, ſo that it muſt depend for ſupport on the generoſity of the benevolent who have hitherto been ſo liberal in donations and legacies. The profits of an oratorio enabled the governors to purchaſe 2000l. 3 per cent. conſols, excluſive of what was applied to the current expences of the hoſpital; and a legacy of 400l. from the late Humphrey Vaughtan, of Birmingham, which, according to his directions, was laid out in the purchaſe of a freehold eſtate.

It may furniſh ſome idea of the population and extent of the great commercial town of Birmingham to ſtate, that in ten years, from 1781 to 1791, it acquired 23,000 additional inhabitants, 78 ſtreets, and above 4000 houſes; making in the whole, at that time, 73,653 people, 203 ſtreets, and 12,681 houſes! Such was the proſperity of Birmingham in time of peace. In 1801, notwithſtanding the influence of war, by which 10,000 recruits had been given to the army, and the quantum of manufacturers had been leſſened, 69,384 perſons remained, as appears by the enumeration under the population act.

Married.] At Dudley, Mr. J. M. Maloney, of Liverpool, to Miſs Hawkes.

At Birmingham, Mr. Edward Atkinſon, of Oakhampton, to Mrs. Hannah Holmes.

At Auſtin, the Rev. Mr. Hyde, to Miſs Darby.

At Edgbaſton, Mr. Abel Lea, of Kidderminſter, to Miſs Smith, eldeſt daughter of the late Thomas S. M. D. of Birmingham.

At Rowley Regis, Mr. John Rann, jun. of Dudley, to Miſs Bennett.

Died.] At Coventry, Miſs Simpſon, daughter of Dr. S.—Mr. James Riley.

At Radford, near Warwick, Miſs Ann Whitehead.—Mr. Iſaac Dodd.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Phillips, wife of Mr. William P.—Mrs. Pickering, wife of Mr. John P.—Mrs. Ann Swaine, 62.—Mr. Wm. Barrett, 28, lieutenant in the ſervice of the Honourable Eaſt India company, on the Madraſs eſtabliſhment.—Mrs Braine, widow of the late Colonel B. of the royal marines.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Ormaſton, Robert Wilmot, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Robert W. bart. to Miſs Horton, of Catton, Devonſhire.

At Shrewſbury, Mr. W. Bayley, of the Old Bank, to Miſs Hannah Harley, daughter of Mr. S. H.

Died.] At Roden, Miſs Ann Bickerton, only daughter of Mr John B. 18.

At Shrewſbury, Mr. Thomas Smith.—Mr. Allport,

Allport, late of Hem's Wood.—After a long illneſs, which he bore with becoming fortitude, Mr. Robert Lawrence, formerly of the Raven, and late of the Lion Inn, whoſe companionable qualities and cheerful manners through life greatly endeared him to a very large circle of friends and acquaintance:—by the extenſive capacity and ſolid judgment of this enterpriſing man the great road from London to Holyhead was firſt planned and effected. By his zeal and exertions (during a period of upwards of forty years) the communication between the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has been much accelerated and improved, and to him the public are conſiderably indebted for the great facility and expedition with which travellers are now conveyed through this part of the country.

At Benford, Mr. Swancott, apothecary.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worceſter, Mr. J. V. Hall, bookſeller, to Miſs Trevill, of Henwick.—Mr. J. Cheſterton, jun. to Miſs Griffiths, of the Coach and Horſes Inn.

At Eveſham, Mr. New, to Miſs Pratt, of Bengworth.

At Ludlow, Mr. Stephens, grocer, to Miſs Morgan, of the Bull inn.

At Feckenham, Mr. James Horſley, of Cliſton upon Team, to Miſs Handy, of Bradley Green.

Died.] At Tredington, Mr. Thomas Wells, a reſpectable grazier, 61.

At Keynſham, Mrs. Jones, relict of the late Rev. John J.

At Stourbridge, Mr. Weſtwood, of Hollow-end, glaſs-maker.

At Feckenham, Miſs Eades, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Beach E. attorney.

At Worceſter, Mrs. Woodward, mother of Mr. W. glover.

At Pedmore, Mrs. Biggs, wife of — B. eſq.

At Tenbury, Mr. James Evans, ſon of Mr. E. liquor merchant.

At Hill Court, Edward Baker, eſq. 60.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The aſylum at Hereford, for the reception of perſons unfortunately labouring under a temporary or permanent derangement of intellect, is now ready for the admiſſion of patients, in every rank and ſituation in life. The houſe has been recently and completely fitted up, with an immediate view to the great objects for which it was conſtructed; and, in addition to the accommodation thus afforded, the beſt medical advice is conſtantly acted on, and the moſt humane treatment forms the baſis of its regulations. The terms of admiſſion are adapted to the circumſtances of the patients, and the malignancy of the diſorders. In common caſes one guinea per week will meet every expence, and ſome abatement made from that ſum in behalf of paupers who remain long in the houſe.

Died.] At Hereford, after a long illneſs, which ſhe bore with exemplary reſignation, Mrs. Holland, relict of Mr. H. proctor, and daughter of the late Mr. Cam, ſurgeon, of that city. Her ſuavity of manners, and amiable diſpoſition, had endeared her to a numerous circle of friends and relatives, who deeply lament her loſs, as well as the poor, to whom ſhe diſpenſed her private charities with a liberal hand.

At Ledbury, Mrs. Howe, relict of Thomas H. eſq. late of Eaſtner, 78.

At Moreton on Lug, Mr. Golding, a reſpectable farmer.

At Grafton, near Hereford, Mrs. Tully.

At Upper Hall, near Ledbury, Mrs. Skipp, widow of John S eſq 88.

At Michaelchurch Court, Mrs. Elizabeth Batch, relict of Mr. John B. land-ſurveyor, 65.

In the pariſh of Bodenham, Mrs. Elizabeth Atkins, 90.

At Leominſter, Mrs. Coates, widow of Mr. John C.

At Arkſtone, Wm Parry, eſq. 44.

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Glouceſter, Mr. Gardener, attorney, to Miſs Blake, of Kempſey.

Died.] At Cheltenham, Giles Rooke, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the Hon. Mr. Juſtice R. fellow of Merton College, Oxford

At Norton, Mrs. Butt, widow of the late Mr. Richard B.

At Minchinhampton, Mrs. Hiatt, widow of Mr. Joſeph H. of the George Inn.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Frances Polley, widow of the late Mr. Thomas P.—Mr. Thomas Marſh, of the corn-market, 69.—Mr. Thomas Paſco, an eminent chemiſt and druggiſt, 54.

At Woodſtock, Mr. Richard Wilkes, ſenior, coachmaker, 60.

At Witney, Miſs Collier, daughter of Mr John C.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Finedon, the Rev. Samuel Woodfield Paul, to Charlotte, ſecond daughter of J. E. Dolben, eſq.

Mr. Ephraim Buſwell, woolſtapler, of Kettering, to Miſs Porter, of Thrapſton.

Died.] At Peterborough, the Rev. John Weddred, vicar of St. John Baptiſt, and minor canon of that cathedral. He was alſo a magiſtrate for the ſoke of Peterborough.

At Wellingborough, of an apoplectic fit, aged about 58 years, Mr. Thomas Porter, proprietor of the Wellingborough coach to London, of which he had alſo been the driver upwards of twenty-eight years.—Allowing all above twenty-ſeven years for time he had reſted, or been prevented by illneſs (which is thought to be more than ſufficient), he muſt have travelled 564,104 miles, equal to twenty-two times the circumference of the globe: the diſtance from London to Wellingborough

borough being 67 miles, which he went over six days a week; during all which time the passengers in this coach were never robbed, though no guard was employed. He was much respected for his sobriety and steadiness, and has left a widow and eight children to lament their loss. He drove the coach home from London on the day of his death, and appeared as well as usual for about two hours, when he suddenly dropped down, and expired in a few minutes.

At Northampton, Mr. John Morris, linen draper, 68.—Mr. Joseph Tanner.

At Brigstock Park Lodge, Mr. Fetch, farmer and grazier.

At Kettering, Mr. Samuel Paull, 65.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mr. Saywell Jenkinson, bookseller. He had spent the day in conviviality with some friends, who were commemorating the institution of the book-club in that town, and is supposed to have died in an apoplectic fit soon after retiring to bed.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. Keppel Hodson, 28, son of Mr. H. printer.—The Rev. James Goodwin, 73, vicar of Lewesdon in Northamptonshire, and formerly fellow of King's College; B. A. 1756, M. A. 1759. The vicarage is in the gift of the provost and fellows of King's.

At Shelford, Mrs. Wale, wife of lieutenant colonel W. of the 67th regiment.

NORFOLK.

The county of Norfolk, in gratitude and affection to the memory of Lord Nelson, has determined to place its column of commemoration at the native spot of the hero's birth, Burnham Thorpe. It is worthy of remark, that, within a mile or two of Burnham Thorpe, stands the obscure village of Cock Thorpe, a village of three houses, or rather of three hovels only, each of which produced, from humblest village life, its individual admiral. The three Cockthorpe admirals became flag officers of much renown; Sir Christopher Mimms, Sir John Narborough, and Sir Cloudesley Shovel. Norfolk has to boast her naval heroes of remote, recent, and immediate celebrity. Sir Edward Berry, Lord Nelson's captain at the Nile; and the juvenile and gallant commodore of the Brito-Sicilian squadron, Captain Hoste, the *elève* of Nelson, are both natives of that county.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. John Muskett, Woodcock, to Miss Sarah Goss.—Lieutenant Shepherd, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Sarah Shingles, of Acle.—Mr. L. B. Hanworth, to Miss H. Paul.

Died.] At Norwich, Mrs. Osborn, wife of Mr. Mark O. of St. John's, Timberhill. Mr. Wm. Harper, plumber, in St. Stephen's.—Mr. James Moore, 45.

At South Creake, Mr. Robert Clitherow, of Horncastle, attorney, to Miss Seppings.

At Lodden, Mrs. Crisp, 100, mother of Mr. Wm. Crisp, farmer.

At Aylsham, Mr. Bulwer, 81, wife of W. Thomas B.

At Downham Market, Mrs. Beeston, wife of Mr. Thomas B.

SUFFOLK.

Ipswich Lamb Fair was, as usual, very numerously attended both by growers and graziers, but the number of lambs was considered to be above 10,000 short of last year, and upon the whole the prices of South-downs and half-breds, (as well of the South-downs as the Leicester breeds), were about 1s. in the pound, and of Norfolks 2s. in the pound, higher than the prices obtained the preceding year. Throughout the fair it was observed that the rage for half-breds, particularly South-downs, had by no means subsided, although the prices obtained for them evidently did not so much surpass those of the Norfolk lambs as they did in the two preceding years, which perhaps may in a great measure be accounted for by there being at the fair so much larger a proportion of half-breds, and a less number of the Norfolk breed than ever before produced at this celebrated mart.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Barnwell, wife of the Rev. Frederic B.

At Ipswich, Mr. Rewse, aged 20.—Mr. Rowland Cobbold.

At Great Burton, Mr. Philip Adams, 18.

At Chedburgh, Mrs. Tolladay, widow of Mr. D. T.

At Great Glemham, aged 107, Mrs. Susan Paxman.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Chelmsford, Mr. Henry Raynor, to Miss Mary Mace.

At Ongar, Mr. Webb, to Mrs. Norris.

Died.] At Snaresbrook, Lady Hopkins, relict of Sir John H. knt. formerly one of the aldermen of the city of London.

At Colchester, Mrs. Bateman, late of the Fleece Inn.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Samuel Cowland.

KENT.

An alarming fire broke out on the extensive premises of the dock-yard at Northfleet, now chiefly used for building ships for the royal navy. On the return of the workmen from dinner, smoke was seen issuing from the storehouse, a capacious building, filled with valuable materials for the completion of ships. Flames burst out immediately afterwards, and the inhabitants of the neighbouring dwellings, as well as the whole town of Gravesend, were under the greatest apprehensions, the wind being from the S. W. and the tide then almost at the lowest of the ebb. Water was, however, immediately procured, and the engines speedily brought, but not in time to save any part of the building, or its contents. The roof falling in, the whole then formed one solid mass of materials so combustible, that when the engines had been playing upon it for two

two hours, the flames continued at a conſiderable height, and were ſo ſtrong as to be diſtinctly viſible at a diſtance, notwithſtanding the brightneſs of the ſun. Many hundreds of perſons were collected, all ready to give aſſiſtance, but nothing could be done more than playing with the engines on the burning maſs, little effect as they ſeemed to have upon it. Two fine ſeventy-fours, nearly completed, are upon the ſtocks, within twenty or thirty yards, but happily the fire was to leeward of them. It was evening before any conſiderable benefit could be perceived from the immenſe quantity of water directed againſt the flames, and they were extinguiſhed before night.

Married.] At Meopham Church, Edward Knatchbull, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Edward K. to Miſs Honywood, ſiſter of Sir John H.

At Margate, the Rev. William Wadſworth, of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, to Miſs Frances Swinfore, eldeſt daughter of Daniel S. eſq. of Surr, in the iſle of Thanet.—Captain Jenney, of the royal horſe artillery, to Miſs Stewart, niece to the late Sir Harry Harpur.

At Tunbridge, the Rev. J. T. Wilgreſs, to Miſs Scoone, eldeſt daughter of William S. eſq.

At Linſtead, William Robinſon, eſq. lieutenant in the navy, to Miſs Mary Dore, of Oxney-houſe.

At Maidſtone, Mr. Edward Strickland, jun. of Appledore, to Miſs Godſcef.

At Chatham, Mr. Alexander Gardiner, to Miſs Saunders.

At Canterbury, Mr. Thomas Call, to Miſs Elizabeth Minter.—Captain Charles Sober, of the firſt regiment of dragoon guards, to Mrs. Bytheſea, relict of the late Rev. G. Bytheſea, of Whotham.

Died.] At Woolwich, Mrs. Dale, wife of Mr. George D. bookſeller, &c.

At Chatham, Mr. H. Fauſet, late aſſiſtant ſurgeon of the Ardent, 21.

At Charlton, Mrs. Sowerby, relict of Robert S. eſq.

At Newnham, near Faverſham, ſuddenly, Mr Henry Toten, law ſtationer of London.

At Northbourne, the Rev. Edward Birkett, late vicar of Northbourne and Shoulden.

At Canterbury, Mr. Taylor, of the Marquis of Granby inn.—Henry Bridger, eſq. of Hythe.

At Deal, Mr. John Carlton, innkeeper.

At Sydenham-houſe, Lewiſham, James Waine, eſq. 64.

SURREY.

Among the numerous improvements lately made at the ſplendid ſeat of Mr. Abraham Goldſmid, near Merton, is a curious well. It is ſunk in the yard, oppoſite the ſervants' hall. It is upwards of 200 feet in depth; and about the mouth of it is erected a circular ſtone wall, thirty-one feet high. On the ſummit is a curious gallery of carved ſtone, inſcribed with Hebrew characters.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament for making a turnpike road from that leading from Kingſton to Ewell, at or near Kingſton common, to Leatherhead: and for making and maintaining a turnpike road from Croydon to Reigate.

Married.] At Godalming, F. Remington, eſq. M. D. of Guilford, to Lady Ann Brown, relict of George Gordon B. eſq. of the royal navy, and eldeſt daughter of the late Earl of Winterton.

Died.] At Richmond, Mrs. Williams, widow of Thomas W. eſq.—The Rev. W. Aſfleck, rector of North Luſſenham, in the county of Rutland, and vicar of Potton, Bedfordſhire, 90.

At Cheam, the Rev. Jonathan Payne, miniſter of Dartmouth chapel, Blackheath, and afternoon lecturer of St. Ann's, Blackfriars, 30.

At Peckham, J. Smith, eſq. of Clock Houſe, 74.

SUSSEX.

The Prince of Wales's magnificent ſtables at Brighton are now ſo far finiſhed, that the royal ſtud, at leaſt ſuch of his Royal Highneſſes horſes as are left at Brighton, are ſtabled there. Theſe elegant buildings comprize ſixty-one ſtalls, including looſe ſtables, viz. thirty-eight for hunters and other ſaddle horſes, with doors opening into the area beneath the dome; and twenty-three for coach-horſes, opening into a ſquare yard of the eaſtern wing. The weſtern wing, not yet finiſhed, will comprize a ſpacious riding-houſe, with appropriate apartments; and the whole, when completed, will form the grandeſt pile of buildings, for equeſtrian accommodation, in Europe.

The new road in contemplation to be made from the village of Beeding, through Old and New Shoreham, into the pariſh of Kingſtone, by ſea, is to avoid Beeding hill, which is ſo ſteep and dangerous to travellers.

Married.] At Rye, Mr. Charles Derrygate, to Mrs. Tanner. His former wife died the week preceding.

Died.] At Rye, Lieutenant Smith, of the firſt Somerſet militia: his remains were interred at Rye with military honours.—Mrs. Dungate, wife of Mr. George D.

At Hailſham, Mr. Lambert.

At Chicheſter, Mr. Emery Croucher, of the White Horſe inn, and formerly a member of the Chriſtian Club, of electioneering notoriety, at New Shoreham.—Mrs Winchester, wife of Mr. W. one of the king's meſſengers.

At Midhurſt, Mr. William Winter, ſurgeon.

At Lewes, Mrs. Avery.—William Kent, governor of Lewes Caſtle.—Mrs. Gell.—Mr. Sawyers, watchmaker.

At Hurſt Pierrepoint, Mr. Thomas Friend.

At Hurſtmonceaux, the Rev. J. Weatherhead.

At Worthing, the Hon. William Bouverie, of Betchworth Houſe, Surrey, brother to the preſent Earl of Radnor, and married to Lady

Bridget Douglas, daughter of James Earl of Morton. He attended on Saturday, in the higheſt ſpirits, at a grand cricket match played at Worthing, and on Sunday, after dinner, walked on the beach in apparent good health, and converſed freely with ſeveral of the nobility; in the evening he returned to his lodgings, took his uſual refreſhment, and retired at eleven o'clock to his room. It is ſuppoſed, by being found half undreſſed and dead upon the floor, on Monday morning, that he expired in an apoplectic fit while in the act of undreſſing.

HAMPSHIRE.

A grand match of ſingle-ſtick was lately played at Botley, Hants. The firſt prize was a gold-laced hat and twenty guineas. It was won by Burn, of Somerſetſhire, who played with much ſcience, ſtrength, and activity. The ſecond prize, a ſilver-laced hat and ten guineas, was won by Slyne, of Wiltſhire. Among the performers were Burn (victor), and Wall, of Somerſetſhire, both celebrated for breaking heads; a Mr. Somerſet, Slyne, (the victor) and Ellis, of Wiltſhire, all equally famed for their ſkill in this *capital* art. Three good players of Hants were much noticed, viz. Morgan, Singleton, and Gamble. The day was remarkably fine, and not fewer than 500 perſons were preſent.

Married.] At Bentworth, the Rev. Francis Filmer, rector of Crundale, Kent, ſon of Sir Edmund F. bart. to Miſs M. A. Cloſe, ſecond daughter of the late Rev. Henry Jackſon C.

At Portſmouth, R. L. Morſe, eſq. of the dock-yard, to Miſs Bedford, of Portſea.—Lieut. Ingram, R. N. to Miſs Wilmot.—Mr. G. Odell, ſurgeon of the Spencer, to Miſs Hornſby.

At Goſport, Mr. Steers, to Miſs Sarah Macey.—Mr. John Lloyd, of Malmſbury, to Miſs Hoſkins.—Lieut. Renwick, R. N. to Miſs Jukes.

At Southampton, Mr. George Hookey, to Miſs Gaſhnall.

Died.] At Ringwood, an hour after being delivered of twins, Mrs. Le Prince, wife of the Rev. John Leonard Le Prince.

At Carisbrook Caſtle, iſle of Wight, the Hon. Charles Powlett Orde Powlett, youngeſt ſon of Lord Bolton, 13

At Fareham, Samuel Hemphill, eſq. of the royal navy, late of the Donegal.

At Shanklin, in the iſle of Wight, Mr. John Croſs, ſon of Mr. C. proprietor of the mail coaches at Portſmouth. He went to the iſland with two gentlemen from London, and ſome friends of Portſmouth: after riding hard in one of their excurſions, the day being extremely hot, he and one of his companions went into the water, in a very heated ſtate. Soon after Mr. C. was taken ſo ill, that he could proceed no farther towards home than Shanklin, where he expired, after ſuffering much pain. He was a remarkably fine young man, and had nearly completed his 17th year.

At Portſmouth, Mr. G. Jackſon, purſer of his Majeſty's ſhip San Damaſo.

At Portſea, Mr. Joſeph Bricknell.

At Lymington, Mr. William Brown, deputy barrack-maſter; and a few hours after, Mr. John Hannaford, principal barrack-maſter there.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Stourton, the Rev. William Partridge, to Miſs Matilda Faugoine.

At Downton, Mr. Whitmarſh, ſurgeon, to Miſs Jane Rooke.

Died.] At Bellevue, near Devizes, Mrs. Long, relict of Richard L. eſq.

At Saliſbury, Mr. J. Williams, late of Morden, Dorſetſhire, 91.

BERKSHIRE.

Died.] At Old Windſor, Mrs. Warrington, wife of the Rev. W. Warrington, vicar of that pariſh.

At Egham, Mr James Danby, ſenior.

At Maiden Court farm, near Lambourn, Mr. R. Palmer. He was walking a week before with his brother, who was a few yards behind him, when a gun he had in his hand accidentally went off at half cock, and lodged the contents in the back part of his thigh. He languiſhed in great agony till he expired.

At Windſor, Mrs. Harris, wife of Mr. Hadler.—Mrs. Steptoe.—Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. B. collector.

At Maidenhead, Mrs. Spratley, 64.

At Faringdon, in the houſe of induſtry, ——— Mayol, 103.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, Joſeph Protheroe, eſq. of Briſtol, to Miſs Caroline Choppin, eldeſt daughter of James C. eſq. of the iſland of St. Vincent.—P. Latouche, jun. eſq. to the hon. Miſs C. Maude, daughter of the late Lord Hawarden.—Wm. Jones, of Bethgellert, eſq. to Mrs. Caldecot, of Holton Lodge, Lincolnſhire.

At Clifton, Richard Bentley, eſq. of Raymill Cottage, Berks, to Maria, ſiſter to Sir James Hanham.

At Briſtol, Mr. Henry Lewis, to Miſs Parker, of Hereford.

At Yeovil, Mr. Michael Cayme, to Miſs Luſh, of Berwick St. John's.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Merry, wife of Dr. M—Cornwallis Bowen, eſq. lieutenant of the 78th regiment.—Mr. James Marſhall, youngeſt ſon of Mr M. of Saville Row.—Richard Crowch, eſq. formerly a ſurgeon of conſiderable eminence at Warminſter.—Mrs. Allen, of Kingſmead terrace.

At Clifton, Mrs. Berkeley, wife of Robert B. eſq. of Spetchley, Worceſterſhire.—Mr. Alexander Urquhart, 18—Mr Patrick O'Brien, uſually denominated the Iriſh Giant. He fell a ſacrifice to a diſeaſe of the lungs, combined with an affection of the liver, in the 40th year of his age. His real name was Patrick

trick Cotter; he was of obſcure parentage in Kinſale, and by trade originally a bricklayer; but his uncommon ſize rendered him a mark for the avarice of a ſhewman, who, for the payment of 50l. per annum, obtained the liberty of exhibiting him three years in England. Not contented with his bargain, the chapman attempted to underlet the liberty of ſhewing him to another ſpeculator, and poor Cotter, reſiſting this nefarious tranſaction, was ſaddled with a fictitious debt, and thrown into a ſponging-houſe in Briſtol. In this ſituation he was, happily for him, obſerved by a gentleman of the city, who had ſome buſineſs to tranſact with the ſheriff's officer. His ſimple demeanour and extreme diſtreſs induced Mr. W. to make enquiries reſpecting him; and having reaſon to think that he was unjuſtly detained, he very generouſly became his bail, and ultimately ſo far inveſtigated the affair, that he not only obtained him his liberty, but freed him from all kind of obligation to ſerve his taſk-maſter any longer. He was at this time eighteen, and retained to his laſt breath a moſt lively ſenſe of the obligation conferred upon him when a ſtranger and in need; an obligation which he manifeſted alſo by very honourable mention in his will. It happened to be September when he was liberated, and, by the further aſſiſtance of his benefactor, he was enabled to ſet up for himſelf, in the fair then held in St. James's. Succeſs crowning his undertaking, in three days, inſtead of being in penury, he ſaw himſelf poſſeſſed of 30l. Engliſh money!—Let thoſe who know the peaſantry of Ireland, judge of his riches! He now commenced, and continued, a regular exhibition of his perſon, until the laſt two years, when having realized an independence ſufficient to keep a carriage, and ſecure to him the conveniences of life, he declined what was always exceedingly irkſome to his feelings. He was unoffending and amiable in his manners to his friends and acquaintance, of whom he had latterly rather a large circle, as he was neither averſe to a cheerful glaſs nor pleaſant company. He had naturally good ſenſe, and his mind was not uncultivated. He departed without the ſmalleſt apparent pain or agony. The leaden coffin, in which he is incloſed, meaſures nine feet two inches, and the wooden caſe four inches more, his own ſtature being full eight feet!—beyond all queſtion the talleſt man of the age. He has ſtill living a mother and a few diſtant relations, for whom he has made very ample proviſion. To prevent any attempt to diſturb his remains, of which he had the greateſt horror, a grave is ſunk to the depth of twelve feet in the ſolid rock, and ſuch precautions taken as would effectually render abortive either force or ſtratagem.

At Briſtol, Mr. Samuel Pugh, brother of Mr. John P. banker.—Miſs Cox, only daughter of Mr. Wm. C. attorney.—Miſs Biddulph, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. T. I. B. miniſter of St. James's.—Mr. James Clarke, of Thomas-ſtreet.—Mr. James Cole.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Martock, Mr. Pyne, attorney, to Miſs Rawlins, daughter of the Rev. Henry R.

At Stinsford, Viſcount Marſham, ſon of the Earl of Romney, to Miſs Pitt, the only daughter and heireſs of William Morton P. eſq. The marriage took place in the preſence of a ſmall family circle, conſiſting of Mr. and Mrs. Morton Pitt, Lord Rivers, Lord Barham, Mr. and Mrs. Laſcelles Iremonger, Mr. C. Noell, and Miſs Beckford, as bride-maid. The whole was a moſt intereſting ſcene; all the children in the village were newly clothed on the occaſion, and walked in proceſſion before the happy couple, ſtrewing their path with flowers, from the houſe to the church door. Upon their return to Kingſton Houſe, they were greeted with the rejoicings of the whole pariſh, who all ſat down to a dinner prepared for them on the lawn, in front of the houſe, in the true ſtyle of old Engliſh hoſpitality.

At Weymouth, George Taylor, eſq. of the Priory, Totneſs, to Miſs Rodben, daughter of Thomas R. of that place.

Died.] At Dorcheſter, Mrs White, 84.

At Houghton, near Blandford, Mrs. Humber.

DEVONSHIRE.

Mr. Braithwaite continues to be very ſucceſsful in fiſhing up the property from the Abergavenny Eaſt Indiaman. The ſales of the ſundry articles recovered from it uſually take place every fortnight by public auction, and furniſh curious contraſts of bargains to the purchaſers, and variety of ſpeculations, from the different ſtates in which the articles have been recovered; ſome being in good preſervation, but many the contrary. Books and earthen ware, ironmongery and laces, perfumery and tin-pans, hoſiery, ſilk, and glaſſes, ſilver and plated goods, have furniſhed many motley lots during the laſt four ſales.

Married.] At Plymouth, Admiral Boger, to Mrs. Drake, relict of J. Drake, eſq.

At Exeter, Wintringham Loſcombe, eſq. captain in the 18th, or Royal Iriſh regiment of foot, to Miſs Catharine Ruſſell, ſecond daughter of Robert R. eſq.

At Eaſt Stonehouſe, Spelman Swaine, eſq. captain in the royal navy, to Miſs Sophia Le Grice, eldeſt daughter of the late Rev. Charles Le Grice, of Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.

At Harberton, Dr. Blackall, of Totnes, to Miſs Laura Barnes, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon B.

At Exeter, Mr. Major, of Sowton, aged 92, to Mrs. E. Harwood, of St. Thomas's, aged 77.

At Heanton, Mr. Joſeph Lukey, of Moor Winſton in Cornwall, to Miſs Ann Vellacott.

Died.] At Ivy Bridge, Miſs Caroline Brutton, fifth daughter of the late George B. eſq. 19

At Plymouth, the ſon and heir of Captain Maitland of La Loire, whoſe enterpriſing ſpirit has conferred ſo much honour on himſelf and his country.

At Bradninch, Mrs. Mary Bowden, wife of H. B. eſq. 73.

At Exeter, Mr. Gideon Ware, builder and auctioneer.—Mr. Frederic Dawes, only ſon of Mr. John D. 23.—Mrs. Pilbrow, wife of Mr. Matthew P.—Mrs. Sparke, widow of the late Mr. Joſhua S.

At Spreydon Houſe, near Exeter, Mrs. Thomaſin Bayley, relict of the late Rev. John B. of Bradninch.

CORNWALL.

Died.] At Truro, Mrs. Floyd, wife of Mr. F. farrier.

At Endelion, Mrs. Jane Werden.

At Penzance, Mrs. Scobell, wife of Mr. S. attorney at law.

At Trennack, near Truro, Miſs Mary Baker, niece of Mr. Bate, 25. She had gone into the orchard, apparently in perfect health, to gather a baſket of apples, and was very ſoon afterwards found dead.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Married.] At Pirn Houſe, William Scott, eſq. younger, of Raeburn, late of Prince of Wales Iſland, to Miſs Suſan Horſbrugh, eldeſt daughter of Alexander H. eſq. of Horſbrugh.

At Edinburgh, Lieut. Col. H. Beckwith, aſſiſtant adjutant-general at Kilkenny, to Miſs Sophia Irving, youngeſt daughter of the late Lieut. Col I. of the 70th regiment.—Wm. H. Knox, eſq. to Miſs Rachel Thereſa Maxwell, ſecond daughter of Major Henry M.—Lord Elphinſton to Lady Carmichael.

At Trinity Cottage, near Edinburgh, George Caſhel, eſq. of Urly, in the county of Kerry, to Miſs Wilſon, eldeſt daughter of the late John W. eſq

At Ardwall, John Bowerbank, eſq to Miſs M'Quhar.

At Crichton Houſe, Hugh Broughton, eſq. deputy-caſhier of exciſe, to Miſs Mary Wardrop, daughter of James W. eſq.

At Dunglas, Sir James Montgomery, bart. to Lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of the late Earl of Selkirk.

At Loch End, Lieut. Col. Dalrymple, of the 10th foot, to Miſs Warrender, only daughter of the late Sir Peter W. bart.

At Glaſgow, Dr. James Sanders, preſident of the Royal Edinburgh Medical Society, to Miſs Hardie, daughter of Henry H. eſq.

Died.] In the 21ſt year of her age, Mrs. Pringle, lady of Robert Pringle, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir James Pringle, bart of Stitchell-Houſe, Roxburghſhire: ſhe was the ſecond daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Norman Macleod, and had been married ſcarcely three months.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Janet Colquhoun, relict of General John Campbell, of Barreck, and daughter of Sir James Colquhoun, of Luſs, bart.—Miſs Catharine Don, daughter of the late John D. eſq.—Dr. William Henderſon, of the royal navy, and formerly phyſician at Glaſgow.

At Glaſgow, Mrs. Jeffray, wife of Dr. J. profeſſor of anatomy in the college there.

At Wemyſs Hall, James Wemyſs, eſq. of Winthank, 84.

At Warriſton, Thomas Mure, eſq.

At Elgin, Alexander Brodie, M.D. a gentleman equally diſtinguiſhed for his profeſſional knowledge, literary acquirements, and urbanity of manners.

At Poyntzfield, in the county of Cromarty, George Gun Munro, eſq.

IRELAND.

A public lecture upon agriculture and farming is delivered twice a week in Dublin, under the patronage of the Duke of Bedford, and ſomething of the ſame nature is about to be inſtituted in ſeveral principal towns of Ireland.

Married.] At Dublin, Viſcount Monck, to Lady Frances Trench, fifth daughter of the late Earl of Clancarty.—Nathaniel Sneyd, eſq. M.P. for the county of Cavan, to Miſs Ann Burgh, daughter of Thomas B. eſq. commiſſioner of the revenue.

George Warburton, eſq. of Bird-View, in the King's county, to Miſs Anna Acton, eldeſt daughter of Thomas Acton, eſq. of Weſt Acton, in the county of Wicklow.

Fitzgerald O'Brien, eſq. of Nenagh, county Tipperary, to Mrs. Dillon, relict of Gerald Dillon, eſq. of Annagh, county Weſtmeath.

At Roſs, the Rev. Wm. Hinſon, rector of Coolſtuff, to Miſs Hewitt, only daughter of Ab. Hewitt, eſq.

At Riverſtown, Tipperary, J. Bennett, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the late Judge Bennett, to Miſs Crofts, only child of Wm. Croſts, eſq.

At Derrymore, Kerry, W. Boyles, eſq. of Limerick, to Miſs C. D. Rae, daughter of John Rae, of Derrymore, eſq. and niece to the Hon. Judge Day.

John Gabbett, of High-park, co. Limerick, eſq. to Miſs Lucy Maunſell, only daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon Maunſell.

Died.] At Sutton, near Dublin, G. W. Molyneux, ſon of the late, and brother of the preſent Sir Capel M.

In Dublin, Charles White, eſq. eldeſt ſon of R. White, eſq. of Aghavoe, Queen's county.—John Godley, eſq. 74.

At Brown's Hill, Carlow, Lady Charlotte Brown, wife of Wm. B. eſq. and daughter of the late Earl of Mayo, archbiſhop of Tuam.

At Black Rock, Limerick, Lady Newenham.

At his ſeat in the county of Kildare, Charles Palmer, eſq. deputy governor of that county.

Rev. Henry Wilſon, rector of Mulranken, near Wexford (a native of Millom, in Cumberland), 58. Soon after the rebels entered Wexford, he was made priſoner, and ſent to gaol,

gaol, but being perſonally acquainted with Bagnel Harvey, their commander, by addreſſing a letter to him, he was diſcharged. But Harvey having incurred the diſpleaſure of the rebels, by his lenity, the command was given to another, who ſent him again to gaol, where he remained twelve days, when he was releaſed by General Moore.

In his 79th year, the Rev. Thomas Main, who had been diſſenting miniſter of the pariſh of Drumgoolan for fifty ſeven years. He was one of the oldeſt of the ſeceding body of Preſbyterian clergy in Ireland: when a ſtudent, he bore arms in the royal army, as a volunteer, at the battle of Falkirk.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE taking of Buenos Ayres has had a moſt pleaſing effect on our manufacturers and merchants, and has opened a new market of conſiderable, but not unlimited, extent. The civilized population of all South America does not exceed five millions, and that of La Plata, Chili, and Peru is not more than three millions; of courſe, it will be ſeveral years before our manufactures can come into contact with more than half this population, and there may be danger of the market being overſtocked by needy and over ſanguine adventurers.

We have taken ſome pains to collect from Skinner, Helms, Humboldt, Davie, and other recent authorities, the following particulars relative to the ſtate of the Spaniſh trade with theſe countries.

During 1778, the firſt year after the eſtabliſhment of new commercial regulations, the following number of veſſels were freighted for South America, from ſeven of the principal ports of Spain.

The ſubjoined tables ſhow alſo at one view the value of their cargoes in Britiſh money, and the proportion between the exports of Spaniſh produce, and that furniſhed by other ſtates.

PORTS.	Number of Ships.	Value of Spaniſh Produce.	Value of Foreign Produce.	Duties paid.
		£	£	£
From Cadiz	63	332,701	922,543	66,926
---- Corunna	25	69,691	66,826	7,184
---- Barcelona	23	163,290	52,513	8,384
---- Malaga	34	85,687	12,927	3,618
---- St. Ander	13	19,128	99,807	7,666
---- Alicant	3	5,299	2,308	328
---- St. Croix, in Teneriff	9	30,165	—	1,755
Total	170	705,911	1,156,924	95,841

Table ſhewing the Amounts of the IMPORTS into SPAIN from South America, in 1778.

PORTS.	Number of Ships.	Value of the Cargoes.	Amount of the Duties.
		£ s.	£ s.
To Cadiz	57	860,257 2	21,388 7
-- Corunna	21	683,328 6	43,386 10
-- Barcelona	25	107,713 15	1,931 15
-- Malaga	10	24,745 14	119 15
-- St. Ander	8	114,852 9	1,680 6
-- Alicant	8	29,895 13	— —
-- St. Croix in Teneriff	6	43,164 4	2,779 18
Total	135	1,863,957 3	74,286 11

From 1778 to 1788, the number of free ports in the mother country had been increaſed from ſeven to twelve. The exportation of Spaniſh merchandize had alſo, during the ſame period, been more than quin-tupled, the exports of foreign products in Spaniſh bottoms more than tripled, and the imports from America in return augmented by more than nine-tenths.

The

The following Table, given in M. Bourgoing's account of Spain, exhibits at one view the amount of the Spanish exports and imports to and from South America during 1788.

PORTS.	Value of Spanish Produce.	Value of Foreign Produce.	Value of Colonial Imports.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Seville	95,275 19	14,342 4	3,249 5
Cadiz	2,281,310 13	3,038,345 13	18,582,895 16
Malaga	318,801 2	33,683 17	296,738 2
Barcelona	742,209 16	52,082 18	886,162 8
Corunna	249,838 8	— —	2,010,639 14
St Sebastian	9,113 18	79,188 7	283,388 5
Alfacks of Tortofa	21,669 12	360 2	6,230 17
St. Ander	127,071 13	281,948 15	667,398 2
Gijon	1,544 7	26,299 16	16,052 5
Alicant	13,564 8	815	15,877 15
Palma	14,971 17	— —	6,852 2
Canaries	55,264 8	32,990 12	71,585 18
Total	3,930,576 1	3,562,357 4	22,667,320 9

From the above table it appears that the total value of the imports from South America, during 1788, amounted to	£22,667,320 9
And the total of the exports to	7,495,933 5
So that the in ports exceed the exports by	15,173,387 4
In 1788, the duties on the exports and imports amounted to	1,386,423 14
Whereas in 1788 they produced	169,032 5
Surplus in 1788	£1,217,391 9

From various authorities, it appears certain, that Spain has, since 1788, exported to South America more wines, fruits, and manufactured productions, than formerly; it is equally certain, that she has also since imported a greater quantity of tobacco, sugar, coffee, and other commodities from her American poffeffions, though thefe are ftill far from having obtained that degree o. perfection of which they are fufceptible; that, in fhort, the intercourfe between the mother country and her colonies has become much greater than at any former period. Previous to 1778, twelve or fifteen veffels were only engaged in the colonial trade, and thefe never performed more than one voyage in the courfe of three years; but in 1791, eighty-nine fhips cleared out from different Spanifh ports for South America.

It is not eafy to afcertain the exact quantity of gold and filver drawn by Spain, from the mines in her American colonies. Part o. thefe metals is converted into current coin at Lima, Santa-Fé, Carthagena, and efpecially in Mexico, but a part alfo is fent under the form of ingots, either clandeftinely or legally, to the mother country. Some judgment might be formed o. the quantity of the precious metals obtained from the mines, by the duties levied on their produce; but thefe have greatly fluctuated, nor have they been at all times uniform in every part of Spanifh America. The duty at firft levied was one fifth, but this was, in fome cafes, afterwards reduced to one tenth, and in others to one twentieth.

In 1552, Charles V. added to this duty 1½ per cent. to defray the expence of coinage, &c. at a later period, the duty of one-fifth was reduced in Peru and Mexico to one-tenth.

According to the lateft affeffments, the duty on filver is 11½ per cent, and on gold 3 per cent. From thefe data it might, therefore, be fuppofed that a pretty accurate eftimate could be formed of the annual produce of the mines; but the amount of thefe duties are frequently compounded in the cuftom-houfe accounts, with thofe on quickfilver, paper, &c.

The moft accurate information refpecting this matter is, perhaps, to be found in the ftatement given by M. Heron, in his Travels, which made it nearly five millions, in 1790, nearly three of which were in Mexico.

Average Prices of Navigable Canal and Dock Shares, at the office of Mr. Scott, Bridge-ftreet, for September 1806:—Leeds and Liverpool Canal, dividing 8l. per fhare, 174l.—Grand Junction, 97l.—Warwick and Birmingham, 95l.—Worcefter and Birmingham, 51l. 12s.—Wyrley and Eflington, 90l.—Rochdale, 57l.—Ellefmere, 62l.—Afhton and Oldham, 75l.—Kennet and Avon new fhares, 23l. to 25l.—Weft India Dock, 145l. to 146l. per cent.—Eaft India Dock, 126.—London Dock, 105l. per cent.—Globe Infurance, 100l. to 100½l.—Imperial Affurance, 12l. per cent. premium.

The Prices of the principal Stocks are: India Stock, 184½ 5.—Three per cent. Confols, 65⅞.—Omnium, 7 13/16.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE weather, in the preceding month, has been favourable to the corn harveſt, which is finiſhed in all the midland counties and in the fen diſtricts. The crops in general (barley excepted) have proved good and abundant. The red clover now ſtanding for ſeed is well headed, and nearly ready for the ſcythe. Wheat averages, throughout England and Wales, 80s. 3d. per quarter; Barley, 41s. 4d.; and Oats, 29s. 6d.

Winter Tares and Rye, lately ſown for early ſpring feed, come up and cover the ground well. The Eddiſhes and Paſtures ſtill afford good keep. The young crops of Colewood, every where in the Fens, appear thriving and good; and the crops thrown out laſt Midſummer proved heavy and abundant. The crops of Turnips, proving every where good, have occaſioned a large demand for lean cattle and ſheep at advanced prices, at the late fairs, particularly at the large annual one at Barnet, which was abundantly ſupplied with horſes, ſheep, cattle, Welch and Scotch runts, all which were much ſought for by numerous buyers. Milking cows ſold well.

Store ewes ſell well; and lambs, at the late great lamb fairs in Norfolk and Suffolk, ſold at better prices than laſt year. South Downs are ſtill the favourites, and the Croſs-breeds are eſteemed the next beſt. In Smithfield Market, Beef ſells from 4s. to 5s. per ſtone; and Mutton from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.

Fen Cart Colts and freſh young Horſes ſell well, and are much wanted. There is alſo, in the Pig Markets, a great demand for Porkers, and large Hogs for winter feeding.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

Pour'd from the villages, a numerous train
Now ſpreads o'er all the fields. In form'd array
The reapers move, nor ſhrink for heat or toil,
By emulation urg'd. Others diſperſed,
Or bind the ſheaves, or load or guide the wain
That tinkles as it paſſes. Far behind,
Old age and infancy, with careful hand
Pick up each ſtraggling ear.

THE corn harveſt is now finiſhed in moſt of the ſouthern counties of England; and, on the whole, the ſeaſon has been an highly favourable one.

In the afternoon, evening, and night, of the 19th of Auguſt, we were viſited by one of the moſt tremendous ſtorms of thunder and lightning that I ever witneſſed. It commenced about three o'clock; and, with ſome intermiſſions, continued for more than twelve hours. Much damage has been done by the lightning, in various places. In the night of Wedneſday the 20th of Auguſt, we had another thunder-ſtorm; but this was by no means ſo tremendous or awful as the former. It appears, however, to have extended a conſiderable way out at ſea, where it muſt have been attended by a heavy gale of wind; for on viſiting the ſea-beach, on the two following days, I found it entirely and thickly covered with weed or wrack.

Amongſt this I picked up a bunch of the eggs of the officinal cuttle-fiſh, *ſepia officinalis*, of Linnæus. In its general appearance it was much like a bunch of black grapes. The eggs were each nearly ſpherical, about half an inch in diameter, and attached by a pedicle, with a kind of loop at its extremity, to the common ſtalk. The French ſeamen denominate theſe eggs, *raiſins de mer*.

The baſſe, *perca labrax*, of Linnæus, have for ſome weeks been found on our ſhores, and in the mouths of our rivers and creeks. The large ones are now occaſionally ſeen ſwimming about, in the ſhallow water, apparently for the purpoſe of rubbing themſelves upon the gravel or pebbles. In this act their backs are ſometimes above the water; and a ſtranger would ſuppoſe that they were floated in by the tide againſt their inclination: this, however, is certainly not the caſe. They have ſometimes been ſhot whilſt in this act, by perſons ſtanding on the cliffs or the high ſand-banks of the ſhores.

The fiſhing for mackrel entirely ceaſed about the latter end of Auguſt. The green cod, *gadus virens*, are now occaſionally caught in the ſalmon nets that are employed upon the ſea ſhores. Sand launces, or wreckle, *ammodytes tobianus*, are dug out of the ſands at low water of the ſpring tides, during the whole months of Auguſt and September.

The common ſnipes are to be ſeen in the marſhy lands of various parts both of Dorſetſhire and Hampſhire, through the whole ſummer. In moſt other parts of Great Britain they are birds of paſſage, generally appearing about the month of November, and diſappearing towards the latter end of March, or early in April.

September 16.—The ſwallows and martins begin to collect in great numbers about the towers of churches, evidently in preparation for their autumnal departure. I am inclined to think that the ſwifts, *hirundo apus*, have all diſappeared from this part of the world, as I have not ſeen any of them for ſeveral days paſt.

On the 1ſt of September I obſerved for the firſt time, that the linnets had begun to conjugate. The leaves of the lime trees about the latter end of Auguſt began to turn yellow and fall. This early defoliation of theſe trees has probably been occaſioned by the late unuſually dry weather.

On the 10th of Auguſt I remarked, for the firſt time, that the following plants, which grow on the ſands of the ſea-ſhore, were all in flower.—The yellow-horned poppy, *chelidonium glaucum*

glaucium of Withering, or *glaucium luteum* of Smith; the sea bind-weed, *convolvulus foldanella*; and the sea eryngo, *eryngium maritimum*. The roots of the latter plant are of considerable value, both to the druggists and confectioners; yet, although they might be collected in considerable quantity on our shores, I have never observed any perſon employed in gathering them. The marſh mallow, *althæa officinalis*, was firſt in flower about the middle of Auguſt; and the Michaelmas daiſy, *aſtertra dejcanti*, about the latter end of the ſame month.

Hampſhire.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of Auguſt to the 24th of September 1806, *incluſive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.*

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.3. Sept. 18—20. Wind W.
Loweſt 29.3. Auguſt 29. Wind W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 7 tenths of an inch. Between the mornings of the 25th and 26th of Auguſt, the mercury fell from 30.20 to 29.50.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 72°. Sept. 7. Wind W.
Loweſt 48°. Sept. 24. Wind N.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 9°. On the 14th Inſtant, the mercury was as high as 65°, but on the 15th, it was not once higher than 56°.

The quantity of rain fallen during the preſent month is equal to 3.633 inches in depth.

Notwithſtanding ſeveral days of rain, on two or three of which it was very heavy and laſted many hours, the month has been remarkably fine; the average height of the barometer is 29.937, and the mean temperature for the whole month is equal to 59.7, which is nearly 2° higher than it averaged during the ſame month laſt year. The fruits have accordingly ripened in much higher perfection. The ſecond crops of hay have been abundant; and have, in general, been remarkably well gotten in. On the 9th, though the thermometer was not higher than 56°, there were ſeveral peals of loud and long continued thunder, with vivid lightning, about 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The wind has blown chiefly from the northerly points. About nineteen or twenty days may be reckoned brilliant, the ſun being ſcarcely covered with a cloud; and on nine days there has been rain. The laſt two or three mornings the dews have been heavy, attended with white froſts and very thick fogs, which nevertheleſs have, by 9 or 10 o'clock, given way to the power of the ſun.

To our READERS and CORRESPONDENTS.

The Favours of Mr. Belsham, Mr. Laing, Mr. Roberdeau, and ſome other Friends, came to hand too late to appear in this Number.

We have received Communications from Friends of Mr. Dutens, Mr. M'Diarmid, and other reſpectable Perſons, in Reply to the Ribaldry and Impertinence of certain of the Anonymous Reviews. We fear that our Readers in general would be little gratified by ſuch Diſcuſſions; and it appears to us, that the Miſcreants who write anonymous Libels under the Maſk of literary Criticiſm, are as unworthy of ſerious Reply, as they are of the Attention or Confidence of the intelligent Part of the Public. In a moral Senſe, there is no difference between the Anonymous Scribbler who writes pretended Criticiſms for the Periodical Pamphlets, called Reviews, and the unknown Wretch who ſends defamatory and threatening Letters by the Poſt. The former is perhaps of the two the worſt Character, becauſe he generally hires himſelf out for the Purpoſe of writing anonymous Libels, and is impudent enough to abuſe the Liberty of the Preſs, by giving Publicity to his Slanders. In a Word, as no honourable Man ever embarks in the nefarious Buſineſs of writing Anonymous Defamation, ſo no Anonymous Review ought to be read, quoted, or countenanced, by Perſons who value themſelves for their moral Worth or Intelligence.

Several Queries will appear together in our next; as will a Map of the Province of La Plata, copied from a late Spaniſh Map: and ſhould Hoſtilities take place between Pruſſia and France, we ſhall introduce, according to our cuſtom, a correct Map of that Seat of War.

The continuations of the Voyage in the Indian Seas; of the Contributions to Engliſh Synonomy; and of the Analyſis of the Works of Leſſing, will have place in early Numbers.

An Old Correſpondent requeſts, that we will invite our German Readers to communicate authentic Particulars of the late atrocious murder of Mr. Palm, a Bookſeller at Nuremburgh, for publiſhing ſome attack on the French Government; with a view to lay them before the Public, and to promote, as far as the caſe may warrant, a Subſcription in this Country for the benefit of his Widow and Children. He obſerves that, "the act of ſeizing the Subject of an Independent State, trying him by a Military Commiſſion, and deliberately ſhooting him for the publication of obnoxious Opinions, was worthy of the Aſſaſſins of the Duke D'Enghein; but that it ought to receive ſome eſpecial mark of abhorrence from the Friends to the Liberty of the Preſs in theſe Kingdoms."—The ſame Correſpondent, having ſent to Mr. Phillips, the Proprietor of the Monthly Magazine, Five Guineas as the Commencement of a Subſcription, Mr. Phillips has conſented to receive any other Contributions which may be tranſmitted to him, and to report on the Receipts and Diſpoſal of the ſame in the next Monthly Magazine.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 149.] NOVEMBER 1, 1806. [4 of Vol. 22.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

UPON the attentive perufal of Dr Leland's excellent Hiftory of Ireland, it will appear that this accurate and judicious writer has fallen into feveral inadvertencies refpecting the perfons and actions of the princes of the blood royal defcended from the renowned Edward III. The criticifms I have to offer on thefe points, and the remarks I propofe occafionally to introduce, will be arranged, as far as circumftances will allow, in a regular and chronological order.

I. In the month of October 1394, as we are told by Dr. Leland (vol. i. p. 340), Ireland having long been in a ftate of terrible diforder, it was finally determined by the king (Richard II.) to repair in perfon to that kingdom; and Sir Thomas Scroop having been fent before to prepare for his reception, he landed, in the courfe of that month, at Waterford, "with a royal army, confifting of 4000 men at arms and 30,000 archers, and attended by the Duke of Glocefter, the Earls of Nottingham and Rutland, Thomas Lord Piercy, and other diftinguifhed perfonages."

The Duke of Glocefter here mentioned was undoubtedly Thomas of Woodftock, youngeft fon of Edward III., created Duke of Glocefter by his nephew Richard II. The great military force which accompanied the fovereign upon this expedition, induced the Irifh chieftains to make their fubmiffions, and formally to acknowledge themfelves liegemen of the King, whofe vanity being thus gratified, he difplayed during his refidence in Dublin all that pomp and magnificence which fuited his temper and underftanding; and the four great native princes, O'Neal of Ulfter, O'Connor of Connaught, O'Brien of Munfter, and M'Murchad of Leinfter, who all repaired in perfon to the metropolis, were treated by the Engliih monarch with great courtefy and condefcenfion, and were feated in their robes of ftate at the king's table.

After remaining nine months in this country, he returned, with the greater part of his army, into England, without making any acquifition of power or territory, or reaping any folid advantage whatever from this idle and expenfive expedition. On leaving Ireland, he appointed Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, his viceregent. But fcarcely was the king departed, than the Irifh chieftains again rofe in arms; and in the courfe of the defultory warfare which enfued, the Earl of March, engaging the rebels with more bravery than circumfpection, was furprifed, defeated, and ilain by them. This happened in the year 1398. Earl Roger was fon of Philippa, only daughter and fole heirefs of Lionel Duke of Clarence, fecond fon of King Edward III.: that princefs having intermarried with Edmund Mortimer Earl of March, and the king having no iffue, Earl Roger had been recently declared in parliament prefumptive heir of the crown. He left two fons, Edmund and Roger, not paft the years of childhood, and a daughter, Anne, afterwards married to the Earl of Cambridge, fecond fon of Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, who was fourth fon of King Edward III. The Duke of Albemarle, or Aumerle (as he is commonly ftyled), eldeft fon of the Duke of York, and who fucceeded to that illuftrious title on the death of his father, A. D. 1401, falling without iffue at the battle of Agincourt, A. D. 1415, Richard, fon of the Earl of Cambridge, became head of that branch of the royal houfe.

King Richard II., who was much attached to the houfe of March, formed a refolution to undertake a fecond expedition to Ireland, in order to avenge the death of his kinfman. And conftituting his uncle, the Duke of York, regent of the kingdom, he embarked once more in the fpring of the year 1399, at Briftol, with a great force for that country, attended, as Dr. Leland informs us, "by feveral nobles, among whom were the Duke of Exeter, the Earl of Salifbury, fome prelates, the fon of the Duke of Glocefter, and the young Lord Henry of Lancafter, fon to the Earl of Hereford." In confequence of a feries of imprudencies, the king foon found himfelf involved in extreme embarraffments; and the chieftain M'Murchad, in a confer-

ence with Gloceſter (ſo Dr. Leland informs us), "abſolutely refuſed to be bound to any ſpecial compoſition or conditions. By this inſolence the pride of Richard was ſo ſeverely wounded, that he paſſionately vowed never to depart from Ireland until he had poſſeſſed himſelf of this rebel, alive or dead." Vol. i. p. 352.

The exigency of the king's affairs, however, ſoon afterwards compelled him, notwithſtanding his raſh vow, to return to England, his revenge unaccompliſhed: previous to which (p. 354) "he committed the young Lord of Gloceſter, and Lord Henry of Lancaſter, priſoners to the caſtle of Trim." But what nobleman bearing the title of Gloceſter, or of the young Lord of Gloceſter, can this narrative refer to? Thomas of Woodſtock, Duke of Gloceſter, uncle to the king, had in the year 1397 been arreſted on ſuſpicion of treaſonable practices, and being conveyed to Calais, was there murdered, according to the univerſal belief, by order of the monarch: and this prince appears not to have left any ſon or young Lord of Gloceſter to inherit his title. On the contrary, his eſtate, as devolving to the crown, was divided among the royal favourites; and the title of the Earl of Gloceſter was conferred on Thomas Lord De Spencer, who, as well as John de Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, created at the ſame time Duke of Exeter, might, indeed very probably, accompany the king to Ireland: but this nobleman could not be the young Lord of Gloceſter, committed at the ſame time with Prince Henry of Lancaſter to the caſtle of Trim. King Richard II. was depoſed in parliament, September 28, 1399.

II. Soon after the acceſſion of King Henry IV., Dr. Leland ſtates, "that the ſecond ſon of the king, Thomas Duke of Lancaſter, was appointed viceregent, and ſent into Ireland, to give weight and dignity to the government by his perſonal adminiſtration." (Vol. ii. p. 3). But at the acceſſion of this monarch, the duchy of Lancaſter was annexed to the crown, from which it has never ſince been ſeparated; and the ſecond ſon of the king, Thomas of Lancaſter, as he is ſometimes called, was created, but not till the year 1412, Duke of Clarence: and at this period he could not be more than eleven or twelve years of age. The hiſtorian of Ireland further tells us (p. 6), "That the Duke of Lancaſter was appointed a ſecond time to the government in the year 1403, armed with extenſive powers; and that he was perſonally engaged, and wounded, in a battle fought under the very walls of Dublin." Thomas of Lancaſter, afterwards Duke of Clarence, the perſonage here intended, was at this time about eighteen or nineteen years of age; and he lived to the year 1421, when he was ſlain bravely fighting at the bloody battle of Baugé, gained by the French over the Engliſh, by the ſeaſonable aid of a body of 6000 Scots, commanded by the Earl of Buchan, for which ſervice that nobleman was advanced to the high dignity of Conſtable of France.

III. At the æra of the depoſition of King Richard II., Edmund Earl of March, the true heir of the crown according to the eſtabliſhed laws of ſucceſſion, was an infant of ſeven years of age; and he was for ſome time, with his younger brother, detained by Henry in an honourable cuſtody at Windſor Caſtle. Being at length entruſted to the keeping of his uncle, Sir Edmund Mortimer, who reſided on the borders of Wales, he took the field at nine years of age, under his guidance, againſt the renowned Owen Glendower, by whom Sir Edmund was totally defeated, and both he and his nephew, the young Earl, were carried into captivity. In this ſtate of durance, however, they experienced the moſt courteous and generous treatment; and the Welch Prince, at once diſcerning and embracing the advantage he poſſeſſed, perſuaded Mortimer, on whom he beſtowed his daughter in marriage, to become a party in the conſpiracy now formed againſt Henry by Glendower, in conjunction with the Percies, with a view to eſtabliſh his own independency, and eventually to reſtore the crown of England to the houſe of March.

On the firſt capture of the earl, the king was ſolicited by the friends of that houſe to pay Glendower the ranſom demanded by him for his priſoner, which was no doubt fixed at a very high ſum: but the king, ſecretly pleaſed with this event, refuſed his aſſent to the application; alleging, that Sir Edmund Mortimer had not acted by order from him, and inſinuating that he had voluntarily put himſelf and his nephew in the power of Glendower. It does not appear at what preciſe time the earl was releaſed from his captivity. The manifeſto iſſued A. D. 1404, by the Duke of Norfolk and the Archbiſhop of York, againſt Henry, contains an article importing that, notwithſtanding the frequent inſtances of ſeveral

veral lords of his council, he had refuſed to ranſom the Earl of March, and had evaded his juſt petition by falſely charging that prince with voluntarily making himſelf a priſoner to the Welch.

After the ſuppreſſion of this rebellion, Northumberland was obliged to retire into Scotland, and the affairs of Glendower, for many years flouriſhing and proſperous, went gradually to decay; and the government being ſettled, the Earl of March was no longer the object of ceaſeleſs apprehenſion and terror on the part of the king: and we hear no more of this young prince during the remainder of the preſent reign. But on the acceſſion of the new monarch, Henry V., A. D. 1413, the Earl of March, relying on the well-known generoſity of his diſpoſition, came and put himſelf into his hands, voluntarily offering his homage and allegiance. The king received him with marks of the higheſt courteſy and favour; and the utmoſt confidence ſeemed to prevail on both ſides.

Two years, however, ſubſequent to this time, a dangerous and treaſonable conſpiracy was diſcovered, at the head of which was the Earl of Cambridge, ſecond ſon of the Duke of York, and brother by marriage to the Earl of March, who was accuſed of being privy to the plot. But although the Earl of Cambridge, Lord Scroope, and Sir Thomas Grey, ſuffered death on this occaſion, the king's free pardon was granted to the Earl of March, who had probably been an unwilling participant in this buſineſs. M. Rapin even aſſerts, on the dubious authority of Walſingham, that the particulars of the plot were firſt diſcovered to the king by the earl: but ſuch treachery muſt have involved his character in indelible diſgrace, and he appears, on the contrary, to have retained his reputation and popularity to the laſt. He ſerved under the king and the great Duke of Bedford, in the enſuing wars in France; and he ſeems to have been of the number of thoſe nobles who were preſent at the death of Henry V., which took place Auguſt 31, 1422, at the caſtle of Vincennes.—Rapin, vol. iv. p. 285. Walſingham, p. 406.

At an early period of the ſucceeding reign, the Earl of March was appointed Viceroy of Ireland, with very extenſive powers, accompanied by marks of unuſual honour and diſtinction; he being, as it appears, authorized to nominate a deputy by a commiſſion ſealed with his own private ſeal only. Dr. Leland obſerves (vol. ii. p. 30), "that even in the commencement of the preſent reign it had been deemed prudent to remove Edmund Earl of March from the public view. In an infant reign the moſt ſcrupulous cautions were deemed neceſſary." And M. Rapin remarks, "that policy required that, during the king's minority, that prince ſhould be removed from the kingdom, on account of his right to the crown." Vol. iv. p. 322. But there is no reaſon to think that any jealouſy of the Earl of March was entertained by the Dukes of Bedford and Gloceſter, the king's uncles, and co-regents of his dominions, both of them men of undoubted talents and of generous ſentiments. The Earl of March, who was too young at the death of King Richard II. to have entertained views of the crown, appears to have acquieſced, as he advanced to years of maturity, with ſound diſcretion, and little reluctance in his excluſion from it; and to have been treated, conformably to his rank and merits, with real confidence and high regard, both by the late king and his brothers, the preſent regents, who were actuated by the ſame magnanimous ſpirit. Moreover, it muſt be remarked, that the earl was not appointed to the government of Ireland till the month of May 1423, and that he did not repair to his poſt till February or March in the enſuing year; ſo that the government at home did not ſhow itſelf anxious to remove him from the public view. Nor could he indeed properly be ſaid to be removed from the public view, when placed in ſo high and honourable a ſtation.

But though no ſuſpicion of diſloyalty attaches to the Earl of March perſonally, it muſt be acknowledged that we are told of commotions which took place towards the concluſion of the year 1422, in Wales and the adjoining counties, where the chief intereſt of the houſe of Mortimer lay. And it is farther obſervable, that ſome time previous to, or about, the period when the Earl of March ſet out for his government, his uncle Sir John Mortimer, youngeſt brother of Earl Roger, ſlain in 1398, was committed priſoner to the Tower, on a charge of endeavouring to raiſe an inſurrection in Wales, with a view to proclaim his nephew king, and, on his refuſal, himſelf; which affords a ſtrong preſumption that his elder brother Sir Edmund was at this period deceaſed. Doubtleſs the earl, if application was

ever made to him, *did* refuse; and Sir John Mortimer having attempted to make his escape from prison, he was, toward the end of the summer A. D. 1424, condemned, and actually suffered the penalty of his treason, the reality of which, considering the justice and equity which at this time pervaded the government, there can be no reasonable ground to doubt. The Earl of March himself, most unfortunately both for the monarch and the people, and to the regret of all, did not long survive: for, before the conclusion of the same year, while engaged in an expedition against the insurgents of Meath and Ulster, he died suddenly at Trim in the flower of his age, having lived little more than thirty-two years. It is remarkable that Mr. Hume, intent on his elegant and interesting narration of the war in France, negligent of the domestic affairs of England, and totally forgetful of Ireland, makes no mention whatever of the death of this prince, though an event of national importance, and productive of very signal consequences.

IV. "By the sudden death of the Earl of March," says Dr. Leland (vol. ii. p. 30). "the rights of his family devolved on his brother Richard, a man possessed of all the qualities necessary for supporting them: valiant, prudent, and temperate; determined, but not precipitate; with that justice and benignity of disposition which conciliated the affections of his followers, and that patient perseverance which watched the incidents of state, and waited to employ his power when the favourable moment promised to crown him with success. On the death of the illustrious Duke of Bedford he had been appointed regent of France, and in this country for some years supported the declining interests of England with vigour and success."

This paragraph combines something of mistake as to persons, with something of confusion as to dates. By Earl Edmund's brother Richard, the historian undoubtedly means Richard Duke of York, not brother, but nephew of the Earl of March, and son of Anne, married to the Earl of Cambridge, beheaded for high-treason in the reign of Henry V. The high character given of this prince by Dr. Leland, though perhaps a little overcharged, may upon the whole be admitted as just; but it is properly the character which he subsequently acquired. At the death of the Earl of March he was a youth under twenty years of age; and though it might be inferred, from the mode of expression here used, that he had previously to this period succeeded to the Duke of Bedford in the regency of France, that event did not happen till the year 1436, twelve years after this catastrophe, so fatal in its consequences to the English nation. For so long as the rights of primogeniture remained in the house of March, there was little danger of any serious or effectual attempt to enforce them; but when transferred to the potent and illustrious house of York, they became truly formidable.

The mistakes and confusion of writers respecting the different branches of the house of March, so often mentioned in English history, are very frequent and perplexing. M. Rapin (vol. iv. p. 332,) stiles Sir John Mortimer *brother* of Edmund Earl of March; and Mr. Tindal, his translator, endeavouring in a note to set his author right, and to trace the genealogy of this princely line, has himself fallen into a yet more egregious error: for he asserts that "Edmund, son of Earl Roger, was sent into Ireland by King Henry IV., and kept prisoner in the castle of Trim, till he died childless in the 3d Henry VI., A. D. 1424. But this, as we have seen, is contrary to the whole tenor of history.

M. Rapin (vol. iv. p. 159), represents Earl Edmund, at the æra of the accession of Henry IV., as arrived at the years of manhood and discretion; and speaks (p. 116), on the authority of Walsingham, of the confinement of his children in Windsor castle. But Mr. Hume rightly describes him as a boy of seven years of age only; and if any infants of the house of March were really confined by that monarch at Windsor, for any long or considerable interval of time, they must in all probability have been Roger the younger brother of Edmund, who died early in life, and Anne his sister, afterwards married to the Earl of Cambridge, beheaded in 1415.

The perplexity arising from the intricacies of genealogy has been assisted by poets and critics, as well as historians. In Shakespear's drama of Henry IV., first part, he confounds Sir Edmund Mortimer, brother of Earl Roger, with the infant Edmund Earl of March, son of that nobleman; and makes Sir Edmund the rightful heir of the crown. This may, however, be deemed perhaps an allowable poetical licence: but what can be made

made of another personage of the same name, the aged and dying Mortimer, introduced into the second act of the first part of King Henry VI. as a prisoner, and who declares "that he was next by birth and parentage to King Richard II. and rightful heir of the crown; that for this cause he had been detained all his flowering youth in a dungeon, and that the Earl of Cambridge, who married his sister, had lost his head in his great attempt to reinstate him in his diadem." This description is equally irreconcileable with all persons, periods, and events. To make confusion worse confounded, Mr. Theobald, in a note upon this scene, is pleased to inform us, "that this Edmund Mortimer, when King Richard II. set out upon his fatal Irish expedition, was declared by that prince heir apparent to the crown; for which reason King Henry IV. and King Henry V. took care to keep him in prison during their whole reigns:"—intelligence which seems, in part, derived from the scene itself, and in part supplied by his own happy invention. For his own mistake, thus superadded to those of the poet, Mr. Theobald alone is answerable; but it is highly improbable that Shakespear, who is in general so exact a follower of the antient chronicles in respect to facts, should deviate so widely and wantonly, not merely from the truth of history, but from every feature of the portrait of Mortimer formerly delineated by him. And I confess that my sentiments entirely concur with those who think that the contemptible "drum and trumpet thing," stiled "The First Part of King Henry VI." was never written,—no, not a line of it,—by the immortal bard to whom it is generally ascribed. It certainly does not exhibit the most distant trace of resemblance to his genuine productions; and it is in all likelihood (as an excellent critic has conjectured) one of that feeble series of historic plays, of which the stage was in possession long before the time of Shakespear; and of which he has probably made more or less use in all his historical dramas.

I am sensible that the length and tediousness of these remarks call for an apology: but those who know the perplexity and confusion arising from the inattention of historians to the distinction of persons, and the exactness of names and dates, will, I flatter myself, think me entitled to pardon. I remain, &c.

Bedford, Sept. 10, 1806.

WM. BELSHAM.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT the moment when the King of Prussia is leading an army famed for discipline and valour, against the bold and countless warriors of France, I hope you will deem a short Statistical View of the Prussian Dominions, extracted chiefly from Krug's authentic Account, not altogether uninteresting:—and should you judge it worthy of being inserted in your valuable publication, I beg you will permit me to inform those of your readers who may wish for more minute inquiries, that I intend reading a winter course of lectures on Statistics, upon the plan of the German universities, in which I shall more fully elucidate the present state of Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, and Russia.

Prussia possesses a territory of about 25,300 English square miles, 69 to a degree; but the extent of its connected provinces, on which its political strength chiefly depends, is only 23,616 English square miles, viz. *sq. miles*

1. The kingdom of Prussia, together with the new acquisitions in Poland - - - - - - - - 14,011
2. Silesia - - - - - - 3,151
3. Brandenburg - - - - - 3,004
4. Pomerania - - - - 2,323
5. Magdeburg, Halberstadt, Hildesheim, &c. - - - - 1,122

The Westphalian provinces, Eastfriesland, and Baireuth, contain the remaining 1,684 miles.

The climate, upon the whole, is salubrious and mild; except in the eastern parts of Prussia, where the cold in winter is sometimes excessively severe. The soil varies, but is in general fertile, and produces abundance of wheat, rye, barley, and oats; all sorts of pulse and garden fruits, besides timber, hemp, and flax. The cattle are but indifferent; and the horses small, excepting those of East Prussia and Friesland.

Prussia's population may be reckoned at nearly ten millions, of which

1. Prussia itself contains 4,000,000
2. Silesia - - - - - - 2,100,000
3. Brandenburg - - - 1,300,000
4. Pomerania - - - 700,000
5. Magdeburg, Halberstadt, &c. - - - - - - 900,000

and the unconnected states about one million: so that each English square mile has upon the average a population of more than 380 persons; whilst, according to Newnham's inquiry, England reckons only 189 on the same space.

Prussia's population is rapidly increasing.

ing. The number of births considerably exceeds every year that of the deaths. In the year 1801, the surplus was 103,000; in 1802, 154,000; and in 1803, 138,000. The least populous provinces are Pomerania, where they reckon 220, and New East Prussia, where there are only 217 persons on the English square mile. The most populous is Baireuth, where there are 920 persons on the English square mile.

With regard to the population of the large towns, the principal are

	Inhab.
1. Berlin in Brandenburg, with	160,000
2. Warsaw, in the newly acquired part of Poland	63,000
3. Breslau, in Silesia	62,000
4. Königsberg, in Prussia	57,000
5. Dantzig, in Prussia	48,000
6. Magdeburg, in the duchy of the same name	33,000
7. Stettin, in Pomerania	18,600

Though agriculture be the principal employment of the nation, it is only of late that it has experienced extensive improvements: but, compared with English farming, it is yet in its infancy.

The principal manufactories are those of glass, looking glasses, earthenware, china, tobacco and snuff, starch, Prussian blue, paper, linen, woollen cloth, cotton and silk stuffs, &c.; chiefly at Berlin, Breslau, Königsberg, Potsdam, Halle, Magdeburg.

Trade is little understood. It is cramped by many prohibitions, refrictions, and monopolies of the crown, under the mistaken idea that the obstructions which foreign commerce encounters, contribute to render the inland trade more flourishing. Some manufactures are absolutely forced and supported by bounties. The situation of the Prussian dominions is, however, extremely favourable for commerce, as they communicate both with the Baltic and the North Sea. The principal sea-ports are Dantzig, Königsberg, Elbing, Memel, Stettin, Colberg and Emden.

Prussia exports annually	*£. sterling*
Timber, to the amount of	200,000
Wheat, rye, and oats	1,700,000
Linens	1,200,000
Woollen cloth	700,000

besides other articles of less importance.

Its principal importation consists of

	£. sterling
Raw Sugars, to the amount of	600,000
Coffee	500,000
Wine	350,000
Raw Cotton and Silk	700,000

But it is impossible to ascertain the balance of its trade, as one province exports articles which the other imports; and little reliance is to be placed on the custom house lists, which often include articles previously imported.

Were it not for the many injudicious excise regulations, which throw numerous obstacles in its way, the transit trade might be very considerable. There is a good inland navigation on the Memel, Pregel, Vistula, Oder, Spree, Havel, Elbe, Weser, and Ems; besides the great and little Frederick's Canal in East Prussia, the former fourteen, the latter nearly five English miles in length; the Iohannisburg Canal, fifty-five miles long; the Bromberg Canal; the Frederick William's Canal, fourteen miles long; the Finow Canal, of twenty-three miles; the Klodnitz Canal in Silesia, twenty-three miles long; the new Oder Canal, and the Canal of Plauen. But the roads are rather bad: it is only within the last twenty years that they have attracted the attention of government. A few good turnpike roads lead from Berlin to Potsdam, to Frankfort, and in part to Hamburg.

Prussia's productive capital may be estimated,

	£. sterling
1. In arable land, at about	211,000,000
2. Meadows and grass land	32,000,000
3. Forests	27,000,000
4. Gardens, orchards, vineyards	15,200,000
5. Mines	1,200,000
6. Fisheries	6,100,000
7. Game	2,500,000
	345,000,000

Its unproductive capital

1. In gold and silver plate, at	5,000,000
2. Cattle	30,000,000
3. Buildings	120,000,000
4. Houshold furniture	60,000,000
Total,	215,000,000

The circulating medium, or current coin, at 10,000,000

The annual income derived from the productive capital may be taken at 42,000,000

To which must be added, the produce of the national industry, or manufactured goods exported 2,000,000

Total, 44,000,000

But

But as the annual charges on reproduction, and the wages of labour and industry, which must be deducted from this sum, amount to 29,800,000*l.* sterling, there remains a neat annual produce of 14,200,000*l.* sterling. The annual income of every individual is only 4*l.* 11*s.* sterling; the smallness of which sum sufficiently accounts for the frugality of the nation in general. There are, however, numbers of wealthy families, and very large capitals employed in trade, particularly at Dantzig, Breslau, and Berlin.

Arts and sciences flourish to a great degree; the schools and universities are excellent; and there reigns in Prussia a perfect toleration of all creeds and religious opinions. The morals of the people are less corrupted than in other countries; frugality and patriotism are the prevailing virtues: the latter in some places degenerates even into national pride. The laws are mild. In the whole extent of the Prussian dominions, the number of those who suffer capital punishment never exceeds fourteen in the course of a year. Every criminal is tried without the least expence to the prosecutor.

With respect to the constitution of the state, Prussia is a monarchy in the strictest sense of the word, as it is not tempered by any fundamental laws. Did the King of Prussia not prefer the influence of a father to the dominion of a tyrant, he might bear absolute sway. He has the uncontrouled right of enacting and repealing laws, and of imposing taxes, without the consent of the subject; but the present King has never yet abused his authority, and by substituting to the needless luxury and pernicious magnificence of his father, an economy equally removed from sordidness and profusion, he has re-established the equilibrium between the income and expenditure of the state. The annual revenue of the crown is about six millions sterling.

The civil administration is confided to fifteen ministers, who form the privy council; but act each independently in their respective departments, and are accountable to the King only. Any, even the meanest, subject who supposes himself aggrieved or oppressed, may apply directly to the King in writing, and is sure of an immediate investigation of his complaint.

The army costs annually 2,350,000*l.* sterling. It consists of 58 regiments of infantry of two battalions each; 30 grenadier battalions; 57 depôt, or third battalions; 24 battalions of fusiliers, or light infantry; 3 battalions of chasseurs, besides the foot guards; 13 regiments of cuirassiers, each of ten squadrons; 2 regiments of heavy dragoons, of ten squadrons each, and 12 regiments of five squadrons; 10 regiments of hussars, or light dragoons, of ten squadrons each, besides the horse guards, a detached battalion of hussars, a corps of Towarczyss and *chasseurs à cheval*; 4 regiments and 1 battalion of artillery, 15 companies of garrison artillery, and 7 companies of *artilleric à cheval*; besides 4 companies of miners, pontoniers, and a corps of engineers. The whole amounting to 250,000 men; commanded by 3 field-marshals, 7 generals of infantry, 7 of cavalry, 30 lieutent-generals of infantry, 16 of cavalry, and 45 major-generals of infantry, and 21 of cavalry. There is no difference between the peace and war establishment, except that in times of peace each regiment has its full complement of men during six or seven weeks only previous to the annual reviews, which take place at stated times. When these general reviews are over, the native Prussians are dismissed to their respective homes on furloughs, till the prospect of war demands their recall to the regiment, or till the next review. Every male subject in Prussia, who is of the requisite size, and does not belong to any of the privileged classes, is obliged to serve in the regiment of which his native place is the canton, or recruiting district. The whole country is liable to this military conscription, except the towns of Berlin, Breslau, Potsdam, Magdeburg, Dantzig, and the nobility, clergy, public functionaries, Jews, Mennonites, and some manufacturers. The number of privileged persons, together with their families, amounts to about two millions and a half. Some of the unconnected provinces, as East Friesland, pay for their exemption from the military conscription. There are about 854,952 families for the recruiting of the infantry; 135,565 for the heavy dragoons, 84,996 for the cuirassiers, and 53,775 for the artillery. But that portion of men who continue in actual service all the year long, is procured from recruits raised in other parts of Germany not belonging to Prussia, or from volunteers out of the privileged towns. The service of these men is limited to eight years, and they receive a handsome bounty

bounty proportioned to their age and size. The hussars, or light dragoons, have no cantons; but, owing to the martial spirit of the nation, and to the prospect of advancement, they have always more than their complement. The fusiliers are likewise without cantons; they get those men who are not sufficiently tall for the infantry and grenadiers. As the Prussian nobility is not over-favoured with rich estates, noblemen only are employed as officers in the infantry and heavy cavalry; but in the artillery and hussar regiments, plebeians of good education, or who have distinguished themselves by their good behaviour, are also advanced to officer's places. In general the young noblemen in Prussia enter the army at 12 or 13 years of age. They are standard or colour bearers, with the rank of free corporal only, for the space of three or four years, when they are made ensigns or cornets in rotation. There is an exception, however, in favour of those who are educated at the *Ecole Militaire*: they are always placed as officers immediately on leaving the academy.

The pay of the men in the infantry is about 7s. per month, and two pound of bread per day; in the cavalry about 10s. per month and bread. The subaltern officers in the infantry have about 1s. 6d. per day; but in time of war they generally dine at the table of the captain, or chief of the company in which they serve. As the annual income derived from a company consists in part of the pay of those men who are permitted to return to their homes after the reviews, it is very considerable in time of peace, not less than 3 or 400*l.* sterling per annum; but during war a captain's pay hardly amounts to 100*l.* Promotion in the Prussian army is as gradual and regular as in the English navy. Merit is seldom rewarded by any extraordinary advancement, except in very particular cases. The most common recompense is knighthood. There are at present no less than 450 officers in the Prussian army, who are knights of the military order *pour le mérite*: the insignia of which are a small enamelled star, suspended at a narrow white-edged black ribband worn about the neck. General officers are rewarded with the orders of the red and black eagle, the latter of which confers as distinguishing an honour as the order of the garter in England. Frederick the Great erected statues to the most eminent warriors of his time in a public square at Berlin.

The financial administration of Prussia is extremely simple. Every subject knows exactly how much, at what time, and where he has to pay his contribution. There are never any extraordinary taxes levied; the surplus of the annual revenue is amply sufficient to provide for uncommon exigencies, and to carry on a war of a few years. The only difference between the war and peace establishment is the greater consumption of men, the uninterrupted personal service of the conscripts, and the citizens performing military duty in the inland towns.

The police in general is good; the provisions for the poor are excellent; but the administration of justice, though much improved, is yet slow, and the benefits of a trial by jury are still unknown. Court martials, however, are conducted upon the same plan as in England, with this exception, that there is a judge advocate attached to each regiment, who is called *auditeur*.

The foreign affairs are managed by two of the ministers of state, and a certain number of counsellors of legation.

DAN. BOILEAU.

6, Upper Easton-street, Pimlico,
October 10, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a biographical account of the late Mr. Anstey, inserted in the Monthly Magazine for September 1805, it is mentioned (page 196) that the poem of the New Bath Guide "was, in a great measure, built upon Smollet's novel of Humphrey Clinker."

This is certainly a mistake; as may be easily proved by a reference to the first editions of those works, or to the Monthly or the Critical Review; which will shew, that the New Bath Guide was first published in 1766, and the novel of Humphrey Clinker no less than five years later, viz. in 1771.

Your known candour and love of justice will doubtless induce you, Sir, to take an early opportunity of rectifying a mis-statement, so injurious to the reputation of the late author of the New Bath Guide, the originality of which celebrated poem certainly constitutes one of its principal merits. Z.

August 11, 1806.

To

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS *on the* PRESENT STATE *of* SWITZERLAND, *addreſſed by a* TRAVELLER *in that* COUNTRY *to his* FRIEND *in* LONDON.

Lucerne, Sept. 25, 1805.

ON the morning of the 3d of September, 1798, three barges full of French troops were obſerved coming from Hergyſweil. They were repulſed with loſs by the batteries erected at Kerſitten. Schauenbourg then planted batteries againſt Stanzſtadt and Kerſitten; but the Underwaldeners blocked up the paſſage with poſts and the trunks of trees, ſome of which are ſtill ſtanding in the water. For ſeven ſucceſſive days the French made fruitleſs efforts to gain the oppoſite banks; but their numbers, however ſuperior, were always greatly diminiſhed without effecting their purpoſe In the mean time the people of Schwytz, who had been hitherto ſpectators of theſe events, felt themſelves animated by the ſame intrepid ardour, and expreſſed the wiſh to march to their aid, but were prevented by the Government, who occupied every paſs on the ſide of Underwalden. Notwithſtanding, two hundred volunteers got poſſeſſion of the great banners belonging to the canton, overpowered the ſentinels, and proceeded to Underwalden.

On the 9th, at five in the morning, the enemy renewed the attack with ſixteen thouſand men, at ſix different points, by land and by water. On the lake they had above thirty boats, ſeven or eight of which were ſunk by the artillery of the Underwaldeners.

The column coming from Hergyſwyl ſuffered conſiderably from the fire of the ſharp-ſhooters, and could not advance until another column, after having overpowered the ſmall party ſtationed by the paſs at Brunigg, were enabled to fall in the rear of the Underwaldeners occupying the bank of the lake, which they did not however effect before two in the afternoon. Near Winkelried, where the enemy had penetrated over the mountains called Ribenen, eighteen of the fineſt females died conteſting every inch of ground. A young girl, the moſt beautiful and athletic in Stanzthal, was violated by a party of ruffians, who left her apparently lifeleſs; but ſhe recovering ſoon after, ſnatched up her club, and killed ſome of her brutal raviſhers. The Underwaldeners, now reduced to the number of twelve hundred, and finding themſelves in danger of being ſurrounded, retreated to the mountains, over the bodies of their enemies, whom they ſlew in a treble proportion, and there maintained a poſition from whence they could not be diſlodged. In this retreat two hundred women, armed with pitchforks and clubs, preferring death to infamy, were all cut to pieces. The Schwitzers, after having performed wonders of valour in ſupport of the common cauſe, fought their way back to their homes, carrying with them their banners, for the preſervation of which four of them voluntarily ſacrificed their lives.

The French, who purchaſed this advantage with the loſs of ſix thouſand men, added cruelty to cowardice. They ſet dwelling-houſes and every thing deſtructible on fire. Flames, murder, and plunder, were to be ſeen on all ſides. The cries and lamentations of the living were mixed with the groans of the dying. The helpleſs and infirm, men, women, and children, were alike the victims of their ſavage fury. The cloſing day, which ſhould have terminated the butchery, was prolonged through the hours of the night by the flames of thoſe peaceful habitations where care had been hitherto unknown.

Impreſſed with veneration for theſe people, from the above circumſtances, related to me by a ſurvivor on the ſpot, I purſued my melancholy way into the canton of Underwalden, witneſſing every where ſome half-burnt dwelling, ſome forſaken and deſolate farm-yard, or ſome open ſpace ſtill covered with the aſhes of the materials there conſumed. From Stanzſtadt I proceeded to Rotyloch, where the fall of the Muhlbach, beyond the new paper-mill, affords an impreſſive ſpectacle. Here the French collected together, after the battle, their monſtrous number of dead whom they loſt at Rotzberg, and, filling the building with them, ſet it on fire. The miller, who had ſome days before ſaved his effects, and taken no part in the battle, has ſince found means of raiſing a new mill. In half an hour I reached Stanz from this place. On my way I reached the ruins of an old caſtle, and thoſe of Arnold von Winkelried's chapel, deſtroyed, alas! by the *friends of liberty*. It was in the very place where this ruinous chapel ſtands, that an Underwaldener related to me, how he and his countrymen, ſeeing the fate that awaited them, had devoted themſelves to death for their country. All were aſſembled by the alarm-bell, the thunder of the cannon, or the ſound

of the horn. The men came armed in rank and file: the women ſtood oppoſite to them with clubs, ſticks, and ſcythes. In the mean time the arrival of two hundred Schwitzers, who attached themſelves to their party, awakened univerſal joy. Silence being reſtored, the whole army joined in ſinging ſolemn hymns, men and women alternately.

The number of dwellings conſumed at Stanzſtadt, and in the diſtrict of Stanz, is reckoned at 688. Part are riſen again out of the aſhes; but every thing reminds me ſtill of thoſe unhappy days. At Stanz I was ſhewn the grave in the church-yard which holds the bodies of eighty women, children, and old men, who were murdered in the moment of their flying into the church to implore God's mercy; and on the altar the hole of the ball which killed the prieſt as he was officiating. In the open ſpace before the church ſtands Arnold Winkelried, on the pump, cut in ſtone. The ſword of this ſtatue was taken off, and his ſhield painted with the new Helvetic colours. A little farther on I perceived the ſhell of a houſe burnt down, belonging to a family of the name of Kayſer, who on the 10th of September, were all murdered, after the fury of the battle had ſubſided; and oppoſite to theſe walls I read, over the entrance into the church-yard, the words *Dominus videt* in large glittering letters. The Helvetic Directory had eſtabliſhed, in 1799, an inſtitution for the numerous orphans of the ſmaller cantons, which ſubſiſted only a year, and is remarkable as the place where Peſtalozzi commenced his new pedagogic inſtitution.

At Buochs, ſome miles from Stanz, I viſited the grave which holds the remains of the painter Wurſch, whoſe maſterpieces are ſtill to be admired in the abbey of Engelberg. He fell with his country in the eightieth year of his age. As profeſſor of the Academy of Painting at Beſançon, and hiſtoric painter, he deſerved well of the arts. This blind old man was ſitting at his door on the evening of the dreadful inroad. He thought to move the hearts of the ſoldiers by his venerable aſpect and gentle words; but ſome barbarians puſhed him into the houſe, where he periſhed in the flames. Painful, truly painful, is the reflection for the ſtranger, that the Swiſs themſelves were not only idle ſpectators, but active partakers and abettors in the defeat and calamities of the Underwaldeners. Many have indeed changed their tone, as you may ſuppoſe, not only in private, but in public. The well-known Bodmer, of Staffa, declared, in an open aſſembly of the Helvetic Senate, in 1800, that, "in the conteſt with the ſmaller cantons, ſome Swiſs, and even four of his ſons, had joined the French; but he ſhould wiſh to know which of the two had properly fought for their country?" A queſtion like this, from a man of Bodmer's character, and in ſuch a place, is equivalent to a ſarcaſtic confeſſion neatly levelled at the principles of his colleagues.

One of theſe modern Swiſs having met a worthy deſcendant of Winkelried's in the bloody and obſtinate conflict at Stanzſtadt, weltering in his blood, and covered with wounds, he was going to convey him to an hoſpital, but the other poſitively refuſed his aid. "How could you be ſo mad (ſaid the new Helvetian,) to think of reſiſtance with ſo ſmall a force? Who could have ever put that into your heads?" "Who, (returned the old Swiſs,) who but our good cauſe, Morgarten, and Sempach?" With theſe words he departed.

Bürdi of Emmaten had already received ſeveral mortal wounds, and was unable to riſe from the ground. He continued defending himſelf till his ſtrength totally deſerted him: he had been ſeen before contending with half a dozen of the enemy. A hoary old man, leaving his ſick bed, had his arms carried for him to the field, that he might die fighting.

At Buochs I embarked on the Lake of Lucerne for Altorf, by way of Fluelen. On traverſing the lake, I paſſed Gerſau, formerly the ſmalleſt republic in Europe, now united to Schwitz, and viſited Rutli, an humble cot, near a bubbling ſtream, in a meadow, where the firſt founders of Swiſs liberty ſwore to their confederacy, and where their degenerate ſons profaned its name by commemorating its deſtruction.

Not far from hence I deſcried the ſolitary chapel of Tell, built at the mouth of the lake, on the ſpot where he had the addreſs to caſt himſelf out of the boat during a ſtorm, and eſcape his enemies. It is worthy of note, that in this chapel, one of the few monuments that eſcaped the devaſtations of the ſoldiery, there are many painted figures, among whom Tell is repreſented in the national colours of Switzerland, green, red, and yellow; Geſsler and his ſatellites, on the other hand, in the foreign colours, red, blue, and white; a circumſtance that influenced

ced the minds of the Swiſs more than may at firſt be ſuppoſed.

Altorf, about half an hour's ride from Fluelen, was formerly a wealthy place, which owed its proſperity to the tranſit trade between Italy and Germany. It may at ſome more tranquil period recover its opulence; but it has ſuffered incalculable miſchiefs from the war, and ſtill more from a fire which conſumed upwards of 340 dwellings.

This fire aroſe moſt probably from accident, and was increaſed to that immenſe degree by a hurricane, which was ſo violent as to rend up trees by the roots, and carry away the roofs from the houſes. The cathedral, a ſpacious and fine building entirely of ſtone, was one of the firſt where the flames burſt out. The ſparks flew on its roof, which, according to the cuſtom of the country, conſiſting of ſhingles, was immediately ſet on fire. Theſe burning ſhingles were carried to a very great diſtance by the wind, and ſpread the fire over every quarter. The town-houſe, armoury, cuſtom-houſe, and every inn, experienced a ſimilar fate. The tower was alſo conſumed which had been built upon the ſpot where, 250 years after Tell's death, the lime-tree ſtood at which he ſhot the apple from his ſon's head.

To complete the calamity, the diſturbers of Europe penetrated into this country, and committed their uſual depredations. Many ſtores of wine that had eſcaped the fire, were wantonly emptied into the cellars and ſtreets. The French were ſucceeded by the Germans, and they by the Ruſſians. Strict as was the diſcipline of the latter, the troops were however obliged, for want of magazines and proviſions, to live at the expence of the citizens.

It was at Altorf where Suwarrow, on his paſſage over the Gothard, embraced the ſub-prefect, received the bleſſing of the miniſter, and gave his to the ſurrounding multitude. He made a ſpeech to the latter, calling on them to take up arms, and march with him againſt the French. A deep ſilence was the anſwer: for the weight of ſorrow and diſtreſs had fallen too heavily on the inhabitants, for them to take any particular intereſt in political concerns.

I cannot poſſibly coincide with thoſe who have ſtamped this commander with the appellations of *boaſter* and *ſavage*. To the great Catharine he had been repreſented in theſe colours; but one private converſation with him convinced her of his ſuperior qualities, and determined her in entruſting him with the command; by which choice the glory and fortune of her arms were not a little advanced. The ſoldiers, by whom he was revered, called him *General Forwards*, the higheſt compliment they could poſſibly pay him as a ſoldier, and amply warranted by his uninterrupted ſucceſſes in thirty different engagements. The veterans who fought under him hold his memory ſacred, and uncover their heads at the bare mention of his name,—an honourable teſtimony to his private character, and an ample confutation of the charges brought againſt him by his enemies. But he had eccentricities inſeparable from a great mind, and ſuch as were ill calculated to conciliate the affections of thoſe in higher life; for he was rigorous in the puniſhment of faults, and extended his indulgence to the common man rather than the ſuperior officer.

The cathedral and a third part of the houſes have been rebuilt, as alſo the town inn, the Black Lion, where travellers are well accommodated. In the Schächenbach, a turbulent ſtream which often breaks its bounds, and does much miſchief, William Tell is ſaid to have been drowned, while attempting to ſtem the raging tide. At Burglin I was ſhewn the ſpot where his houſe ſtood, as alſo the Burglin chapel, and the ruins of Geſsler's tower.

William Tell's laſt male deſcendant, John Martin Tell, died at Altorf in 1684, and Verona Tell, his laſt female offſpring, in 1720.

Inſtead of aſcending the Gothard this way, I preferred bending my courſe, through the diſtrict of An-der-Mat, into the country of the Griſons. This diſtrict was pillaged at different times, and loſt during the war two-thirds of its cattle, beſides ſixty-two hamlets demoliſhed, or ſtripped of their beams and poſts, which, to a land without wood, is an almoſt irreparable loſs. On entering the territory of the Griſons, I arrived at Diſſentis, which was reduced to aſhes by the French in 1799, in order to revenge the death of their comrades, who had been aſſaſſinated by the female inhabitants, while all the men capable of bearing arms were marching with a *levy-en-maſſe* from Ciamut, Trons, &c., againſt the intrenchments of the French at Reichenau and Coire. The rich collection of minerals made by Father Placidus à Specha,

and two precious MSS., kept in the library of the convent of Benedictines, were a prey to the flames.

At Trons, three hours walk from hence, the cascades which fall from the rocks precipitate likewise a great and beautiful variety of granites and green stones of different shades. At Trons is the finest view in the whole Grison League. At the entrance of the village I beheld the ancient and respectable oak under the shade of which Pierre de Putlingen, abbot of Dessentis, Jean Brun, Lord of Roetsuns, and the Count Jean de Sax, in 1424, formed the first confederacy, which insured the liberty of the whole Grison League. I arrived soon after at Reichenau, where two of Grubenmann's bridges formerly crossed the river, which were destroyed in the revolution. From Reichenau I took the diligence to Coire, the chief place in the Grison League, which has a chapel of St. Lucius, celebrated as a pilgrimage, and a considerable trade in dried fruits, periwinkles, and sour-krout. It was the innkeeper Mathis of Coire who constantly distinguished himself in the revolutionary war at the head of the peasants. Going from Coire to Glaris, I passed the village of Elm, remarkable for a round cavity pierced through the summit of the mountain Falzabar. On the 3d, 4th, and 5th of March, and 14th, 15th, and 16th of September, old style, the Sun passes behind this cavity, which appears to be about three feet in diameter, when seen from the village. On the 4th and 5th you see the disk of the Sun fully, which shines on the village-clock. You will easily conceive the elevation of this mountain, when I tell you, that the village of Elm, which is sheltered by it, is deprived in winter of the sight of the Sun for six weeks. In this village there was a young girl, who, in the revolutionary war, attacked two French cannons, that were dragging against her countrymen, and by that means gave them an opportunity of rallying.

Glaris was very populous before the revolution, and greatly concerned in the cotton-manufactory. Since the war, the resistance of the inhabitants, together with the stay and requisitions of the foreign troops, have diminished the population nearly one-third, and done infinite damage to their industry. It was to the canton of Glaris that a melancholy crowd of children and orphans fled from the scene of slaughter, to seek a home and a living. From the town of Glaris I made an excursion to Kloenthal, one of the most interesting vallies in Switzerland, and particularly so now, for having afforded a passage to the hardy Suwarrow on his adventurous march over the Alps, by ways hitherto inaccessible, which he and his army were obliged to pass without provisions, fighting and dragging their cannons.

I slept at Naefels, on my way to Einsiedeln. The fields of Naefels have immortalized the intrepidity and heroism of the Swiss, who performed prodigies of valour in the glorious battle of 1388, and that of 1798. The next morning I proceeded to Einsiedeln, whose abbey was the Loretto of Switzerland before the revolution. During the troubles both the town and the abbey experienced a double plunder. The monks fled to Suabia, the pilgrimage ceased, and with it vanished the trade that had supported the inhabitants. The whole place was converted into a scene of desolation and misery, and more than half the people would have perished with hunger had they not received charitable assistance from quarters more fortunate. The pilgrimage is recommencing as usual; the priests are returned; and the Image of the Virgin, that had fled, is now brought back, and again displayed for public veneration.

Leaving Einsiedeln, I ascended the mountain called the Schweizerhaken, which is a delightful walk to Schwitz, the famous place that gave its name to all Switzerland. Its armoury afforded a rich plunder to the French, and its neighbourhood, which is of considerable extent, suffered immensely, not by fire or plunder, (this latter misfortune having befallen only the house of Reding,) but by the stay of foreign troops from all nations. Endless requisitions, quartering and feeding of soldiers, could not fail exhausting a country producing little else than grass and hay, and importing its corn, wine, and even vegetables, from other parts. Yet they now begin to recover, and in some measure to forget their distresses.

It was at the opening into the Muttenthal, a valley not far from Schwitz, which was devastated and deluged with human blood, that the army of Suwarrow was on the point of frustrating the plan of Massena in two fierce engagements.

A little to the right of Schwitz I visited the Lake of Lowertz, situated amidst the mountains. The view of the two islands in the clear waters of the lake, and the solemn

solemn stillness of the surrounding scenery, combine with ancient romance to impart an awful grandeur to this retired spot. On the island of Schwanau, the largest of the two, are the ruins of an old castle belonging to a bailiff, who, amongst other excesses, stole a young girl from Art, and sacrificed her to his lust; after which, being pursued by the girl's brothers, he threw himself into the lake. The Schwytzers took the castle, and, destroying it all except one tower, built a hermitage in its place, which has scarcely ever wanted an inhabitant. The last hermit, an old man of eighty, died a short time before the revolution, and was buried in the chapel belonging to the hermitage. His successor was soon weary of seclusion, and entered again into the busy world. The French found the island uninhabited, and the chapel empty; but, fancying that great treasures were buried there, they dug up and turned every thing over and over, not even sparing the grave of the late hermit. Proving unsuccessful in their search, they were enraged at their disappointment, and destroyed whatever came in their way, dashing the pictures of the chapel in pieces, breaking open the hermitage, contaminating it with filth, and carrying away the cover from the single miserable mattress there remaining. The hermitage is now inhabited by a peasant, with his wife and two children, who, after having lost their house by fire, and all their effects by plunder, except one single bed, sought an asylum in this solitary abode.

The second island, which is still smaller, had, in like manner, its hermit's cell and its hermit, who has disappeared for some years. It was formerly a cliff without earth, that has been gradually converted, by art and labour, into a habitable spot, capable of bearing a vine and fruit-trees. It is at present in no better condition than Schwanau, having experienced similar depredations.

Here ended my excursion from Lucerne into the Alps. After having traversed for an hour the beautiful country leading from Schwitz to Brunnen, I embarked on the Lake of the Four Cantons for this city. This lake, nine leagues in length, and elevated 1320 feet above the sea, is stamped by nature with an aspect both sublime and terrific, that renders it at the same time picturesque and romantic. During the revolution its waters trembled with the thunder of the hostile cannon, its banks were illumined with the flames of conflagration, and its whole neighbourhood resounded with the cries and groans of the wretched inhabitants perishing from famine and the sword. Brunnen, where the three cantons of Schwitz, Uri, and Underwalden, formerly swore to a perpetual alliance, was twice pillaged, and the last time in a dreadful manner that beggars all description. R.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* WRITINGS *of* HISTORIANS *of all* AGES *and* COUNTRIES, *chiefly with a* VIEW *to the* ACCURACY *of their* MILITARY DESCRIPTIONS, *and their* KNOWLEDGE *of the* ART *of* WAR. *By* GENERAL ANDREOSSI.

ARRIAN has corrected many of Quintus Curtius's inaccuracies, and is much more perfect throughout his work, as his relations are founded on notes supplied him by the officers of Alexander. Indeed a careful perusal of this history will instruct the reader in his progress through Alexander's various stratagems of war. In a short address made by that hero to his army, he developes the whole plan of the conquest of Asia, founded on the most solid principles of genius and art. Indeed both of these writers present a model to the world of an accomplished soldier. Alexander subdued Greece by never deferring till the morrow what could be done to-day. His humanity towards his wounded followers, the economy of his table, and his munificence in rewarding merit, gained him the hearts of all around him. His passions never mastered his reason. The spirit of enterprize never robbed him of his prudence; while a steady and uniform attention to discipline enabled him to vanquish numbers. When he was weak, he left nothing to chance; when fortunate, he followed up his victory. After the battle of Issus he permits Darius to retreat; but so regulates his plans, that, on the succeeding battle of Arbella, the king is so hemmed in on every side, he is unable to make a single movement. Alexander removed the idle prepossessions which had previously disunited the countries he conquered; he respected their customs, and united them in the tenderest bonds of friendship. Even the mother and the wives of a great monarch, as well as tributary nations, wept on the death of the hero who had dethroned their sovereign. Arrian has abridged the Greek tactics with more merit than is usually ascribed to him; and although the subject has appeared in

many different translations, yet his work has the advantage of possessing all the essential, without the superfluous, definitions of the military phrases then in use, thereby giving a facility to the understanding of other historians. Towards the close will be found a most excellent Treatise on the discipline of the cavalry, concluding with an accurate and descriptive relation of the art of war, according to the ancients.

Appian has written a detached History of the Roman wars; those of the Africans, Syrians, Parthians, Spaniards, Mithridates, and Hannibal: five volumes on the civil wars, and some few fragments, are still in existence. In the History of Mithridates, that monarch is represented with a superior genius, yet causing revolt in towns, rebellion in empires, and vainly attempting, all his lifetime, to introduce discipline in his army. The plan of his march to join the army of Sertorius is introduced, a plan which the Barbarians, many centuries after, adopted when invading the Roman empire. Appian accompanies Pompey in his wonderful passage across the Alps into Spain, which he penetrated, having previously passed with him over the Pyrennean mountains to engage Sertorius, an officer remarkable for the fertility of his invention, and prompt genius in surprising his enemy. This march of the Roman armies through naturally opposing countries, and an inclement atmosphere, gives infinite interest to the perusal of Appian; but he is wanting in precision when he confounds the ordinances of the phalanx with the regulations of the legion. Military historians employ technical terms to illustrate the grand manœuvres of an army; but others, who, like Appian, do not possess that advantage, are constrained to resort to the substitution of what they conceive to be equivalent terms, and often involve the subject in mystery.

Flavius Josephus, a Jewish General, who fought against the Romans, and afterwards became the intimate friend of Vespasian and of Titus, has compiled the History of the war which terminated the political existence of his nation, and of the memorable siege of Jerusalem, which latter history affords us more real information on the Roman tactics than any other extant. His elegant description of Vespasian's march through Galilee serves as an eternal monument of the Romans' military skill in efforts of that nature. Its resemblance to the marches described by Polybius is a certain proof of the attachment of the Romans to pursue the footsteps of their ancestors.

Tacitus pourtrays, in colours equally dazzling and appropriate, the various objects of his history. He insinuates himself into the hearts of mankind, probes vice to the quick, holds up the mirror to virtue, and concentrates the features of many ages within the miniature of a few years. The man who is called upon by his country to command his fellow-soldiers, whose conduct is to influence the fate of his country, will acquire every source of experience by studying Tacitus.

Plutarch may be said, in his Lives, to introduce into your presence the great characters whom he assembles. He compares their actions with their motives, their successes with their means, their errors with their extenuation of them, and Justice gives the verdict. Morality is finely blended with history in Plutarch. He associates you with his heroes, and frequently, by a single trait, reveals the secret spring of an individual's conduct, or the destiny of a whole nation. Plutarch, who was an imitator of Titus Livius, increases his own faults on military discussions, by engrafting those of the Latin historian on them.

Suetonius makes no remarks either on the genius, the ambition, or the politics, of the Cæsars. He merely gives their private history. But in so doing he delivers his sentiments with all the unbiassed freedom of a republican tribune of the people.

Cornelius Nepos writes with equal elegance and correctness; but he has omitted those leading features which characterize men of celebrity. It is more a summary than a history of great actions, interspersed with many very able observations.

Abridgements are well calculated to gratify the taste and to excite the curiosity of youth, by awakening their minds to new ideas, which they afterwards frequently pursue with avidity; and, at a more advanced age, such works assist the memory, and recal almost forgotten events.

Velleius Paterculus is unrivalled in this kind of writing. His Greek and Roman History contains many original anecdotes; and his deductions are so short and natural, that they elucidate without dwelling on events.

Florus has also the faculty of reducing

cing a large volume to a few pages, without depriving the hiſtory of its intereſt. Bolton has ſaid of Florus, that the literary world would experience a more ſevere loſs in the privation of his abridgements, than in crowds of folio volumes.

Eutropius was another who poſſeſſed the art of compreſſing objects and deſcribing characters. He has compiled a very brief Chronological Table of the principal occurrences, civil and military, which had taken place from the foundation of the Roman empire to the reign of the Emperor Valens, whoſe hiſtoriographer he was. Paulus Diacomes of Aquileia wrote a Continuation of Eutropius.

Four volumes by Frontinus, on the ſtratagems of war, are compoſed on an excellent plan. Each book is divided into chapters, forming, ſucceſſively, an entire new ſyſtem, extracted from the experimental diſcoveries of the moſt experienced Generals then known.

Vegetius has left us a military treatiſe, founded on the Memoirs of Cato, Celſus, Trajan, Adrian, and Frontinus, of all whom, except the latter, no veſtige remains. Vegetius was a civilian, ignorant of military terms, and conſtantly perplexes his reader by confounding the old with the exiſting diſcipline, as well as that which he ſuppoſes may in future be adopted. His ſtyle is tinctured with the prevailing diſorder of the times, and often becomes tedious in the extreme. No writer perhaps ever had ſo many commentators.

The Roman Republic exacted from their Generals and Conſuls written memorials, to be addreſſed to the Senate, declaratory of their operations. Theſe official reports were depoſited in the archives of the empire, and afterwards entruſted to perſons high in the offices of the ſtate, who formed them into hiſtories. Scylla, Lucullus, Julius Cæſar, were the narrators of their own exploits. According to the form of ancient government, power was maintained by the graces of perſuaſion as effectually as it now is by the awe of authority. A great orator and a great man were ſynonymous. Hiſtory, therefore, came from the hands of ſuch writers with every impreſſion of dignity. Eloquence was the moſt important of all ancient ſtudies, becauſe no public ſituation could be held, unſupported by the ſubtleties of public declamation. Hence thoſe lengthened harangues which we meet with in hiſtory, and condemn, without reflecting on the difference between ancient manners and education and our own. We alſo find with ſurprize that political economy forms no part of their ſtate plans, though it is with us an object of the firſt conſideration, and purſued with unceaſing induſtry. This ſpecies of philoſophy, ſo prominent in European annals, was altogether unknown to the ancients; but it has, ſince the fall of the Roman Empire, been gradually diſſeminated in the world through ſucceeding centuries. On military tactics, however, they have been abundantly explanatory. Yet it muſt be confeſſed, that, a laple of ſo many ages conſidered, and ſo many eventful revolutions, added to the great change time has made in our cuſtoms and ideas, a ſort of confuſion ariſes in our minds when we peruſe theſe details, and our judgment heſitates when it ought to be ſatisfied.

The Greeks have ſtill added to our embarraſſment, by a jealous anxiety to preſerve their language from what they termed foreign barbariſms. Their ſtyle is elegant, and calculated to pleaſe the ear, but it puzzles the underſtanding. They have given to the Roman tactics all thoſe terms by which they diſtinguiſhed their own, although their forms differed very materially—[*To be continued in our next.*]

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY *of* ASTRONOMY *for* 1805, *by* JEROME DE LALANDE.

THE meteorology of this year has been extraordinary on account of the variations of temperature. It froze in the month of March, in June, and in September. On the 17th and 18th of December the cold was ſo intenſe as to freeze the Seine at Paris, and on the 31ſt we had the temperature of ſpring.

At eight o'clock in the evening of the 7th of December the heat was ſo exceſſive at Baſle, that you would have imagined yourſelf at the mouth of a furnace; and this laſted for three hours.

On the 13th of December there was a hurricane, which deſtroyed a great number of ſhips.

Perhaps the *Auroræ Boreales*, which are ſo nearly related to electricity, and are continual in the regions of the north, may occaſion the ſtorms which determine the winds, and contribute to theſe inconceivable variations of the ſeaſons in the countries of Europe.

A phenomenon occurred this year which furniſhed me with occaſion of accounting for hurricanes. On the 4th of July there was at Belfort one of thoſe extraordinary

extraordinary hurricanes which are fortunately rare in Europe, which root up trees and unroof houſes. Heretofore it appeared to me to be almoſt impoſſible to diſcover the cauſe of them; but my journey to Lyons furniſhed me with an idea which may probably be correct. M. Molet, an able profeſſor of natural philoſophy, found in his notes that there was thunder on the above-mentioned day at Lyons. As I paſſed through Sens I ſaw M. Soulas, who informed me that the wind had changed from north to ſouth. From the public journals I learn that a violent ſtorm happened the ſame day at London. Here was then, as I conceive, a maſs of electrical clouds, one hundred myriametres in extent, whoſe detonation produced an immenſe vacuum, that might have obliged the air to ruſh along with violence to fill up this vacuum. Of this I had a confirmation on the 11th of January, 1806. Extraordinary thunder at Breſt, Rouen, Chartres, and Ypres, produced tempeſts and hurricanes which demoliſhed chimnies at Bourdeaux, Beſançon, Nancy, and Dijon. Violent claps of thunder are rare at that ſeaſon; but the ſouth wind had occaſioned heat; the air was rainy, the clouds low, and capable of drawing ſparks from the earth over a ſpace of ſixty myriametres. There were even ſome ſymptoms of earthquake.

The hurricanes of the Iſle of France and of America, which are much more violent, would juſtify the ſuppoſition of ſtormy maſſes of far greater extent; to which may likewiſe be added waterſpouts and ſub-marine eruptions.

M. Fiot, Inſpector-General of Salubrity, has ſent me the reſult of the heights of the river obſerved daily during the year 13. The mean ſtate of the river for this year is 1.35 on the ſtandard of the bridge of La Tournelle, inſtead of 1.24, as I found the average of eighteen years, from 1777 to 1794; therefore the year 13 has been conſidered as a rainy year. Some years, however, it has been 1.73, as in 1737; but in others, on the contrary, only 0.59, as in 1803.

This height is relative to the low waters 1719; but the river has ſometimes been lower by ſeveral centimetres.

The Academy of Turin has publiſhed its Memoirs for 1804 and 1805, in which there is a new barometer by M. Vaſſali Eandi, with altitudes meaſured in Piedmont.

M. Beraud, who for thirty years has made an immenſe number of meteorological obſervations in Piedmont, and who ſtill continues to do ſo, notwithſtanding his advanced age, has ſent us thoſe for the year 1805.

Meteorology and navigation can alike lay claim to a Memoir by M. Biot, who, by means of an internal loadſtone, accounts for all the declinations and inclinations of the needle, obſerved by M. Humboldt during his voyages and travels.

An extract from an unpubliſhed Memoir by Tobias Mayer has been tranſmitted to me by his ſon. It contains an hypotheſis for explaining the inclinations and declinations obſerved. He ſuppoſes that, in the interior of the earth, there is a very ſmall loadſtone with two poles, the centre of which is one-ſeventh of the radius diſtant from the earth, and removes from it annually $\frac{1}{1000}$.

M. Azuni has publiſhed a Diſſertation on the Origin of the Mariner's Compaſs, to prove that the French were the firſt that made uſe of it. It was known in France in the 12th century by the name of *marinière*, and was employed during the reign of St. Louis. Gioia of Amalfi, to whom the invention is aſcribed, did not live till about the year 1300. The flower-de-luce has been employed in the compaſſes of every country. I had already remarked, in my Abridgement of Navigation, that Father Ximenes, a celebrated Italian aſtronomer, had proved the priority of the French.

Meſſrs. Arnold and Earnſhaw, Engliſh watchmakers, on the 7th of June, 1804, preſented to the Board of Longitude at London their eſcapements for time-keepers, chronometers, or marine-watches, and they have been made public by the Board. That invented by M. Breguet at Paris is deſcribed in the volume of the Hiſtory of Mathematics by Montucla, in which I have given the Hiſtory of Machines.

Nautical aſtronomy has been enriched with an important work intitled A Complete Collection of Tables for Navigation, by M. de Mendoza, a Spaniſh officer long reſident in England. It forms a quarto volume of 727 pages, and comprizes all the tables neceſſary for correcting altitudes and diſtances by the moſt ſimple method that has yet been diſcovered, being reduced to the addition of three numbers which are found in theſe tables. It further comprehends the logarithms, the ſemi-diurnal arcs, the amplitudes, a very ample Table of the longitudes and latitudes of different places,

places, and in general every information that is wanted at ſea. With the addition of the Horary Tables, which I publiſhed at great length in my Abridgement of Navigation in 1793, the mariner will want no other aſſiſtance to find out where he is in any part of the world. Theſe Tables render the calculations ſo eaſy, that navigators would be much to blame not to adopt this method of finding the longitudes. M de Mendoza is at preſent engaged upon a more complete Treatiſe on nautical aſtronomy.

M. Luyando has publiſhed at Madrid twenty-three Charts, on which may be found, by the compaſſes, the ſides or the angles of a ſpherical triangle, within a few minutes, and the correction of the diſtances obſerved at ſea, within a few ſeconds. Theſe charts, as well as thoſe of Mr. Margetts, of London, may be extremely uſeful to thoſe navigators who diſlike the trouble of calculation. Thoſe of M. Luyando are the cheapeſt, but the method of proceeding with them is rather more difficult.

M. Duval Le Roi has publiſhed at Breſt Elements of Navigation, which are worthy of that able profeſſor.

M. Dupaquit has publiſhed a new Theory of the Flux and Reflux of the Sea. I did my utmoſt to diſſuade him from it, but my efforts were unavailing. I ſay thus much of it only to prevent the public from being diſappointed.

The obſervations on the tides have been continued in various ports; at St. Maloes by M. le Cerf; at Oſtend by M. Porquet; at Sables d'Olonne by M. Depoge.

The tide at Breſt, at the ſpring equinox, having taken place with an eaſt wind, I requeſted obſervations on the ſubject, from which I find that it did not exceed the ordinary tide. This, in my opinion, confirms the ſyſtem which I have maintained in my Treatiſe on the flux and reflux of the ſea, that, if the equinoctial tides are the higheſt, it is the wind that produces this effect.

Geography has been enriched with ſeveral important works. A French tranſlation of Hearn's Voyage, from 1769 to 1772, to the north-weſt part of Hudſon's Bay, has been publiſhed, in two volumes octavo, by Gilbert. He traverſed from Churchill River, which diſcharges itſelf into the Bay, up to the 72d degree of latitude, and a breadth of 100 myriametres; and viſited the country of the Eſquimaux, who inhabit the country adjacent to Copper River. The charts of North America were conſiderably changed by this voyage. The communication with the ſea, about which ſo much has been ſaid, appears to be more and more problematical.

Captain Kruſenſtern, commanding two Ruſſian ſhips, with which he has circumnavigated the globe, arrived at Kamtſchatka on the 8th of Auguſt, 1804, after having doubled Cape Horn, and touching at the Marqueſas and at the Sandwich Iſlands. He purpoſes to viſit China and Japan. The narrative of this voyage will be highly intereſting, and will do honour to the Academy of St. Peterſburg, at whoſe requeſt it was undertaken.

In the twenty-eighth Number of the Annals of the National Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory, for February, 1805, we find that Captain Lewis is about to trace the Miſſouri up to its ſource. He will then ſeek the neareſt river ſituated to the weſt, and will deſcend it to the Pacific Ocean. This expedition, conſiſting of twelve perſons, will probably return in a few months. Mr. Jefferſon, the Preſident, intends to ſend others for the purpoſe of viſiting other rivers which are utterly unknown.

On the 6th of February Mungo Park ſailed from Portſmouth on his return to the interior of Africa, to which he has already made ſuch a curious expedition.

Lieutenant Ohlſen is engaged in preparing a Map of Iceland. He mentions a ſpring of boiling water at Stort, which firſt made its appearance in 1784. The ſtream of water which it projects riſes to the height of three hundred feet. This proves that there is a great quantity of water in the interior of the earth, and ſupports the hypotheſis by which I have accounted for the reduction of the waters that covered our mountains, and which, in my opinion, retired into its interior cavities.

M. Schubert, an able aſtronomer of Peterſburg, ſet out for China with the Ruſſian embaſſy. He gave us reaſon to hope for uſeful obſervations on the geography of Aſia. We have been informed that the embaſſy has arrived on the frontiers; but of 600 myriametres, it had only 130 to go; but the Chineſe refuſing to receive ſuch a numerous retinue, M. Schubert is returning to the North: his journey will ſtill be uſeful.

M. Portalis, the Miniſter *des Cultes*, being deſirous of ſending miſſionaries to China, has made arrangements with M.

Brunet, fuperior of St. Lazarus. He hopes to fet out this year, and an able aftronomer is already preparing his inftruments. The manufcripts relative to China, collected by M. Bertin, are in the poffeffion of a fecretary, who has offered to difpofe of them to government. M. Billien and M. Alaric, in the foreign miffions, have been in China, and underftand the Chinefe language; fo that we have not loft all hope of feeing this branch of our knowledge again come into favour in France.

Additions are likewife making to the geography of Europe. M. Benzenberg writes to me from Duffeldorf, that the King of Bavaria has ordered plans of the duchy of Berg to be taken on a very large fcale.

M. Henry has returned from Alface; he is prevented by the war from going to Spain to continue the meridian. He will either refume his triangles for his degrees of longitude, or will continue his triangles of Helvetia.

M. Hennet, Imperial Commiffary for the regiftry of lands, has publifhed a Collection of Laws and Decrees, Inftructions, Writs, and Decifions, in two volumes octavo. A third will be publifhed in 1806. In every part of France they are actively engaged in taking plans.

The principal geometrician of the regiftry of the department of Aveyron, and the learned profeffor of Rhodes, M. Tedenat, are engaged in rectifying the principal points of the map with a circle of eight inches, made by Meffrs. Becker and Michel, which is capable of giving a precifion of two feconds in the angles.

Till this complete and circumftantial defcription of France fhall appear, Prudhomme has publifhed A Geographical, Statiftical, Hiftorical, and Political, Dictionary of France; containing a Defcription of its Cities, Villages, Hiftory, Population, Mineralogy, Hydrography, Commerce, Natural and Artificial Productions, Ancient and Modern Government, Civil, Military, and Eccleftaftical Inftitutions, and a Dictionary of the Colonies, with a general Map, &c., five thick volumes quarto. He has been engaged for fifteen years on this great work, which has coft him great pains and expence. Several men of letters have cooperated in it; thefe he refufes to name, but the authors appear worthy of being known. Expilly's Dictionary, in fix folio volumes, was not finifhed: I requefted feveral times that it might be completed; but this will now fupply the deficiency.

Since it is neceffary that our Hiftory of Aftronomy fhould always conclude with a recital of our loffes, I fhall begin with M. Ratte, who long conferred honour, as an aftronomer, on the Academy of Montpellier.

Etienne Hyacinte de Ratte, fon of Jean Pierre de Ratte, and of Gillette de Flaugergues, was born at Montpellier the firft of September, 1722. His love of the fciences, and particularly of mathematics, was manifefted at an early age. He had maffers of every kind, ftudied the fciences with ardour, and the extent and variety of his attainments aftonifhed all well-informed people, who were then very numerous at Montpellier. The Royal Society of Sciences, eftablifhed in 1706 in that town, was defirous of receiving fuch a hopeful youth into the number of its members; and notwithftanding the rule that none fhould be admitted under the age of twenty, letters of difpenfation were given him in 1741. The next year he was appointed perpetual fecretary, the functions of which office he never ceafed to perform with credit till the diffolution of the Royal Society of Montpellier. In 1766 and 1778 he publifhed volumes under the title of *Memoires*, afterwards under that of *Affemblées*, *Bulletins*. His Eulogies on Plantade, Clapiés, Lapeyronie, Venel, Lafoffe, Pitot, Sauvage, Linnæus, Leroy, Lamure, &c., difplay his extenfive knowledge and his talent for compofition.

He likewife wrote feveral mathematical and phyfical Memoirs, on whirlwinds, fluids, aloes, fome of which are printed in the Collections of the Royal Society; and he furnifhed the articles *Froid*, *Glace*, *Gelée*, &c., for the *Encyclopédie*.

The celebrated prediction of Halley relative to the return of the comet of 1682, which he had fixed for 1757 or 1758, at that time engaged the attention not only of aftronomers, but likewife of other fcientific men. M. de Ratte was curious to participate in the difcovery of this comet, and at this period commenced his predilection for aftronomy. He was one of the firft that difcovered and obferved it, upon its exit from the Sun's rays. Thefe obfervations delighted him, and he never afterwards failed to obferve all comets that were at all remarkable. He likewife obferved the transit of Venus over the Sun in 1761. The obfervations he made on it at Montpel-

lier.

lier were among the moft complete, and became the bafis of many calculations relative to the parallax of the Sun which M. de Ratte undertook. He afterwards made many obfervations on the tranfits of Mercury over the Sun, on Eclipfes of the Sun and Moon, on the Satellites of Jupiter, and on the occultations of the Stars, the greateft part of which have not been publifhed. He directed towards the ftudy of aftronomy the genius of M. Poitevin, who ftill fuccefsfully devotes himfelf to that fcience, and whofe obfervations have been feveral times reprinted. He deeply regretted that the Obfervatory of Montpellier was not placed in a ftate of conftant activity by the eftablifhment of a regular aftronomer.

M. de Ratte, fen., having died in 1770, dean of the counfellors of the *Cour des Aides* of Montpellier, the wifhes of his family and of the public induced his fon to undertake the duties of that office, which he difcharged in the moft diftinguifhed manner till the fuppreffion of that court. He was often their organ on important occafions and in difficult times, and this occafioned him to be confined in 1793.

At the conclufion of the reign of terror, the members of the ancient Royal Society, who had had the good fortune to efcape profcription, conceived the defign of reviving the inftitution under the name of the Society of Sciences and Belles-Lettres. This plan fucceeded; the fociety was formed; and M. de Ratte was at firft appointed fecretary, and foon became its prefident. It has already given to the public two volumes of its Memoirs, under the title of *Bulletins,* which contain intereffing obfervations and refearches. There is a Difcourfe by M. de Ratte in the Bulletin of the 3d of May, 1804, which evinces that his zeal was not damped by age.

M. de Ratte was elected a non-refident affociate of the National Inftitute, and afterwards appointed a member of the Legion of Honour.

He enjoyed perfect health during the whole courfe of his life, but of late years he was afflicted with a retention of urine, the attacks of which became more frequent and more painful; but the habit he had of fuffering without complaining, and his natural good-humour, caufed thofe who faw him to forget that he was ill. He was at the Academy on the 24th of June, 1805, and it was not till the day preceding his death that he was thought to be in danger. He expired the 15th of Auguft, aged eighty-three years.

M. de Ratte was fhort of ftature; he had a pleafing and intelligent phyfiognomy; his converfation was lively and agreeable; he never contradicted, and conftantly reduced himfelf to a level with thofe to whom he was fpeaking. His modefty and fimplicity were extreme, and people were furprifed to find in a man of confummate knowledge of every kind the frankneſs and fimplicity of a child. His memory was prodigious. He was never married; and by his death is extinguifhed the houfe of Ratte, eftablifhed in Languedoc as far back as 1433, and originally from Bologna in Italy. This family was diftinguifhed as early as 1125, by the talents and virtues of Hubert de Ratte, Cardinal and Archbifhop of Pifa, and by the military achievements of John de Ratte, Count of Caferta, in the kingdom of Naples.

The aftronomical obfervations of M. de Ratte were collected by his nephew M. de Flaugergues, of Viviers. M. Poitevin, Secretary of the Academy, and himfelf an aftronomer, publifhed his Eulogy at greater length at Montpellier, in 32 pages, 4to.

We have likewife loft M. Romme, the fkilful profeffor of navigation at Rochefort. He was engaged with me in aftronomical operations in his youth. I procured him a fituation at Rochefort, and he made numerous obfervations.

In 1771 he publifhed a Method of Determining the Longitude at Sea; and in 1800, a Model of Calculation for Finding the Longitude and Latitude at Sea, imagining that he had difcovered an inconvenience in Borda's method in certain cafes. M. Delambre, in the *Connoiffance des Temps* for the year 12, page 263, has demonftrated that various authors have actually been miftaken in fuppofing that the fum of the two heights and the diftance exceeds 180°, but that this could not poffibly be the cafe.

In 1786 Romme publifhed the Art of Maſting; in 1781 that of Sail-Making; and in 1787 the Art of Navigation, or General Principles and Precepts on the Art of Building, Working, and Managing Ships, a work highly efteemed by navigators.

He compofed feveral other works which Barois, fen., was on the point of printing in 1793. I was particularly defirous of having the Tables of the Winds, Tides, and Currents, in all the Seas of

the Globe, which recently appeared in two volumes octavo. In 1796 he ſent me curious Obſervations on the tides of la Charente, which are attended with ſingular circumſtances that I purpoſe to publiſh in a ſecond edition of my Treatiſe on the Flux and Reflux of the Sea.

In 1787 he made experiments on the reſiſtance of water, which are ſtill much wanted by architects. I gave the reſults of them in Montucla's Hiſtory of Mathematics, vol. iv., p. 454, from the Report of the Commiſſioners of the Academy. He publiſhed a Nautical Vocabulary, French and Engliſh; and no perſon perhaps ever devoted himſelf more uſefully and more invariably to that great art of navigation which is the principal ſource of the proſperity and of the grandeur of ſtates.

He was brother to the deputy who obliged me, in 1793, to prepare the Republican Calendar, and who periſhed during the troubles of the Revolution the 17th of June, 1795. The latter had been governor to the Ruſſian Count Stroganoff, who reſided for a long time at Paris.

On the 9th of September we loſt M. Dulague, the able profeſſor of navigation at Rouen, born at Dieppe the 26th of December, 1729, the author of numerous works and obſervations.

M. Leſage, who died at Geneva, made celeſtial phyſics the object of his ſtudy. An Account of his life has been written by Pierre Prevoſt. His Newtonian Lucretius, on the cauſe of univerſal gravity, is a curious work, which I have mentioned in my Aſtronomy, art. 3530.

Victor Comeiras, deceaſed in the month of October, publiſhed the Hiſtory of Ancient Aſtronomy by Bailly, in 2 vols. 8vo., and very commendably fixed the price of that work within the reach of the majority of readers.

M. Arago, Secretary to the Obſervatory, devotes himſelf entirely to aſtronomy, and affords us new hopes of retrieving our loſſes.

Iſaac Lalande, the third of the name, has begun to direct his attention to aſtronomy. He makes calculations and obſervations. The firſt eclipſe which he calculated enabled us to detect an error of a quarter of an hour in the calculation of the next eclipſe. I gave him at the font the name of Iſaac, that Iſaac Newton might be his true patron, and might be ever preſent to his memory.

M. Conté, who died the 6th of December, aged 50, was not profeſſedly an aſtronomer; but his labours for the improvement of aëroſtatics juſtify the mention of his loſs, which muſt be ſeverely felt by the arts and ſciences, that is, by mankind.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *made during a* TOUR *through the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.—NO. XI.

ALTHOUGH I fear the ſnail-like pace with which I proceed on my journey may have tired ſome of your readers, yet I am ſo diſſatisfied with moſt of the accounts publiſhed in Great Britain relative to the United States, I ſhall continue my minute relations.

Until the peace concluded by General Wayne in the year 1795, the Alleghany river was the boundary between the United States and various tribes of Indians, whoſe former hoſtilities had been marked by that violence and outrage which ever attends ſavage warfare. But in that year they ceded to the United States all the country eaſt of the Cayahoga river, at whoſe mouth is ſituate the ſite of the future city of Cleveland; from thence, by a line drawn between that river and the Tuſcama branch of the Muſkingum, and from thence to Fort Lawrence, the line now proceeds weſterly to the portage between the Miami of the lake and the river of the ſame name, which enters the Ohio; from thence extending to Fort Recovery, (where the Indians defeated General Sinclair,) on a branch of the Wabaſh; and finally proceeds S.W. in a direct line to the Ohio, oppoſite Kentucky river.*—The Indians alſo ceded to the citizens of the United States the important privileges of croſſing all the rivers on the other ſide of the Cayahoga which empty into Lake Erie, and the uſe of all the harbours on the borders thereof. For theſe conſiderations the United States gave to the different tribes 20,000 dollars, and ſettled 9,000 dollars to be paid to themſelves and their deſcendants annually for ever.

It was on the morning of the 29th of April that we croſſed the Alleghany river in a ferry-boat, and entered a country which ten years back was an entire wilderneſs. Here I expected to find that ſort of ſociety which has been ſo amuſingly detailed by writers, and that, if the

* This extenſive tract is accurately laid down in Mr. Bradley's Map of the United States.

firſt

firſt claſs of ſettlers had retreated a few miles, at leaſt nothing better than the ſecond could be expected. Your readers will better appreciate that ſociety hereafter. The firſt houſe we came to was built by the proprietor of the ferry, and is an exceeding good and convenient brick houſe. This perſon, when the country belonged to the Indians, formed with them a very advantageous connection, and at the treaty they inſiſted upon putting this man in poſſeſſion of one hundred acres of very fine land on the borders of the river, and the right of the ferry. This gift, then very valuable, every day becomes more ſo, and promiſes to his deſcendants an immenſe income.

In purſuing our route to Beevor-Town, we preferred, for the ſake of the proſpects, the road which winds along the Ohio. This beautiful river is edged by lofty cliffs, the upper rocks of which appear evidently water-worn. Indeed the whole country exhibits ſtrong marks of having once been covered with water. Along the road were ſome precipices, which are hazardous, and over which were a horſe to ſtumble, himſelf and rider would probably be daſhed to pieces. In paſſing one of them, a circumſtance occurred that gave me ſome unpleaſant ſenſations, for while all my care ſeemed neceſſary to prevent my horſe from ſtumbling, in the air I obſerved, and making a circuit directly over my head, a crow with a ſnake in his mouth. Although reflection might have convinced me how ſmall the hazard was that this animal ſhould let looſe its prey, and that it ſhould fall directly on my head, I acknowledge my apprehenſions divided my attention between the rocks beneath my feet and the ſnake above my head, and I was well pleaſed when the bird perched upon a tree, laid the ſnake on one of its branches, and proceeded to devour him.

About half a mile below the junction of the rivers Alleghany and Monongahela, and in about the center of the Ohio, commences a beautiful iſland, which belongs to General Neville. It is about nine miles long, and which, as it becomes broader as you deſcend, divides the river into two unequal ſtreams. It is certainly a beautiful place, but no advantage to Pittſburgh, as ſand-bars extend from the iſland along the channel, which frequently render the paſſage of ſhips of burthen difficult. This diſadvantage is injurious to the ſhip-builders in Pittſburgh, and gives Beevor-Town a preference, which, though but twenty-eight miles lower down the ſtream, can frequently ſend veſſels to ſea which cannot paſs the bar above it. An inſtance of this kind we ſaw on our return. A veſſel of about 300 tons burthen, built by Mr. Lord, was launched from Pittſburgh in May, ſtruck on the ſand as it deſcended the Ohio, and had no proſpect of getting off until the fall. Indeed Mr. Lord was ſo ſenſible of this diſadvantage, that he told me he regretted not having fixed himſelf at Beevor.

On this day's journey I firſt ſaw the ſugar maple-tree, a tree which, like the beech, never grows but on the richeſt lands. It is generally tall and beautiful, extending its branches in every direction, and forming a luxuriant ſhade in hot weather. The firſt ſugar-orchard is about nine miles from Pittſburgh. By orchard is here meant a tract of country naturally covered with theſe trees. At the foot of each was a rudely-formed trough to receive the ſap, in the ſeaſon of its aſcent, from a round hole in the tree, about three feet from the ground. This hole was generally looſely filled with a piece of wood rounded for that purpoſe; but this was ſo careleſsly performed, that many of the trees were dying in conſequence of the ſap conſtantly oozing therefrom. Each tree averages an annual profit to its poſſeſſor of about 33 cents; yet theſe valuable gifts of nature are miſerably neglected. The ſap, when boiled, makes a valuable ſugar, which ſells at 12½ cents. per pound.

The ſides of the road were every where covered with wild-grapes, currants, and gooſeberries, as well as with a profuſion of elegant flowers, which the cultured parterres of European elegance do not equal. I regret my inability to deſcribe the Flora of Weſtern America; its beauties deſerve the attention of the naturaliſt; and ſome future Smith will probably, ere long, be uſefully employed in marking the qualities of her botanic varieties.

The land on this ſide the Alleghany ſells for ten dollars the acre; or renters hire it at one-third of the produce.—Twenty-ſeven acres, in the year 1801, yielded eight hundred buſhels of maize; and thirty buſhels of wheat is conſidered as an average crop per acre, though the ſtumps are no where out of the ground. The ſhumach is here a conſiderable tree, and riſes at leaſt twenty feet from the ſurface.

About twelve miles on the road to Beevor

Beevor we ſtopped at a very neat little houſe, with a pleaſant garden and graſs-fields adjoining, romantically placed on banks of the Ohio, where we expected to have procured at leaſt a chicken for dinner; but the man, whoſe name was White, was unfortunately from home, and his wife, who merited richly the epithets of kind and obliging, could only entertain us with the converſation of herſelf and daughters, and gratify our appetites with milk, honey, butter, Johnny cake,* and maple ſugar; the latter article, being new to me, I conſidered as very pleaſant, even as a delicacy. This lady, by birth of London, and poſſeſſed of manners which ſeemed to ſay ſhe had once mingled in the poliſhed world, told her hiſtory with a degree of myſtery which ſeemed to confirm that ſuſpicion.

Being reſted, amuſed, and having ourſelves taken good care of our horſes, we proceeded for Beevor, and followed the meandering Ohio for about ſix miles, through a rich country, and on a ſmooth and even terrace, twenty feet wide. We then left the margin of the river, and continued for eight miles to travel about a mile therefrom, and through an inferior ſoil. Surrounded on every ſide by girdled trees, we were overtaken by a hurricane, which ſomewhat alarmed us, leſt the trees, which, from the force of the wind, cracked and bent above our heads, ſhould fall thereon. Having eſcaped this danger, we again found ourſelves on the banks of the river, and travelled along its ſide until we reached Beevor Creek, near to where it empties itſelf into the Ohio, after having been navigable for above one hundred miles, through an immenſely rich country. We croſſed this river, or, as it is called, creek, about half a mile above its mouth, where it was at that time about one hundred and fifty feet wide, and twenty deep. Here Beevor ought to have been fixed, inſtead of which it is placed on an eminence about a mile below the mouth of the Creek, where it commands a fine view both up and down the Ohio. I remain, Sir, &c.,

R. DINMORE.

Alexandria, May 22, 1806.

* Johnny cake is bread made of Indian meal, mingled with water, and baked on a board before a quick fire. Being thus eaſily and rapidly made, it was ſuppoſed well calculated for the ſupport of travellers. Hence it was called journey-cake, from which its preſent name is a corruption.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ENQUIRER.

No. XX.

What are the ultimate Proſpects of the Fine-Arts in England?

"If it be a ſin to covet honour, I am the moſt offending ſoul alive.—SHAKSP. *Hen.* V.

AN opinion has of late been very juſtly admitted, of the dangerous tendency of Criticiſm when directed to the weakneſſes incident to the opening career of talents. To this ſentiment every man will readily ſubſcribe, who has witneſſed the ſtruggles of an ingenuous mind in the firſt development of its powers; its keen ſenſibility, ſo quickly rouſed and wounded by coldneſs or cenſure; its ſtrong internal diſcernment of native obſtacles; its conviction of defects, perhaps unconquerable; its momentary dejection under diſappointed effort; its anguiſh from defeated reſolution and blighted hope. In ſuch a ſtate of feelings, it may well be aſked, what advantage can be derived from the reproofs of criticiſm? What can be their reſult but the addition of weight impoſed on a ſpirit already bowed under its load, and humbler than the moſt humiliating enemy or rival could deſire? It is true that criticiſm, were criticiſm always what it ought to be, —were it, in fact, really criticiſm, may, at leſs agitated moments, produce effects of the higheſt beneficial conſequence; but where ſhall we look for the friendly hand ſtretched out at the impulſe of pure benevolence to adminiſter this ſalutary though poignant draught?

CRITICISM—remember it, ye hourly, daily, bidual, tridual, weekly, monthly, annual, perpetual, carpers and cavillers! —is the *art of diſcriminating*; of diſtinguiſhing what is eſſentially excellent in every object from its attendant defects, and elucidating, with equal force of judgment, the merits and the faults. But, unfortunately, the diſcovery of the latter is eaſier than of the former. It requires leſs pains of inveſtigation: faults are obvious, and merits lie too often hid amidſt them. It alſo requires leſs capacity of obſervation:—the capacity of the fault-finder needs only to be adequate to the faults it detects; the capacity of the diſcoverer of eſſential beauties muſt be little ſhort of the power of producing the beauties themſelves.

But, although this doctrine, for the ſake as well of humanity as of ſocial improvement, can never be too largely allowed,

lowed, nor too ſtrongly inculcated, it can by no means be conſidered as extending to the excluſion or prohibition of an Inquirer into the general progreſs of thoſe arts themſelves, whoſe individual paths are thus woefully planted with thorns, to wound the ſole of the adventurer in the race of genius.

There is, at the preſent moment, a conſiderable deſire excited in the minds of us Engliſhmen, reſpecting the progreſs of the fine-arts amongſt us, and particularly of painting and ſculpture. We can be well contented that Frenchmen ſhall bear away the palm in dancing, that Italians ſhall ſing, that Germans ſhall compoſe; but we are reſtleſsly, nay ſomewhat intolerantly, anxious that our own painters ſhould hold an excluſive eminence in the general and extenſive competition of the modern day.

Without acceding to the partialities of thoſe who are immediately intereſted in the competition, the ſpeculative Enquirer is led by temper, and an habitual train of thought, to caſt his glance forward beyond the actual ſcene, and to endeavour to explore the final point of eminence which a particular nation is likely to attain in the courſe of ſo ardent a purſuit. He longs to penetrate the veil of futurity, and to deſcry what luminaries of genius will reflect their rays on his country in the proceſs of centuries; he pants to anticipate the fragrant ſweets of honours which ſhall bloom to enrich his native ſoil when he ſhall lie mixed with its duſt.

The late Mr. Barry, whoſe ſingularities made him no leſs an object of notice than his numerous merits, has ſtarted a doubt whether the time had not actually paſſed by, in which the Engliſh Nation would have been capable of entering the path of excellence in the art of painting. He conſidered our taſte as in a ſtate of premature degeneracy, as corrupt and vitiated without having been regulated or refined. The age, he ſaid, was frivolous and frothy; and how ſhall Genius avoid the influence of the atmoſphere which it inhales? This aſſertion, it is to be feared, was not devoid of truth; but an Enquirer, who wiſhes to be led to a comprehenſive view of the progreſſive powers of the arts in his own country, and to inveſtigate the primary and permanent cauſes of their ſucceſs or failure, will perhaps regret that Mr. Barry examined the ſubject only ſuperficially, and that he had not treated it, at leaſt, more diſpaſſionately.

The great and truly adequate objects of our reſearch (which that able painter and ſcholar poſſeſſed ample faculties to elucidate,) are, firſt, the ſpecies and degree of talents uſually or probably to be found among our native artiſts; the methods of ſtudy adopted generally by them, or the *School* of Engliſh Painting; and, laſtly, the degree in which it is probable that the ſpirit of our political conſtitution, and the nature of our habitual opinions, will ever combine with our native talents for the arts, to aid the formation of artiſts, and effect the ultimate perfection of art.

Of the natural powers of our countrymen in the field of painting and ſculpture, little queſtion can be made. In the liſt of our deceaſed artiſts, of whom we may be now allowed to form an impartial judgment, the various merits of Thornhill, Hogarth, Reynolds, Scott, Wilſon, Gainſborough, Morland, and Barry; of Bacon, Banks, and Proctor; preſent ſufficient examples to authorize the national claim to a wreath amidſt the candidates for graphic honours and the meed of ſculpture. The hope of every excellence that depends on individual talent, juſtly ariſes in our breaſts. Nor are the general exertions of our living artiſts derogatory to ſuch a hope.—"In the raſh and illiberal declamations of Winkelman againſt our country, (ſays an amiable and erudite author) he has received the chaſtiſement of (Engliſh) Genius, which has avenged itſelf by its triumph, in performing what the bigotted antiquary declared it never could perform."

The merits of our living artiſts, and the tendency of the methods of ſtudy purſued by them, ſhall be made the ſubjects of a future inquiry. The ſpecies of painting alſo in which the Engliſh are moſt likely to excel, involving a ſeparate queſtion, ſhall be reſerved for another place.

The moſt arduous and important point of the preſent ſubject of inquiry reſpects the tendency, or, as it may be called, the *genius*, of our political eſtabliſhments; our prejudices; our habitual appreciations of utility and glory. It is requiſite to inquire at what point of communication there is a probability that the intereſts of the arts may ſo infuſe and blend themſelves into thoſe of the ſtate, that they ſhall be entitled to thrive and grow up together with them; in ſhort, in what manner the arts may ever hope to become neceſſary, either to the well-being, the happineſs, or the honour, of the people at large. Without this ſource of ſupport,

ſupport, the triumph of talent is a bubble, which quickly diſſolves in air: individual genius may render its favoured art the meteor of a moment, but will never enable it to ſhed a permanent luſtre over our land.

Previous therefore to any deciſion on the ultimate point and expectation of the arts in England, and as a leading ſtep to the ſolution of the queſtion, let it be allowable to admit as an axiom, that, from the relative political ſituation of this and other European ſtates, the grand ſtamen of our national importance, as long as we remain in our meridian of glory, is and muſt be COMMERCE;—whence it follows, that whatever in this country can annex its ſucceſs to the ſucceſs of commerce, will riſe with little effort, and without chance of failure, to its higheſt point of elevation; but that whatever is to derive its proſperity or exaltation from other ſources, will incur great riſks, and will need very extraordinary exertions for its ſupport.

Under this ſtatement the proſpect of the Arts in England is inauſpicious as to the facility of their riſing to eminence. Accumulation of wealth, improvement of manufactures, and cultivation of ſuch of the ſciences as are uſeful and applicable to the neceſſary purpoſes of life, are all immediately conſequent on commerce, becauſe wealth, manufactures, and inventions ſubſervient to daily wants, will always find an extenſive welcome among the various inhabitants of the globe. But little or nothing of theſe is inherent in the characteriſtic nature of the fine-arts. Wealth is ſo far from being neceſſarily connected with their eſſential progreſs, that it may rather be regarded as their bane and poiſon. The ſame ſun that inflames and ſwells the mine, will not fertilize the ſoil of the arts. Their plants wither on the banks of Pactolus. To ſpeak without a metaphor,—if the deſire of money be the ſole motive of the painter's induſtry, it is a motive at variance with, and counteracting his improvement in, art. It tends to make him haſty in his labours, lightly ſatisfied with his own work, and, in ſhort, occupying his mind with an object ſeparate and diſtinct from his art.

In the improvement of manufactures the arts have indeed ſome concern; but it is a concern which is confined wholly to their inferior departments. Our earthen-wares, our tapeſtries, our pattern-papers, our furniture in all its various articles, aſſume more elegant and taſteful forms under the reign of the fine-arts; and in theſe departments, therefore, as attached to commerce, the arts in England may be expected to flouriſh (as they actually do,) with the appearance of ſpontaneous advance. Herein they become uſeful, if not to the neceſſities, at leaſt to the luxuries, of life, on which an enlarged commerce chiefly depends. But in the higher ſpheres of the arts the caſe is totally different. They there greatly augment the pleaſures, but add nothing to the poſitive uſes, of our ſocial exiſtence.

To the laſt point, viz., the cultivation of ſuch ſciences as adminiſter aid to the neceſſities of life, the arts cannot contribute in any material degree. Still leſs can they aſpire to form pretenſions of a ſimilar nature, unleſs perhaps on ſome ſingular occaſions, not deſerving a place in the general account. The arts are the earlieſt and lateſt produce of human aggregation. In a *barbarous* ſtate of ſociety their rude and unmodified language may explain the common wants, and precede the uſe of more intricate ſymbols of expreſſion:—in a *poliſhed* ſtate, their refined delights are the autumnal offſpring of eaſe and mental cultivation. Social improvement is a Dædalean texture, woven by the gradual advance of human ingenuity. Neceſſity, mutual accommodation, and induſtry, faſten the firſt threads, and ſpread the expanſive web around mankind: ſcience corrects, reforms, and ſtrengthens it. At the point at which *their* labours ceaſe, thoſe of the polite arts commence. The variegated hues, the ſplendors of ornament, which embelliſh the toils of neceſſity, and give to utility the airy charms of grace and fancy,—theſe are the works of taſte.

Any attempt therefore to connect the progreſs of the arts with the commerce of England, is ſo far likely to prove abortive, as it will be productive of excellence in the inferior departments alone of art, and has a tendency to be deſtructive of its higher modes of cultivation. It is requiſite, nevertheleſs, to conſider that there is one deſcription of artiſts who will not readily be brought to aſſent to this propoſition, namely, the engravers, who aſſert, with great truth, that a very advantageous branch of commerce has been for many years carried on in prints exported from this country to the Continent, and who thence, with the ſtricteſt propriety, infer, that, the finer and more excellent the works of the Engliſh paint-

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ers are proved to be, the greater will be the commercial result of the labour of the engraver. But these assertions, just as they certainly are, by no means tend to weaken the arguments urged above, because although prints from fine works will be certain of finding a sale, and the sale will probably be in proportion to the excellence of the works offered to the view of the purchaser, it yet remains equally true, that if the desire of the gain likely to arise from such sale be the motive for painting the works, it is an inconsistent and derogatory motive, and will impede, instead of promoting, the progress of the painter towards supreme excellence in his profession.

Where then, it may be asked, shall we find a scope for the ambition at present awakened in the arts? What hopes may be entertained that they will ever attain to final excellence in a country where they are necessarily unconnected with its general and principal source of prosperity and influence?

The answer is as obvious as the means are difficult.

If the channel of commerce be shut to the progress of the arts, they must open their passage through the more arduous but more congenial paths of rank and honours. Their advancement must be derived from the attention of the state to raise the exercise and employment of their higher branches to their just degree of consideration, and to exempt the artist employed in those branches from the necessity of becoming rich.

The latter will readily be allowed to be the more difficult point. Every artist may be expected to plead the necessity of becoming rich in a country where so many abound in riches; he will find it necessary to his support, to his comforts, to his public estimation—every one but the real artist of genius, the candidate for immortality. *Him* it is in the power of the state to place beyond the reach of this imaginary necessity, by exemptions and honours.

Let us first inquire what has been in England the conduct of our late political governors in respect to the promotion of the arts. Has it laid open any path to the career of the arts, and has it tended to produce or provide this requisite situation of an artist? Unfortunately, it must be acknowledged that the reverse has been hitherto the case. The painters, as a body of men, are said to have shewn a laudable zeal for the elevation of the arts in our country. They are said to have made repeated proposals to the State for the execution of plans connected with the highest improvement of art. Have these plans been accepted and encouraged? Have they not been laid aside in silence, or rejected? Did the late great financial Minister ever discover the smallest sensibility, or display the smallest marks of favour, towards the arts? Alas! he seemed scarcely to know that they existed under his administration, unless when he included their products in a tax. Even the Royal Academy of Somerset House pays at this moment the ordinary assessments of *House and Windows*;—but this a slight grievance; the impost is defrayed by the united labours of the incorporated artists in the annual Exhibitions.

These are questions of the highest interest to the public: they are interesting to the fame, to the rank, to the estimation of England. Should the arts continue destitute of the favour of the State, there is little chance that they can ever reach any very considerable point of eminence amongst us. If they can neither be united with the commerce nor with the honours of the country, adieu to the advance of English art! But far be it from Englishmen to sit inert and silent, and behold the clouds of despair involve any part of their prospects! The road in which painting may hope to advance, by being connected with the honours of England, is long and spacious, and its examination shall therefore form the next portion of our subsequent inquiries into the progress of the arts.

The contest of fame is of too great importance among men to be neglected. It is esteemed so, even when the palm is stained with blood, and gathered by the hand of devastation;—What then, when it crowns the triumph of intellect and taste?

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ABSTRACT *of the* BANKRUPT LAW *of the* CITY *of* HAMBURG. *By* P. A. NEMNICH, L.L.D., *of* HAMBURG.

THE extensive commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Hamburg makes the knowledge of the bankrupt law of that city particularly interesting to the British merchant, especially as it differs in so many points not only from the English statutes, but from the principles of the Roman law, which prevails in most of the other countries of

Europe. The Britiſh merchant frequently finds himſelf at a loſs what meaſures to take when unfortunately he has to do with a ſuſpicious debtor or bankrupt reſiding in Hamburg. It is not ſeldom it happens that queſtions relative to ſuch caſes muſt be ſent thither in order to get them reſolved by ſome lawyer.

During my ſtay in the United Kingdoms of Great Britain, I have been favoured with ſo much valuable information from intelligent merchants, that I flatter myſelf with the thought of ſhewing them a kind of acknowledgment, by communicating a ſhort account of the Hamburg bankrupt-law, particularly of what may be uſeful to an Engliſh merchant.

About the middle of the eighteenth century, when the trade of the city of Hamburg was very conſiderably increaſing, it was found neceſſary to eſtabliſh a new code of bankrupt-laws, which ſhould ſuperſede thoſe then in uſe, taken principally from the Roman law. In the year 1753 the law reſpecting bankrupts (*Falliten Ordnung,*) now in force was confirmed by the Senate and citizens.

All change of the debtor's property is ſtopped from the moment the commiſſion is opened. The management of the eſtate is entruſted to aſſignees, under the authority of two commiſſioners choſen from the body of the Senate, and a ſworn actuary takes minutes of their proceedings. The aſſignees collect and claſſify the property of the bankrupt, and make the dividends in proper time.

It is a point of the greateſt importance to the creditors to aſcertain the very moment when the diminution of the property of the debtor is beginning, in order to prevent partial payments and fraudulent conveyances, to the injury of the creditors; or, in other words, it is of the utmoſt conſequence that no delay takes place in opening the commiſſion. With this view the law has inveſted the creditor with certain rights for the purpoſe of forcing a debtor to a declaration of his inſolvency, and to compel him to make a ſurrender of his property.

A perſon abroad who had ſent off goods, may, by virtue of the 25th article of the Hamburg Bankrupt-law, ſtop ſuch goods *in tranſitu*, on hearing of the conſignee's actual or apparent inſolvency. He has only to ſend the ſecond bills of lading to one of his correſpondents, or give him written inſtructions to ſtop the goods, either of which will have the preference to the firſt bill of lading in the hands of the debtor. The captain or maſter of the veſſel is obliged to deliver the goods according to ſuch ſecond bill of lading or written inſtructions; but the correſpondent muſt take care that the debtor does not get the ſtart of him. However averſe the law may be to deem any individual inſolvent, yet eaſy it is for a creditor to treat him as ſuch. He can, by the means already mentioned, prevent the delivery of goods not only in caſes where the conſignee may have refuſed to honour his draft, but even if he ſhould only have heard of his inſolvency. It is however of importance to obſerve, that this can only be done whilſt the firſt bill of lading is ſtill in the hands of the conſignee; becauſe in Hamburg a bill of lading, being conſidered as a repreſentative of the goods themſelves may be alienated, or lodged as a ſecurity.

Any creditor has the power, where there are proofs of actual inſolvency, (or of acts of bankruptcy,) to demand the immediate opening of a commiſſion. However, in order that the public declaration of inſolvency may not altogether depend upon the diſcretion of either the creditor or the magiſtrate, the law has, in article 1, defined what ſhall be conſidered an act of bankruptcy (*Anzeige der Inſolventz*).

If after ſentence is paſſed in a court of juſtice for the payment of a debt, a perſon has no moveables or effects to diſcharge it; or if, in conſequence of ſuch default, the creditor obtains from the court an order of arreſt (*Freizettel*) againſt him; or if at the time a debt is ſued for at law, the debtor ſhould make conveyances, or conceal any of his effects; or if a perſon ſuffers a bill upon him to be proteſted for non-payment; or if he privately calls his creditors together for the purpoſe of compounding with them; each of theſe acts legally conſtitutes an act of bankruptcy. Any other circumſtances which may appear to be acts of bankruptcy, reſt with the Judge for his deciſion thereon.

It ſeldom happens that a debtor is called upon by his creditors to declare himſelf inſolvent, as this is commonly done by himſelf in a petition to the Senate, praying them to open a commiſſion. Until this has been done, the debtor has, during the ſtate of his actual inſolvency, full power to do as he pleaſes, as well with his own property as with what he is entruſted with. He can prefer one creditor to another, make payments in part,

part, or deliver goods in payment or as security. All this is legal in Hamburg, and cannot afterwards be claimed, unless the demand on the debtor was not a *bona fide* just one. Should this prove to have been the case, or that more has been paid than was actually due from the debtor, it then becomes a fraudulent transaction, and the effects fraudulently conveyed, or what was overpaid, may be recovered again by the whole body of the creditors.

That goods which have been deposited with the bankrupt are looked upon as his own property, and even may be placed as security in another's hands, arises from our common principle in trade, that goods found in the possession of any one are presumed to be his own. It was, according to this principle the duty of the third person to take care that he was placing his goods in the hands of an honest man, and if he has been deceived, he must suffer for his credulity. The principle of the Roman law, that a man may take his goods out of the hands of a third possessor, is inimical to the said established principle of trade.

On the second day after the formal declaration of insolvency, a meeting of the local creditors, as well as the attornies for those abroad, as far as they are known, bill-holders included, is called, in order to choose assignees. Any creditor or attorney, although he did not receive a regular summons for that purpose, may attend the meeting, and enter his claims.

The assignees are chosen from the body of the creditors by a majority of votes. The right of having one or more votes depends upon the amount claimed, and no creditor has any vote whose debt is under the amount of one hundred marks. Only two assignees are commonly chosen; but should it be the wish of a considerable number of the creditors, three are nominated. This most generally happens when the two first chosen appear to be friends of the bankrupt. An assignee must be a citizen of Hamburg. Citizens of Hamburg holding powers for creditors abroad, are however eligible. A bookkeeper being appointed by the assignees, both the one and the other are obliged to take an oath before the magistrate that they will faithfully discharge the duties of their office.

One of the first things the assignees are to do is to acquaint the bankrupt's correspondents abroad of their appointment under the commission, and more particularly to request those that have not yet appointed an attorney to do it without delay.

In order that the appointment of the commission may come to the knowledge of such creditors as might have been overlooked or omitted by the bankrupt, an advertisement is inserted in the different newspapers by order of the magistrate; but as this advertisement or proclamation concerns only such as are yet unknown, none of the creditors already known to the assignees need repeat entering his claims.

The bankrupt having been sworn to the fair discovery or disclosure of all his effects, the assignees proceed to make an arrangement of his estate, separate from it what does not belong to it, and on the other hand collect in what appertains unto it, liquidate the different claims, divide the creditors into proper classes, and finally make a dividend of the produce of the estate in hand.

All goods left in commission to the debtor are separated as not belonging to the general mass, and claimed according to the 26th article of the Hamburg Bankrupt-law.

Any creditor residing in Hamburg who has not above fourteen days before the commission is opened sold goods or effects either on condition of immediate payment or upon credit, may claim and recover those goods. The creditor abroad, in lieu of possessing this right, has that which has already been mentioned of stopping the delivery of his goods and of placing them in other hands. But if such goods are actually delivered to the bankrupt before the commission is opened, they cannot be claimed and separated from the general mass, although it should appear that they have not been paid for, and even when they are found still untouched in the bankrupt's possession. No goods however which arrive after the opening of the commission, and have not been paid for, can be converted to the benefit of the whole body of creditors; and in case such goods are not immediately claimed by some friend of the consigner, the assignees take care of them, and keep them at the disposal of the proprietor.

Those who have sold bills to the bankrupt not above eight days before his failure, may claim the bills, or value received for them, in case one or the other is found in the bankrupt's possession.

The wife claims her marriage-portion within five years after the marriage, if it is proved her husband was already indebted at the time of marriage. If this cannot be proved, the wife has no claim.

Creditors of the following deſcription are ſeparated from the general maſs, and pay themſelves.

Thoſe who hold a pawn may pay themſelves in full from what is in their hands. To ſuch as have claims only hypothecated or ſecured upon moveables, a larger rate of dividend is indeed allowed than to the common claſs of book-creditors, but they are not entitled to have their hypothecary ſecurity ſatisfied either ſeparate or in full.

This however takes place in caſes of mortgages legally entered on the public regiſter. The mortgagee enjoys the benefit of being ſeparated from the body of creditors: the landed property mortgaged is put up to ſale, and the mortgagee is paid the whole of his principal, and two years arrears of intereſt. If any ſurplus remains, it goes to the general maſs.

Set-offs are admitted in caſes either when the creditor has an account with the bankrupt, or when he is in poſſeſſion of effects belonging to him, and on which he has not the right of pledge abovementioned. In the firſt inſtance he has the *jus compenſationis*, and in the latter the *jus retentionis*, which both he executes in the ſame full manner as if he were in poſſeſſion of the right of pledge. This right to pay one's ſelf from goods in hand is however liable to be abuſed; and frauds are but too often practiſed by perſons who are indebted to the bankrupt's eſtate procuring an aſſignment of the claims of creditors who ought only to receive a dividend out of the general maſs.

Beſides the right which the aſſignees poſſeſs to collect all that belongs to the bankrupt's eſtate previous to his failure, they are likewiſe entitled to ſuch property as he may incidentally acquire by legacies or ſucceſſion. Nevertheleſs, if he has any children, he may for their benefit refuſe to be an heir.

Legacies and other caſual fortunes left to the wife of the bankrupt remain her own property, and cannot be touched by the aſſignees, if ſhe has not been able to eſtabliſh her right as before-mentioned of claiming her marriage-portion.

The relations of the bankrupt can exclude him from all ſucceſſion, and make his children or next of kin their heirs. This is called *Exheredatio bona mente facta.*

The liquidation of the demands upon the bankrupt's eſtate is not confined to any fixed period: it muſt however be done as ſoon as poſſible. The liquidated claims are admitted without any further difficulty. Diſputed claims are cleared, if poſſible, by compoſition, and require at moſt, a confirmation by oath. But if they cannot be ſettled in this way, then the creditor either is ſummoned by the aſſignees in order to eſtabliſh his demand, or he calls upon the aſſignees to acknowledge the ſame: whereupon the admiſſibility or inadmiſſibility of the claim is decided by a ſentence of the Court.

The general maſs having been conſtituted, the aſſignees next proceed to the claſſification of the creditors.

From the firſt money coming into the common fund privileged creditors are paid in full. Amongſt theſe are included arrears of taxes not exceeding two years, ſervants' and journeymens' wages, all demands for freight and general average.

With reſpect to the remainder of the bankrupt's eſtate, the other creditors are arranged in three claſſes, and take their dividends in the proportion of 2, 3, and 4. Creditors who have no pledges in hand, or to whom no landed property is mortgaged by regiſtering it in the public books, but are only provided with a general hypotheque, or have a tacit pawn allowed by the law, are divided into two claſſes. The firſt claſs of theſe hypothecary creditors receives half as much as the ſecond, and therefore in the proportion of 2 to 3, as mentioned.

The third claſs, called book-creditors, receives one-half leſs than thoſe of the ſecond claſs.

The dividend which the general maſs is able to pay is made known to the creditors in a meeting at which two members of the Senate preſide. Here the aſſignees give an account of their proceedings, and here it is the proper place where creditors may cenſure their behaviour, and call them to account.

In general, the aſſignees muſt conduct themſelves in ſuch manner that in no caſe they act or do any thing which is not ſtrictly according to law. They are rather obliged, in every dubious caſe of conſequence, to conſult the whole body of creditors, by calling them before the commiſſioners. This eſpecially becomes of the utmoſt importance in caſes where

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the assignees are about to compound debts due to the general mass. It would open a way to many abuses if just claims might be given up, or partial favour shewn to fraudulent debtors, without asking the advice of the creditors. At all such meetings whatever is decided by a majority of votes becomes an absolute rule.

Besides the above, the assignees are obliged, according to law, to give every three months an account to the creditors of their proceedings relative to the general mass.

The assignees are finally obliged to give an account of the conduct of the bankrupt, and of the causes of his failure, which report is referred to the consideration of the Senate, who decide what punishment he shall suffer, if any. The law divides bankrupts into three classes, the unfortunate, the inconsiderate, and the fraudulent. With one of these qualifications the name of the bankrupt is posted up at the Exchange for a fortnight, mentioning at the same time how much per cent. he has paid. The careless bankrupt is sometimes punished with imprisonment, but the fraudulent always.

The assignees are freed from their responsibility by a decree of the Senate; and as a recompence for their trouble they are allowed two per cent. on the dividends.

In Hamburg the creditors enjoy a particular right, called the right of after-claiming their former demands. It is not suffered that a bankrupt, who has been freed from his debts, should enjoy a larger income than is required for the decent support of himself and family, till he has paid his debts in full. The law therefore obliges the bankrupt who again acquires property to make an additional payment to his creditors. If the debtor does not remember this his duty, the creditors have a right to admonish him by summons before a magistrate, where they can not only put a limit to his superfluous expenditure, but also force him to the payment of a sum according to his circumstances, which sum is proportionably divided among the creditors. This demand cannot however be made upon the bankrupt until five years after his having received his certificate; and it then depends upon his own declaration on oath, whether, after maintaining himself and family, he has it in his power to make any payment to his creditors, and how much. Every five years the bankrupt may be again called upon to make this declaration. A bankrupt, however, whom the magistrate has declared unfortunate, or whose hypothecary creditors have received 80 per cent., and the book-creditors 40 per cent., is wholly free from such after-demands. The reason of this indulgence is, to encourage debtors, for the greater benefit of their creditors, not to delay their petition for a commission whenever they find their affairs deranged and their property declining.

More particulars may be found in a very valuable work intitled *Erläuterung der Hamburgischen Falliten-Ordnung, von Theodor Hasche, L.L.D.* Hamburg, printed for Hoffman and Perthes, 1797-1805, 3 vols. 8vo.

Total amount of the failures (petty ones not included,) in Hamburg from 1798 to 1804.

		B. M.
1798	about	4,645,454
1799	- - -	37,625,442
1800	- - -	3,859,000
1801	- - -	5,359,785
1802	- - -	6,163,600
1803	- - -	5,181,177
1804	- - -	5,248,996
1805	- - -	7,406,683

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXPERIMENTS *on the* RESPIRATION *of* VEGETABLES.

DELAMETHERIE demonstrated, in 1788, in a work on the different kinds of air, borrowed chiefly from Priestley, that vegetables respire in the same manner as animals. These experiments he afterwards confirmed, in an essay intitled Considerations on the Nature of Organized Bodies; since which he has been engaged in making additional researches into the nature of the *tracheæ*, or air-vessels, of vegetables.

He formerly agreed in opinion with other authors, that these vessels were distributed in the fibrous and ligneous parts of the plants; but he is now fully convinced, from recent experiments, that they are not to be found in the former, or fibrous part.

If we break (says he, when treating on this subject,) a young branch with care, we readily perceive the tracheæ, or air-vessels. They may be likewise seen on bending a leaf, and breaking the rib half through, which forms a continuation of the petiole; but it is somewhat difficult to

to determine the precise situation of these tracheæ. In order to accomplish this, it is necessary to select vegetables whose pith is very abundant; such, for example, as the elder.

1. I took, at the end of spring, new shoots of the elder, and divided them nearly half through the middle with a pen-knife, and afterwards bent them back, in such a manner as not wholly to separate the two extremities. In this situation numerous tracheæ are readily discernible between the medulla and the wood.

This medullary part of the shoot, which is replete with a very abundant greenish juice, may justly be compared to the inner substance of some fruits, such as an apple, pear, peach, &c. But in proportion to the augmentation of the shoot, this juice becomes less in quantity, and towards the end of summer it is so much diminished, as scarcely to tinge the pith, which at this period is almost completely white.

2. After dividing with care all the ligneous parts of a young branch of elder, in the medulla of which the greenish juice was no longer visible, I plainly perceived the tracheæ forming a zone round the medullary substance, and, on gently separating the two extremities, I beheld the elongation of the air-vessels, or tracheæ.

3. I split one of the elder branches employed in the preceding experiment, and raised the medullary part with caution; the tracheæ had not been divided, and were perceived adhering to the ligneous part contiguous to the medulla, forming a concentric stratum. They were divided into small fasciculi, to the number of thirty or forty, all in contact with each other. In order to examine them accurately, it is necessary to employ a microscope.

Each of these fasciculi may be about a fourth of a line in diameter, and contains a great number of air-vessels, or tracheæ. These combined tracheæ form a kind of sheath, which surrounds the pith on every side.

4. On raising the pith from this branch of elder, I could readily distinguish a great number of reddish vessels, forming in general a concentric zone. They are situated within the medulla, at the distance of nearly a quarter of a line from the wood. When these red vessels are detached from the pith, and viewed with a microscope, they appear semi-transparent, and composed, like the lymphatic vessels in animals, of conglobate masses. They completely differ from the tracheæ, or air-vessels: and it appears highly probable, that, through them, a circulation is carried on in the medullary substance, in like manner as in fruits.

From these observations it should seem that the tracheæ are neither situated in the ligneous nor medullary substance, but that they form an intermediate layer between the two, so as to serve as a kind of sheath or covering to the pith in the elder, &c.

It is extremely probable that they accompany the elongations of the medulla into the woody substance, as far as the bark itself, for plants appear to inspire and expire through every part of their surface. From analogy we are also led to conclude that the same organization takes place in all vegetables.

The inferences deducible from these observations are, that the tracheæ serve the purpose of respiratory organs in vegetables, whilst the circulation is carried on through the red vessels

Atmospheric air is absorbed or inhaled by the leaves, and the whole surface of vegetables. Plants placed under glasses closed by mercury absorb air. This air is afterwards expelled or expired by the same organs, for it may be seen to escape from the leaves placed in water, and exposed to the influence of the sun.

Hence it should seem, that the air inspired by the surface of the vegetable penetrates into the tracheæ, by which it is carried into every part of the medullary substance. This air communicates with the large succiferous vessels, chiefly with the veins, thus vivifying and oxygenizing the whole mass of fluids.

Tracheæ, or air-vessels, are distributed through every part of the body of insects, and serve to circulate the air which vivifies and oxygenizes all their fluids; and from the above experiments it has been rendered sufficiently evident that a similar mechanism prevails throughout the vegetable kingdom.

From this similarity of organization, similar diseases frequently prevail in animals and vegetables.

The importance of this truth, now so universally acknowledged, has induced the Academy of Wilna to propose the following question:—"*What is the Cause of the Diseases of Vegetables?*"

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* FRENCH SCHOOL *of the* ARTS *at* ROME.

THE Academy of France at Rome, which, under the auſpices of the French Government, and the indefatigable zeal of its preſent director M. Suvée, had been re-eſtabliſhed in the Corſo Palace, has ſince been transferred to the beautiful palace of Villa Medicis, which the French Government obtained from the King of Etruria, and will aſſume the appellation of the French School of Fine Arts at Rome. By his exertions M. Suvée has prepared convenient accommodations for five ſtudents of architecture, five of painting, one of engraving on copper, one of engraving on ſtone, and eſpecially cameos, and one of muſical compoſition. Theſe ſtudents, after having gained the principal prizes at Paris, go to Rome to finiſh their ſtudies, and there find all poſſible means of facilitating their progreſs.

In the old Gallery of the palace, which before contained a beautiful collection, M. Suvée has placed caſts of the fineſt ſtatues, buſts, vaſes, baſſo-relievos, ornaments, and fragments, the originals of which in marble are preſerved in the *Muſeo Pio Clementino*, in the Capitoline Muſeum, and in different palaces at Rome, at Florence, and in France. This collection is ſo numerous and ſo well arranged, that it may with truth be affirmed to be the richeſt and moſt beautiful in the world. It is worthy of remark, that it ſerves alike for the French artiſts and thoſe of Rome, who eaſily obtain admiſſion to it. To contribute in every point of view to the inſtruction of the pupils, the indefatigable director has placed a ſelect library in the palace; and that they may always have before them the beſt antique figures, he has ornamented with the moſt beautiful ſtatues, baſſo-relievos, and buſts, not only the Hall and the apartments on the ground-floor, but likewiſe the portico or veſtibule of the palace, where he has placed buſts of Raphael and Pouſſin; ſo that at every ſtep the minds of the pupils are ſtruck with ſome monument which furniſhes them with an opportunity of reflecting on the beautiful in the arts of deſign.

M. Suvée has not ſhewn leſs anxiety to embelliſh the Garden and the alleys. He has converted this ſpot into a real Lyceum, in which the young ſtudents may enjoy recreation, and refreſh their imaginations after their labours. A plantation of trees will in a few years render it one of the moſt delightful and frequented places in Rome.

His zeal and pains have not been thrown away. All Rome had an opportunity of convincing itſelf of the happy progreſs made by the French School in the fine-arts, by the public exhibition of the productions of the ſtudents, in architecture, painting, and ſculpture, during the laſt months of the year. All the friends of the arts have lamented the premature deceaſe of M. Harriet and M. Godard, ſome of whoſe unfiniſhed works were in this exhibition.

S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR muſical correſpondents have not yet ſtumbled upon the true meaning of the term Polacca, as applied to ſeveral of our preſent popular airs;—the following explanation will, I have no doubt, ſet the matter at reſt.

Polacca is the name given to a certain deſcription of row-veſſels* in the Levant; and the paſſion of the natives of the delightful iſlands of the Archipelago for muſic is well known. The mariners accompany their labours with metrical effuſions, and the Polacca is ſimply the "boat ſong." The kinds of melody which the airs known by the name of Polaccas diſplay, is an additional proof of my opinion. The celebrated Sicilian mariner's hymn to the Virgin is a true Polacca.

In the Highlands of Scotland, where I have travelled, the Gaelic ſongs of the fiſhermen are ſung to a diſtinct ſpecies of melody; and the exertions of rowing or drawing their nets are always accompanied with vocal muſic. There is alſo a Gaelic word anſwering to our Polacca, and alſo meaning the "boat ſong." Each of the boat's crew ſings a verſe of the ballad alternately, and the whole join in the chorus.

In ſhort, Polacca is a very appropriate name for that kind of melody beſt adapted for performing on the watery element.

London, I am, Sir, &c.
Oct. 3, 1806. TURNEBUS.

* *Felucca* is alſo uſed to diſtinguiſh the veſſel from *Polacca*, by its rigging.

T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING obſerved with pleaſure a communication from Mr. Loſft in your Magazine, on the ſubject of an Act of Parliament to prevent and puniſh cruelty to animals, I take the liberty of noticing a ſpecies of it which I hope will be included, ſhould ſuch a bill be introduced. I allude to the practice of impounding ſtray cattle, which often is the cauſe of great cruelty to the brute creation. I do not ſpeak from hearſay, or venture unfounded aſſertions, when I aſſure you, that, laſt winter, half a dozen ſheep were nearly ſtarved to death in the town-pound at this place, the inhuman owner rather ſuffering them to exiſt on the pound allowance, (which is often neglected, and exceedingly ſcanty,) and ſuſtain the loſs of the whole, than pay the treſpaſs-fees. And there is now a poor horſe, which was impounded three weeks ſince in good condition, literally ſtarving by inches, over his hoofs in mud, without a morſel of clean ſtraw to lie on, and is becoming a bag of bones, the ſavage maſter refuſing to purchaſe his releaſe with a few ſhillings. The permiſſion of ſuch cruelty certainly reflects ſome blame on a corporation in other reſpects well regulated: if there are laws for ſuch caſes, it is a pity they are not better enforced.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.,

A CONSTANT READER.

Dover, October 8, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I am unwilling, eſpecially at this diſtance, to prolong a diſagreeable altercation in your Magazine, I ſhall confine my reply to Dr. Gleig's Letter, in your laſt Number, to as few points of explanation as poſſible.

I. The firſt inſtance in which I am charged with the fabrication of facts, miſquotation, and falſehood, is thus explained. "The queſtions at iſſue between Mr. Laing and me, are, whether Durham was *particularly accuſed* of having *betrayed his maſter*, and the Queen *believed* to have conferred on him the place and penſion *as a reward for his treachery*."—"But neither the privy-ſeal record, quoted by Mr. Laing, nor Dr. Robertſon, referred to for the ſame facts, ſays one word of Durham's *treachery* or *reward*," &c.

This explanation I muſt, in plain terms, reject as a ſubterfuge. Robertſon was quoted for a very different fact,—the gift conferred by the Queen upon Bothwell on the very day that her huſband was buried; and the place and penſion conferred upon Durham, that ſame day, had been fully explained, and confirmed by an authority, a few pages before. Durham has been particularly accuſed by Buchanan, of treachery in deſerting and betraying his maſter on the eve of the murder; but the penſions and places conferred by the Queen, at that preciſe period, upon Margaret Carwood, Beton, and Durham, the ſubordinate accomplices, were unknown to Robertſon, and to every hiſtorian, till diſcovered by myſelf. That the grant to Durham is not ſtated in the privy-ſeal record as the reward of his treachery, is an evaſive ſtatement of the charge preferred againſt me in the Britiſh Critic. "But Robertſon, the only author referred to for theſe facts, ſays not one word of Durham's *treachery* and *reward*, from which ſome judgment may be formed of Mr. Laing's *accuracy in making quotations*. The *ſtory* of Durham we believe to be a *falſehood, without even the ſhadow of foundation*, for were it a *fact*, the author ſurely would have known where he found it," &c., &c. The plain and obvious meaning of theſe words is, that the ſtory of Durham's place and penſion, not the inference of his treachery and reward, was a fabrication of my own; otherwiſe I muſt have known where I found the fact; and in a former explanation, which Mr. Nares tranſcribed and communicated, "No man, he (Dr. Gleig,) ſays, can read that part of the Diſſertation, where the treachery and reward of Durham are mentioned, and have the ſmalleſt doubt that Robertſon is referred to as the authority. That the author meant otherwiſe, and that the right authority was by accident omitted, were things by no means to be taken for granted." According to this firſt explanation, the writer, not finding the fact in Robertſon, and overlooking the preceding explanation and authority, accuſed me of the deliberate fabrication of facts, becauſe he himſelf had not read the work with ſufficient attention.

II. In the next inſtance, "That Mr. Laing's *confuſed appeal* to Murdin and the State Trials will not have much weight with thoſe that have *carefully attended to his mode of quotation*;" I muſt again repeat, that in the paragraph in queſtion I had quoted from Murdin the ſubſtance of Lethington's letters to Mary; "That Murray was wholly bent

to utter all he could againſt the Queen, and to that effect had carried with him all the letters which he had to produce againſt her for proof of the murder, whereof he (Lethington) had recovered the copy, and had cauſed his wife to write them, which he ſent to the Queen." At the end of the next ſentence, *Murdin*, 52, is diſtinctly referred to for the preceding quotation. In the ſucceeding ſentence I proceed thus. "According to the explanation given by Barram, the Queen's Serjeant, on Norfolk's trial, Lethington "ſtole the letters from Murray, and kept them one night; howbeit the ſame were but copies tranſlated out of French into Scotch, which when Lethington's wife had written, he cauſed them to be ſent to the Scottiſh Queen." The remainder of the quotation, and the reference to *State Trials, I.*, 92, are inſerted in a ſeparate note; and whoever inſpects the page, will be ſatisfied, that nothing can be more diſtinct than the two quotations, not appealed or referred to, but tranſcribed *verbatim* and ſeparately, from Murdin and the State Trials. But this writer has himſelf acknowledged, that, not having conſulted the State Trials, and *finding no mention in Murdin* of the time in which Lethington's wife is ſaid to have copied the letters, *he thought it not impoſſible* that Mr. Laing, through inadvertence, or too great eagerneſs in the cauſe of his clients, *might have introduced that circumſtance* which renders the tale utterly incredible. This I cannot heſitate to ſtate, diſtinctly and explicitly, to be preciſely the conduct of an anonymous libeller, who, not holding himſelf reſponſible for his aſſertions, while his name is unknown, converts his own idle ſurmiſes into matters of public accuſation and reproach. Meaſuring the ſize of the letters by the bulk of the commentaries, he concludes that it was impoſſible to copy the former in one night, and, *as he now ſays*, not finding in Murdin a fact tranſcribed from the State Trials, he ſcrupled not to inſinuate, that a quotation marked with inverted commas, and inſerted in the language peculiar to the age, was a fabrication of my own, and for that purpoſe he has choſen to aſſert, that "Mr. Laing's *confuſed appeal* to Murdin and the State Trials will not have much weight with thoſe who have *carefully attended to his mode of quotation*."

III. In the third inſtance, "Inſtead of conſulting the authority to which I did appeal, this writer, who had never ſeen either Murdin or the State Papers, conſulted an authority to which I did not appeal, in order to affirm, that "for this very extraordinary aſſertion he can find in Leſly (whoſe Defence of Mary's honour he has carefully conſulted!) *nothing that the moſt perverſe ingenuity can conſtrue* into a tacit acknowledgement of the authenticity of the letters." The explanation which he has given is, that, on conſulting Murdin, to which I referred, he found that Norfolk informed Leſly that he had talked with Murray and Lethington *at Leith*, and on that occaſion had ſeen the letters by which the Queen would be diſhonoured for ever; and that Leſly, inſtead of diſavowing the letters which he had not ſeen, liſtened to the propoſal of Lethington to prevent his miſtreſs from being calumniated; in which there is nothing that even the moſt *perverſe ingenuity* can conſtrue into a tacit acknowledgement of their authenticity. Neither Murdin, nor the State Trials containing the ſame confeſſion, are within my reach at preſent; but the facts themſelves may be eaſily explained. Norfolk never was in Scotland, unleſs in 1560, when he formed the Treaty of Berwick with the Lords of the Congregation, many years before the exiſtence of the letters, and before the arrival of the Queen from France. His information therefore to Leſly, that he had talked with Murray and Lethington *at Leith*, either relates to that period when Lethington cultivated his friendſhip, or is more probably an error of the pen or preſs. The only occaſion on which he could have ſeen the letters, was, when they were produced at York to the Engliſh Commiſſioners; and when on that occaſion he informed Leſly that they would diſhonour his miſtreſs for ever, the ſilence of the latter concerning the forgery was conſidered by Hume and Robertſon, as well as by myſelf, as a tacit acknowledgement of the authenticity of the letters.

But a heavier charge awaits the writer who now pretends to have conſulted Murdin, to whom I had referred, and affirms, that his having conſulted Leſly's Defence of Mary's honour, to which I did not appeal, is an interpolation of my own. In his former explanation, tranſmitted by Mr. Nares, "His (Mr. Laing's) aſſertion reſpecting Leſly, in the third inſtance, *certainly appeared to me*, and to many others much more acute, to be ſo made, as *not to be referred to Murdin*, but to *Leſly's own publications in defence*

defence of the Queen. But *Murdin shall be consulted,* and if the *author's reference be correct,* any mistake shall be corrected." At that period therefore he had not seen Murdin, whom he proposed to consult; but had consulted Lelly's *Defence of Mary's Honour,* when upon an authority to which I did not appeal, he chose to accuse me of the fabrication of facts, misquotation, and falsehood. Upon his own contradiction of what, in this, and in the preceding instance, he has stated publicly as the fact, I make no comment whatever.

IV. The facts respecting his former libel against the Macgregors, are shortly these. His interposition for the discharge of a recruit, for whom the commanding officer was then employed in procuring a commission, was considered perhaps as officious; and his resentment prompted him to write a libel, not only against the Macgregors, but against the Clan-alpin regiment stationed at Stirling; one of whose officers he stigmatized as an excisemen or innkeeper, (I quote from memory), another as a cowherd, &c. &c. When the libel appeared, he was immediately suspected, and when Sir I. M. M. demanded, whether he was the author of a letter replete with scurrility, which had appeared in one of the London Magazines, he must have been conscious that the letter was his, whatever means he may have used to suppress it. As he considered his own letter however, not as scurrilous, but as full of pointed ridicule, he denied that he was the author of a *scurrilous* letter against the Macgregors, by a species of equivocation which few, I trust, of your readers would either practice or approve. The letter containing this latent, mental reservation, almost persuaded Sir John, that his suspicions were groundless, till his brother, by some accident, got possession of the original libel; and the author was only detected by the hand writing, in his own denial. His penitence however was quickened by an action brought before Lord Armadale; and Lord Woodhouselee, to whom he appeals for his innocence, was ignorant even of his denial of the libel, till informed of it lately by myself, and by the opposite counsel in these remarkable words, "that the denial was the greatest aggravation of the offence." But I maintain as a truth that requires no illustration, that an author capable of gratifying his resentment by a libel uttered under a fictitious signature, is utterly disqualified for the office of a reviewer.

V. The two reviews in the Antijacobin, and in the British Critic, I considered, and I still consider, as written in the style and spirit of two anonymous libels, replete throughout with the most scurrilous abuse; of which every reader may satisfy himself by the slightest inspection. The first, (which he has not ventured to disavow) I immediately pronounced on seeing it, to be the production of the author of Gregor Mac Nab: and in April 1802, I was directed for the first time, by (his friend Lord Woodhouselee), to the Edinburgh Encyclopedia for the confirmation of the fact. On discovering a repetition of the same insults and abuse, by the same author, in the British Critic, I called for his name in such pointed terms as no man of spirit would have attempted to evade; and had he fairly come forward, instead of trusting to concealment, and *declining to be made known,* he might have avoided the ignominy of a public detection and the avowal of a libel. But the very first number, that I met with, of the British Critic, (February 1806) contained the most offensive insults to my friends. Professors Stewart, Playfair, and Lelly, were accused of a combination among philosophers against the church and religion; it was intimated, not obscurely, that under their auspices irreligious principles were likely to be imbibed by youth at the university of Edinburgh; and as this article has been ascribed to the same author, to prevent all equivocation, Mr. Nares himself must contradict the fact, if my information be incorrect. Another associate of the same school, encouraged by his example, comes forward in the Antijacobin for April, with a torrent of abuse; assures us that Professor Stewart "now stands convicted not only of gross misrepresentation of facts, but of malignity, illiberality, and absolute incapacity of metaphysical disquisition;" "that his hitherto fair reputation for veracity and talents, both which are rendered very equivocal, must unquestionably be injured;" "that his pupils would laugh in his face, and he would eventually be obliged to resign his chair for absolute imbecility;" "that his talents would be better devoted to the construction of ropes of sand;" and that his vain-glorious lies were too shameful to be repeated, &c.; and for this ludicrous combination of impudence and impotent malignity, the only apology that can ever be made is, that the reputed writer has fallen a victim to habitual intemperance.

In these circumstances the propriety, and

and even the prudence of my conduct, may be reduced to a very plain queſtion; whether, on every ſubſequent publication of mine, I ought to ſuffer an anonymous reviewer to call me a liar, or, with the proofs which I poſſeſſed againſt him, to exempt myſelf and others from a repetition of any ſimilar inſults and abuſe. With the means of detection ſo completely in my hands, I ſhould have conſidered myſelf as deficient in what was due both to myſelf and to my friends, had I ſuffered ſuch an author as Gleig to eſcape with impunity, from any timidity or heſitation to unmaſk a reviewer.

And now having done with him and the ſubject for ever, I am, your's, &c.

MALCOLM LAING.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL *of a* VOYAGE *performed in the* INDIAN SEAS, *to* MADRAS, BENGAL, CHINA, *&c., &c., in* HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CAROLINE, *in the* YEARS 1803-4-5, *interſperſed with ſhort* DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES *of the* PRESENT STATE *of the principal* SETTLEMENTS *of the* INDIA COMPANY.

Communicated to the MONTHLY MAGAZINE *by an* OFFICER *of that* SHIP.

ON the 21ſt of September 1803, we arrived in the river Ganges, got into muddy water, and ſtruck ſoundings on the Sand Heads, long dangerous ſhoals lying off the mouths of the Ganges, formed by the ſand carried down with the rapid ſtream of that great river.

On the 24th we anchored abreaſt of Kedgeree, a ſmall village on the weſtern bank of the Hoogly.

The river Ganges, like the Nile, long before it approaches the ſea, ſeparates into two great branches, which are afterwards ſubdivided, and encloſe a large delta, or triangular ſpace, called the Sunderbunds. The weſtern branch then takes the name of the Hoogly, on whoſe banks is ſeated Calcutta, the capital of Bengal, and reſidence of the governor-general; diſtant from the ſea, about 90 or 100 miles. Men-of-war generally lie at Kedgeree, or Diamond harbour; at this latter place, which is from 40 or 50 miles below Calcutta, the regular Indiamen always moor, refit, and take in, or diſcharge their cargoes. Ships, however, of any ſize, may lie cloſe to the walls of Calcutta, nay, go perhaps an hundred miles above it: but they are firſt obliged to lighten, in order to paſs a bar that lies a little above Diamond harbour.

The tides in this river, particularly at full and change, are rapid beyond belief, forming what are called "Boars," or "Bores," when the ſtream ſeems as if tumbling down a ſteep deſcent, doing great miſchief among the boats, by upſetting and running them over each other! Ships themſelves are frequently dragged from their anchors, and daſhed furiouſly againſt each other, at theſe periods.

At Kedgeree only one European reſides, who has the care of the poſt-office, and who ſupplies ſhips with vegetables, water, and other neceſſaries. At this place, therefore, we had an ample allowance of all kinds of refreſhments for the ſick, ſuch as fruits, roots, &c. at the expence of government; 6d. per man per diem being allowed for the number repreſented by the ſurgeon, as in need of ſuch vegetables, and that to continue for a fortnight or longer, according to circumſtances.

We here got pine-apples, plantains, bananas, yams, oranges, cocoa-nuts, limes, ſhaddocks or pommiloes, guavas, &c. &c. &c. all extremely cheap; three or four pine apples, for inſtance, coſt, only an ana, or 2d. Engliſh; and the others proportional. Fowls and ducks two rupees, or 5s. per dozen; geeſe, three rupees, or 7s. 6d.; and all other ſpecies of ſtock equally reaſonable.

There is a wonderful variety of ſmall craft conſtantly paſſing and repaſſing on this river; from the elegant budgerow that can accommodate the whole family of an European gentleman, down to the little boat, that ſerves to land a ſingle perſon on the banks.

It is aſtoniſhing what a length of time the boatmen will row without being fatigued; I have known them pull a boat from Saugur to Calcutta, a diſtance of nearly one hundred miles, with only a few hours intermiſſion, and yet exerting themſelves to the utmoſt every ſtroke.

This river is very much infeſted with alligators, eſpecially on the Kedgeree ſide, where a month ſeldom paſſes without ſome of the natives being devoured by theſe dreadful creatures. A creek about a mile to the northward of the village, has been the haunt of one for many years, and who has long rendered himſelf formidable to the neighbourhood, by his depredations and enormous ſize, being, it is ſaid, 28 or 30 feet in length!

Some little time after this, I purchaſed a young one, about four feet in length, from a fiſherman who had caught it in his net. Its figure exceedingly reſembles the guana; and it likewiſe bears a conſiderable ſimilitude to the lizard: it could run but

ſlowly along the decks, with its lower jaw cloſe to them: on preſenting a ſtick, it would ſnap at, and lay hold of it very readily: the extent to which it would open its mouth on theſe occaſions, could not poſſibly be effected by the falling of the lower jaw alone, which, as I ſaid before, it kept nearly in contact with the decks:—the two jaws therefore, in this operation, ſeemed to recede from each other, like the blades of a pair of ſciſſors when opening.

As I conceived that this appearance might poſſibly give riſe to the old opinion, that the upper jaw of the crocodile was movable, I examined particularly the head of this one after death. In the firſt place, there was no joint or motion between the upper jaw and the head, as the Jeſuits at Siam, who diſſected this animal, have juſtly remarked; but they have not (if I recollect right) taken notice, of any peculiarity, in the lower jaw's articulation with the bones of the head; which is different from that of any other animal with which I am acquainted.

Here, inſtead of the head of the under jaw-bone being received into a cavity in the bones of the ſkull, (as I believe is generally the caſe) it is, on the contrary, hollowed out, to receive an articulating proceſs from the ſkull; as if the former was meant to be the fixed point, and the latter the moveable.

The fact is, that in this animal, when opening his mouth to any great extent, while the lower jaw falls, the ſtrong muſcles on the back of the neck, draw backwards the head, and raiſe the upper jaw at the ſame time; this in all probability, firſt ſuggeſting the idea of the mobility of the crocodile's upper jaw.

Here, as uſual, nature has artfully adapted the ſtructure to the peculiar functions of the animal. The alligator, whoſe legs are very ſhort, and whoſe jaws are uncommonly long, (perhaps one-fourth of his whole length) would not, when on ſhore, be able to open his mouth to one-half its natural extent, if the motion depended on the under jaw alone: for owing to the lowneſs of the animal's body and head, this jaw would come in contact with the ground before the mouth was ſufficiently extended; and therefore nature has given it the power of raiſing the upper jaw occaſionally, with great eaſe.

It is an erroneous opinion that this animal's back-bone is not ſufficiently flexible to allow of his turning ſhort when in purſuit of his prey; and that therefore a man by taking a winding courſe, when purſued, might eaſily elude him. I would not adviſe any one to truſt to this manœuvre; though I believe the alligator ſeldom attempts to ſeize any creature otherwiſe than by ſurprize; for this purpoſe he frequently lies among the mud on the ſhores of this river, or in the creeks that open into it, and when any animal is paſſing near him, he is almoſt ſure of ſecuring him, on account of the great length of his deſtructive jaws. He frequently too throws himſelf acroſs the boats that haul up into theſe creeks, and tears the poor defenceleſs fiſherman to pieces in an inſtant, or dives to the bottom of the river with him, where he devours him at his leiſure!

Dogs, eſpecially of the Puria kind, and jackalls that come down to the edge of the river to drink, very often fall a ſacrifice to the inſidious alligator, who will lie cloſe to the banks; and at thoſe times very much reſembles the trunk of a tree, or piece of floating wreck. It is ſaid, that when in purſuit, (which however is ſeldom the caſe) he generally endeavours to get abreaſt of the object, and then by making a ſweep, with his extenſive jaws, he ſeldom fails to ſecure his victim.

The teeth of this animal are terrible to behold! long, ſharp, and inter-locking with each other, evincing his being ſolely carnivorous; beſides this, there are two in the front of the lower jaw, longer than the reſt, and which pierce through the upper jaw, coming out at two apertures near the noſtrils: ſo that having once laid hold of his prey, there is little chance of its being able to extricate itſelf afterwards from ſuch engines of deſtruction.

The banks of the river oppoſite to Kedgeree are inhabited by animals equally inſidious, and ſtill more ferocious than the alligators. There are perhaps few places in the world of equal ſpace with the Sunderbunds, that are ſo thickly tenanted by wild beaſts: man having ſeldom intruded on their haunts, but left them the undiſturbed empire of the place.

It is ſomewhat ſingular, that though the fierce tiger claims here the ſovereign ſway, and ſeems even to defy the human race itſelf, yet the peaceful timorous deer abounds in great plenty, under the very jaws, as it were, of this mercileſs tyrant of the woods, whoſe fangs it is aſtoniſhing he can poſſibly eſcape!

Ships' boats are ſometimes ſent aſhore here (Saugur) with parties of people to cut wood; and unleſs they are very vigilant, they will loſe ſome of the men by

the tigers. An inſtance of this kind occurred while we lay at Kedgeree; a Portugueſe having been ſeized and killed by one of thoſe animals, who was in the act of dragging him into the jungle, when ſome of the party ſhot the tiger, and both corpſes were brought back in the boat!—They are ſo fierce on Saugur iſland, that they will ſometimes ſwim off to the native boats that are at anchor near the ſhore in the night, and make dreadful havoc among the men who are then aſleep.

The ſtream itſelf is much infeſted with ſharks, which are mollly of the ground kind: and as ſoon as any garbage is thrown overboard, they will inſtantly riſe and ſeize it, affording an eaſy method of taking them by the hook: but ſailors ſeldom give themſelves the trouble of declaring war againſt this their common enemy unleſs at ſea, where a hearty meal is always made of the captive's body.

It is well known, that to this river, whoſe ſtream and banks are the reſort of ſuch deſtructive creatures, many Hindoos were in the habit of annually coming down, at certain ſeaſons, in order to devote themſelves to the fury of the alligator, tiger, and ſhark! thinking themſelves happy, and even their friends favoured by Heaven, if they were permitted to expire on the banks, or in the waters, of their beloved Ganges!

The Hindoos eat little or no animal food, and rice is the principal article of their ſubſiſtence. There is no doubt but the prohibition of the former, now a religious inſtitute, was founded in true policy; a vegetable food being much better adapted to the human conſtitution in tropical climates, than an animal one. If Europeans were to purſue the ſame ſyſtem they would perhaps not only avoid many faſhionable Oriental diſeaſes, ſuch as liver complaints, bilious fevers, &c. but enjoy permanently the invaluable bleſſing of health.

The European is generally much diſguſted at firſt with the Aſiatic manner of eating: as the Indians uſe nothing but their fingers, which perhaps half a dozen of them will be thruſting at the ſame time, into the ſame diſh of curry and rice, which they roll up in balls, and fling into their mouths with great dexterity, and which they ſeem to ſwallow in rather a voracious manner; the whole circle thus ſquatted round their homely meal, exhibiting a very groteſque and novel ſight to the ſtranger.

On the 16th of November, a party of us embarked in the pilot ſchooner for Calcutta, a place we were all very anxious to ſee. As the north-eaſt monſoon, however, had now completely ſet in, and blew right down the river, we were obliged to tide it all the way: which, however, gave us better opportunities of obſerving the beautiful ſcenery that decorates each ſide of this river, eſpecially after it ſeparates from the *Old Ganges* near Fulta.

A few miles above Diamond harbour, the Hoogly and Old Ganges unite their ſtreams; and at the confluence of theſe two rivers, there is a very dangerous ſhoal, called the "James and Mary," on which veſſels are frequently loſt: the ſtream running ſtrong on the flood into the Old Ganges, (called alſo the Roup na Ran) ſhips, eſpecially in light winds, are carried often upon this ſhoal, in attempting to turn up into the Hoogly; when they are generally upſet in an inſtant, and rolled over and over, in a manner frightful to behold!

As we paſſed this place in the pilot ſchooner, we witneſſed a ſcene that nearly proved tragical.

A large Arab ſhip, in turning into the Hoogly, ſtruck on this ſhoal, and in a moment the rapidity of the tide laid her on her beam ends, with every ſtitch of ſail ſet: the water, however, riſing very ſuddenly, ſhe ſwung round with her head to the ſtream, and by righting quickly was thus miraculouſly preſerved. The Arabs on theſe occaſions frequently impute the accident to the pilot, and were once or twice on the point of heaving pilots overboard.!

The ſcenery is not very intereſting until one gets above Fulta, when chateaus, as well as cottages, begin to peep out from the umbrageous foliage that ſkirts the banks of the river.—[*To be continued in our next.*]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING ſeen in your laſt Magazine ſome Strictures, ſigned C., upon Lord Stanhope's Syſtem of Tuning Piano-Fortes, I ſhall be obliged to you to inſert the following remarks upon the ſame publication, which, if it ſhould not ſucceed in overturning the long eſtabliſhed ſyſtems of tuning, has certainly the merit of being one of the moſt clear and perſpicuous treatiſes upon an abſtruſe ſubject that ever was written.

At the bottom of page 5, his Lordſhip, after obſerving that muſicians uſually ſpeak

ſpeak of the Wolf in the ſingular number, undertakes to ſhew that there are 5 Wolves, as if it were a *new* diſcovery. But ſurely the 4 bad or untuneable thirds upon common keyed inſtruments, muſt always have been obvious to every tuner, although not uſually termed Wolves, which term has been pre-eminently applied to the chord A *flat*, C. E *flat*, not merely on account of the extreme ſharp third therein (A *flat*, C.) but from that and the equally extreme ſharp fifth (A *flat*, E *flat*) combined with it, making, as tuned in many organs 2 *hardly tolerable intervals in one chord*. Compared therefore with this, the other 4 Wolves have perhaps not been found ſo very offenſive to the ear, as to be ſtigmatized with ſo reproachful a term.

This ſingle bad 5th being however in a great meaſure corrected, by tuning the other fifths, each a little flatter than perfect, my next obſervation will be upon the temperament of the 4 thirds, termed by his Lordſhip, in page 8, the C. G. D and A. Wolves.

In page 16, his Lordſhip mentions 3 ways of dividing the octave, viz. Firſt into 2 perfect and one extremely ſharp third; Secondly, into one perfect and 2 thirds equally ſharper than perfect; and Thirdly, into 3 equal (or equally ſharpened) thirds; as if theſe were the *only* ways the octave could be divided, and that therefore all that was to be done was to chuſe the leaſt offenſive of the three.

Now, the octave really conſiſting of 3 perfect thirds and the diefis (or difference between the major and minor ſemitone)—by the firſt of the above ways of dividing it, the whole of the diefis is thrown into one of the thirds. By the 2d way, it is divided between 2 of them, and by the 3d it is equally divided between all three.

But there is certainly a 4th way in which the octave may be tuned, namely, by dividing the diefis into 4 parts, and increaſing 2 of the thirds each by one of thoſe parts, and throwing the remaining half diefis into the other third, which nearly approaches to the mode of tuning that has ſtood the teſt of many years experience; and as to the moſt extended third in it, it only equals the *bi-equal* third of his Lordſhip, of which therefore there is but one inſtead of two, in the octave. And I cannot myſelf but prefer this method to either of the others; for the ear, having always been uſed to ſharpened thirds, can well bear an extenſion of them to the 4th part of the diefis in two or them in each octave, and the remaining third is as much ameliorated as it can be without ſpoiling the other two, and muſt therefore be ſubmitted to. It is indeed (as a bi-equal third) allowed by Lord Stanhope to be harmonious. Were it generally ſo allowed, there would ſeem to be no reaſon for rejecting the tri-equal, as more nearly approaching to the perfect third; or for dividing the octave into 3 equal thirds, the *grand deſideratum* upon keyed inſtruments.

His Lordſhip has however another objection to this laſt method of tuning, from its making all the keys alike, and preventing that eſſential *variety of character* mentioned in page 19 of his Treatiſe.

Were indeed this variety of character occaſioned by any arrangement of nature, as is the caſe with the major and minor tone, which makes the difference of a comma between ſome intervals and others of the ſame kind, in the natural ſcale, theſe indeed (could the real notes be always performed in ſtrict tune, according to the elements, upon all inſtruments) we might attain not only variety of character, but perfect harmony. But the 5 Wolves having *no natural foundation*, being unknown in muſic for the human voice, violin, violoncello, &c. and merely occaſioned by the imperfection of inſtruments, and want of keys thereon (there being but 12 keys to expreſs 31 different ſounds that *may* be required within the octave) I muſt confeſs, I cannot myſelf perceive any advantage ariſing from them; although a difference of character in keys being thus *forced* upon us, we (making as it were a *virtue of neceſſity*) are uſed to turn it to what advantage we can, conſidering ſome of the more imperfect keys as better adapted to expreſs plaintive muſic.

In *vocal* muſic (as before obſerved) to which all kinds of inſtrumental are reckoned ſubordinate, no ſuch diſtinction of character is known; for were any 3 or 4 of our moſt excellent ſingers to begin a glee of any length in E *flat* unaccompanied by any inſtrument, it is probable (from the natural tendency of voices to ſink) that they would end in the key of D.; or were they to begin in E *natural*, would end in E *flat*, and that without the leaſt degree of alteration in the temperament.

To conclude: as the proper diſperſion of the diefis amongſt the 3 thirds within the octave is the grand object in tuning keyed inſtruments, I ſhall, in order to bring in the eye to the aſſiſtance of the imagination, and avoid having recourſe to abſtruſe calculation, exhibit the whole ſyſtem in ſimple numbers.

To

To do this I shall consider the perfect third as 30, and the diesis as 4, thus making the octave (consisting of 3 thirds and the diesis) to be 94, as in the following table, of which the numbers in the left hand column refer to the 4 methods of tuning before alluded to. It may however be right to premise, that the diesis, as here represented, is not to be considered as bearing its *exact* proportion to either the perfect third or the octave (though not a great way from it) it being merely to give a *general* idea of the system, for which numbers are selected requiring as few fractions as possible.

No. 1.	C———E ....30....	E—G*sharp* (or A*flat*) .....30.....	G *sharp* (or A *flat*)—C .....34.....	94
No. 2.	....30....	.....32.....	....32.....	94
No. 3.	....31⅓....	.....31⅓.....	....31⅓....	94
No. 4.	....31....	.....31.....	....32....	94

Your's, &c. X. Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE new system of chemistry has furnished means of discovering things, which would have remained for ages obscure without it. Amongst the chief of those discoveries is that of the formation of clouds; and thence to account for the phenomenon of thunder.

We know that oxygen and hydrogen gases, combined in certain proportions, form water; or, in other words, that water is formed by the decomposition of oxygen and hydrogen gases, in the proportion of 86 parts of the former, and 14 parts of the latter. To establish the theory of the cause of thunder, it is first necessary to account for the formation of clouds; and next, through their medium, to account for the phenomenon of thunder.

Very probably, the matter of clouds are composed of oxygen and hydrogen, in a state of gas, and very probably intermixed with a portion of carbonic acid gas.

The hydrogen gas is formed from the effluvia of the earth, by the help of the sun's rays on its surface, and being of less specific gravity than atmospheric air, it naturally ascends, and carries with it a portion of oxygen from the atmosphere; and mixing with the carbonic gas, and small portions of various other effluvia, constitutes what we call clouds.

The carbonic gas is formed from smoke, &c., which may serve to enclose the oxygen and hydrogen gases, in the same manner that air is enclosed in the froth of liquids.

Therefore, I suppose that clouds are not one continued mass or body of vapour, or mixed gases, but interspersed with bubbles or bladders, inflated with a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen gases.

Thunder was supposed to be caused by the explosion of sulphureous and nitrous vapours by the heat of the atmosphere, aided by electricity. But if we consider the clouds as formed according to the above hypothesis, which to all appearances they are, thunder may be accounted for in a much more satisfactory way.

The following experiment will serve, in some measure, to prove or elucidate what is here advanced.

Have a bladder full of oxygen and hydrogen gases (combined in the same proportion as specified in the commencement of this paper), with a stop cock adapted to it, which cock immerse in soap-suds, then turning it, inflate the suds or bubble that hangs to it by compressing the bladder, and you will have a soap bubble inflated with a combination of oxygen and hydrogen gases, which bubble, if an electric spark is made to pass through it, will explode or detonate with a loud report, and the two mixed gases will be found converted to water, equal in weight to the decomposed gases.

The clouds may in some measure be compared to the soap bubbles in the above experiment, as they are chiefly composed of oxygen and hydrogen gases. Therefore, suppose the atmosphere to be positively electrified in one part, and negatively in another, they will endeavour to form an equilibrium; and meeting with a cloud in the circuit of the electric fluid, the gas contained in that cloud will be decomposed, exhibiting the phenomenon of thunder by the explosion, and is

followed

followed by a ſhower of rain, which is more or leſs, according to the loudneſs of the report, or the quantity of gas the cloud contains.

It may be held as an argument againſt the above, that it frequently thunders without rain: but in anſwer to it, and as a confirmation of the above, I ſay, that when it thunders without rain, it is only when the thunder is at a diſtance; for, invariably as a clap of thunder is heard nigh, the rain is found to increaſe in proportion to the loudneſs of the report. And as a confirmation to the above form or matter of clouds (I mean, their being interſperſed with bladders, or bubbles of inflated gas), we hear that rumbling noiſe ſometimes during a thunder ſtorm; for if they were not compoſed of detached particles of matter, the report would be inſtantaneous, and not attended with that crackling noiſe as it is ſometimes, which is the effect of ſeveral exploſions immediately following one after the other.

Another argument againſt the cauſe of thunder in the above manner is this:—why does it not always thunder preceding rain, as rain is always formed by the exploſion or decompoſition of the gaſeous fluids in the clouds?—to which I ſhall anſwer, that it is not abſolutely neceſſary that the gaſeous fluids in the clouds ſhould be exploded by the electric ſpark, as various other means may decompoſe them; for inſtance, percuſſions occaſioned by wind may in ſome meaſure effect it without any exploſion, or the different temperature of the atmoſphere may, and various other means which we are unacquainted with at preſent.

Half Moon-ſtreet, G. A. L*****.
Piccadilly.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read with ſo much pleaſure, Critical Obſervations on the Morgante Maggiore, in your Magazine, that I feel extremely anxious that your ingenious correſpondent ſhould undertake an analyſis of the whole poem, on the plan which he ſeems to have meditated; that is, to give a general idea of the contents of the poem, and to interſperſe the proſe narration with particular paſſages tranſlated into Engliſh verſe. The poetical verſions which he has given are, in my opinion, executed with great felicity. Extravagant as this poem may be, it has many beauties, and, therefore, merits to be introduced to the notice of the Engliſh reader. Beſides, it has a further claim to the attention of the public, as the firſt romance in the Italian language. "Romance," ſays Ritſon, "did not make its appearance in Italy before the time of Dante or Boccaccio; nor perhaps, in a ſtricter ſenſe, previous to the Morgante Maggiore of Pulci."—*Diſſ. on Rom. and Minſ.* p. liv. A critical examination of this extraordinary poem could not fail of being extremely acceptable to every curious reader. The opinion of Mr. Roſcoe (Life of Lorenzo de' Medici, vol. i. p. 247), and Mr. Walker (Eſſay on the Rev. of the Drama in Italy, p. 267), are already before the public; but the obſervations of thoſe writers are general, not particular. The ſubject demands a minute examination. As the Pulci family diſtinguiſhed themſelves at the revival of letters in Italy, an account of that family ſhould be prefixed to the analyſis.

Nor is the *Italia Liberata* of Triſſino leſs deſerving of being introduced to the notice of the Engliſh reader, on the plan propoſed above. A complete tranſlation of the poem would never be read; but there are many beautiful paſſages in it to which the author of the Critical Obſervations on the Morgante Maggiore would, I think, do great juſtice.

I am, &c. A. B.

P. S. The reſpective merits of the poems of Pulci and Triſſino, are ably diſcuſſed by Gravina, in his admirable little treatiſe *Della Ragion Poetica*, of which an elegant edition by Mr. Mathias has juſt appeared.

Can any of your correſpondents inform me, whether the following work, which from its title promiſes to be curious and intereſting, has been tranſlated into Engliſh: *Harlekin; oder die Vertheidigung des Groteſke-Komiſchen.*

QUERIES

FROM VARIOUS CORRESPONDENTS ON MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

LOOKING into your very entertaining work, the Monthly Magazine, October 1804, I obſerved a letter ſigned Archæologus, mentioning a gentleman having in his poſſeſſion two coins and a medal, viz. a ſhilling of Edward the Sixth, a ſixpence of Mary the Firſt, a large medal, having on one ſide Abraham's Offering, on the other the Crucifixion,

* Inſtead of diſperſing Communications of this nature through our pages, as heretofore, we ſhall, in future, print them together every two or three months, as they accumulate.

found

found near Clipston Castle, and which he supposes to be an unique.

Now I have in my possession the shilling of Edward, full face, and on horseback; also the large medal, very perfect, and, as far as I can judge, not cast in sand. The only reason I can imagine for introducing the above to public notice must be the scarcity.

I am no antiquarian, but some gentleman who is might think himself gratified in the possession of them, which, by your favour of introducing them to notice, and applying to me, he might be.

I am, Sir, &c.,
T. Kerrich, Rector of
August 28, Hominger, near Bury.
1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is often to be observed in cows and sheep, certain fibres growing from the lungs to the sides of these animals, which every one conversant in the Jewish customs knows they pronounce them unclean, or diseased.

Some of your numerous readers, through the medium of your valuable Miscellany, can inform me if it is a disease, and how curable. I believe it more generally happens among the young of these species. I think it very singular that such an opinion should till the present period be persisted in, if founded upon vague notions.

I am, &c., W. Goodman.
June 23, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be much obliged to any of your intelligent Correspondents who can inform me, through the channel of your useful Magazine, at what period the use of chimes in churches was introduced into England. It is certain they are not an English invention. Dr. Burney, who wrote the History of Music, supposed them to be originally of Flanders, where, and in Holland, they are more common than in this country.

At Ghent, Antwerp, Alost, and several other of the large towns of the Netherlands, there are a species of chimes called *carillons*, which have frequently three octaves of bells. These are not played by clock-work, but by means of ropes fastened to the clappers of the bells, which communicate to *keys* like those of a harpsichord or organ, on which the *carilloneur* (or *carillon-player*,) plays. These were invented at the town of Alost, above-mentioned. S. R.
September 2, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WOULD request assistance, through your widely-circulating Magazine, on the following point.

Being a great admirer of such epistolary correspondence as is considered valuable, I collect all such as seems to deserve that character; and observing in the Essay prefixed by Mr. Hayley to his Life of Cowper, the following Letters are spoken of as of superior excellence, and my situation precluding me from the means of attaining them, if you, through the favour of your numerous Correspondents, would publish them in your future Numbers, you would, I am persuaded, gratify many of your readers, as well as a constant one, R. E. R.
June 18, 1806.

Sir Philip Sydney's Letter to his Sister Lady Pembroke, prefixed as a Dedication to the Arcadia.

Sir William Temple to Lady Essex, on the Death of her Daughter.

Cleveland the Poet to Oliver Cromwell.

Lord Bolingbroke to Sir William Wyndham, on the Death of his Father, (in the Egremont Papers.)

Plato to Dionysius the Younger.

Isocrates to Alexander.

Gregory Nazianzen to Nicobulus.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be much obliged to Mr. Pybus, or any of your Correspondents, if they can inform me, through the medium of your excellent publication, to what use horse-chesnuts may be applied. I have been informed they are sometimes used as a substitute for soap, but never yet could be satisfied of it.

I am induced to send this quere from having seen some hundreds of bushels thrown away, when I could not but strongly suspect they might be applied to some useful purpose. J. P.
Toddington, August 27, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT who signs the letters J. W. to a communication given in your Magazine for August, page 36, on a safe and useful mode of extracting stains, &c., from tanned leather, proceeds with his receipt, and

in the 4th line he says, "Add *the* vitriolic acid to it," &c., &c. But quere what, and how much, vitriolic acid is to be added; and of what degree of strength or concentration is the vitriolic acid to be?

As the latter particulars are omitted, and of the most essential consequence in his formula, and as, without the insertion of the quantity and strength of this powerful and apparently requisite ingredient, what you have already printed will be useless, if not injurious, to some of your readers, if J. W. will have the goodness to correct the communication alluded to, it will oblige them.

August 2, 1806. L. D——x.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WILL you give me leave to query, in your valuable work, whether I can obtain legal redress in the following case:

I have a large garden with valuable flowers and fruit-trees in it. I have a neighbour who from the Common has inclosed a narrow slip of ground, the length of my south wall, and planted numerous hives of bees under it. There is nothing on his ground that will yield them support, and every drop of honey they collect, they traverse my fruit-trees and flowers to procure it. My servants are often stung with the bees, and twice this season have I suffered very severely myself. Remonstrances for the removal of the hives have been ineffectual, and treated with contempt. What I would with to know is, whether I have any legal redress in my power to remedy the grievance, and what that redress is?

How far the constant suction of bees on blossoms and flowers may impair their fragrance and beauty, I am not competent to discover. They enjoy in the sunny gleam but short happiness, and their grateful masters soon hurl them into "a gulf of blue sulphureous flame."

OXONIENSIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE the misfortune, (I suppose like other folks), to be pestered with that troublesome little animal the *flea*. If any of your Correspondents can furnish some experimental information respecting it, they would confer considerable obligation on a constant reader of your pages?

What will prevent or destroy its effect?

And what will cure after it has wounded?

Sept. 4, 1806. W. J. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be much obliged by the insertion of the following question, plainly stated.

What is the speediest method of killing eels?

The practice of skinning them alive is so horrible, and so disgraceful to human nature, that I shall forbear to eat them till some humane method of killing them is practised. No person ought to permit or countenance the practices of flaying eels and boiling lobsters alive!

PYTHAGORAS of the 19th Century.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

EDWARD LORD THURLOW, BARON OF ASHFIELD, IN SUSSEX.

Justitia, Soror Fides.

THIS nobleman was indebted for his rise to the law, a profession for which he appears to have been peculiarly qualified, both by nature and habit. The study and the practice of it obtained for him both wealth and honours; rendered him for a time the first lay subject in the kingdom, not of blood royal, and enabled him to become the founder of a family, of which his nephew is now the representative.

Edward Lord Thurlow was the son of the Reverend Thomas Thurlow, rector of Ashfield, in Suffolk*. The family does

* The rector of Ashfield, who died in 1762, married a Miss Elizabeth Smith, of the same place, by whom he had issue:—

1. Edward Lord Thurlow, the subject of this memoir;

2. Thomas, in holy orders, who became Master of the Temple, Bishop of Lincoln, and Bishop of Durham, in succession. He married Miss Anne Beer, daughter of William Beer, Esq. of Lymington, in Hampshire, by whom he had issue, Edward (now Lord Thurlow), born June 11, 1781; Thomas, born September 19, 1787; and three daughters, Amelia, Elizabeth,

does not appear, before him, to have received any illuſtration whatever, and as there were ſeveral children, and but a ſmall living, it appears probable that the father was not in very affluent circumſtances; notwithſtanding which he found means to ſend two of his children to the univerſity.

The ſubject of the preſent memoir, born in 1735, was educated under the auſpices of this parent, and at a proper age ſent to Caius College, Cambridge, where he was confided to the inſpection of Dr. Smith, the late maſter, who lived to ſee his pupil attain the higheſt honours in the ſtate; for he did not relinquiſh that ſituation until 1803, when he was ſucceeded by Martin Davy, M. D. F. R. and A. SS.

As the errors of great men are never forgotten, but, on the contrary, are carefully huſbanded and recapitulated by thoſe of inferior abilities, for the expreſs purpoſe of palliating their own miſconduct; ſo it is a well-known fact, that Mr. Thurlow became at length remarkable for his eccentricities at the univerſity. In fine, his ſins of *omiſſion* and of *commiſſion*, if we are to give credit to common report, were ſo conſpicuous, as to call aloud for example; and accordingly, having the fear of *ruſtication* before his eyes, he found it convenient to retire voluntarily from the banks of the Cam to thoſe of the Thames.

This circumſtance prevented him from participating in any of the honours of his College. We accordingly find, that he neither obtained the degree of B. A. or M. A. The latter would have ſhortened the period of his legal ſtudies, and one of the twenty-nine fellowſhips of Caius might have proved deſirable, while one of the four ſtudentſhips appropriated to law* would have been in exact conformity to his views in life.

Mr. Thurlow, on throwing off the academic gown, entered himſelf of the Society of the Inner Temple, and aſſumed that of a ſtudent of law*, about the year 1753. In this new ſituation he appears to have kept his terms, and to have eat his commons, to have been called to the bar, and to have paid his fees, in exact conformity to ancient uſage, in 1758. He was now, according to the phraſeology of the Courts, *apprenticius ad legem*, and if we are to believe the reports of his contemporaries, like many other apprentices, he at times played truant.

We doubt not, however, that he addicted himſelf by ſtarts to profeſſional ſtudies, and it appears evident that a ſtrong and vigorous mind like his was enabled, even by occaſional application, to attain a thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of our municipal laws. To achieve this, an acquaintance with Coke and Littleton, and the ancient writers, will not alone ſuffice, for other aids are required; and it is accordingly neceſſary to become minutely acquainted with the hiſtory of public events, as well as to be verſed in every thing reſpecting thoſe changes which have happily rendered our preſent conſtitution what it now is, even with all its abuſes, the wonder of other countries, and the glory of our own.

Having attained the degree of *Utter Barriſter*, as by that time he was twenty-three years of age, it may be ſuppoſed by thoſe who have witneſſed the latter part of his career, that Mr. Thurlow muſt have ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf both as a lawyer and an orator. But, on the contrary, he remained during a long period in obſcurity, and ſeemed to be conſigned to paſs ſilently down the ſtream of oblivion with the bulk of mankind, when he was happily reſcued from the reproach of mediocrity, both in reſpect to talents and practice, by the lucky coincidence of one or two fortunate events.

Sir Fletcher Norton, afterwards Lord Grantley, at this period was the moſt prominent lawyer at the Engliſh bar. As his old antagoniſt, Serjeant Davy, was no more, and Mr. Dunning (created in due time Lord Aſhburton) had ſcarcely yet diſcloſed thoſe great talents which at length placed him at the top of the profeſſion, it was difficult, in the language of the day, to *pit* any one againſt him, Thurlow, who was better known at this period at Nando's than at

Elizabeth, and Anne. He died May 27, 1791.

3. John, who was an alderman, and manufacturer, of Norwich, and died March 4, 1782, having married Joſepha, daughter of John Moore, Eſq. by whom he left iſſue a ſon, Edward South Thurlow, M. A. rector of Houghton-le-Spring, and prebendary of Norwich, and a daughter Joſepha.

* Theſe were founded by C. Tancred, Eſq. and are of about 80l. annual value each. They are to be held *only* by ſtudents of Lincoln's Inn.

* This gown is now wore only in the Hall, during the time of dinner, but it formerly ſerved as a paſſport to the Courts of juſtice.

Weſtminſter Hall, had, however, found means to diſtinguiſh himſelf among his friends; and as his figure, his voice, and his manner, were known to be efficient, it was at laſt determined by a reſolute attorney to entruſt the conduct of an important cauſe to his care.

It was on this occaſion, which probably proved deciſive of his fate, that he entered the liſts with a veteran, who had hitherto been conſidered as the boldeſt practitioner at the Engliſh bar, and came off victorious; for after having given cut for cut, and blow for blow, he gained the battle, to the great joy of the bar, and of the bench too, perhaps, neither of which was diſpleaſed to behold a junior member contending for, and obtaining the well-merited applauſe of the public, by defeating a champion of ſuch renown.

The Douglas cauſe, on which occaſion Mr. Thurlow happened to be on the fortunate ſide, opened a ſtill wider field for his talents and abilities. He had then to contend in a great and popular cauſe, in behalf of the claims of a minor, in oppoſition to one of the moſt illuſtrious families in North Britain, and he acquitted himſelf in ſuch a manner as to enhance his reputation in no common degree. He deemed it neceſſary, however, in vindicating the legitimate pretenſions of his noble client, to attack a gentleman*, engaged on the other ſide, with ſome degree of aſperity, and a challenge, followed by a meeting in the field, was the conſequence.

The reputation of Mr. Thurlow was thus raiſed ſuddenly, and not by ſlow degrees, yet his practice was not, at that or any other time, conſiderable; and he would never have attained, perhaps, the honours that now awaited him, but for the political influence of the Bedford party, then paramount to all other intereſts.

He had juſt received a ſilk gown, when he obtained the favour of Lord Weymouth*, who then occupied the important ſtation of Secretary of State. In conſequence of the patronage of that nobleman, with whom he ſpent many a ſocial hour, Mr. Thurlow, in March 1770, became inveſted with the office of Solicitor General, in the place of John Dunning, Eſq. and in January 1771, he ſucceeded William Delpey, Eſq: afterwards created Lord Walſingham, as Attorney General.

The Bedford or Bloomſbury party at this period ſupported the Government, or rather the Miniſter† for the time being, with all their weight; and Mr. Thurlow, now become member for Tamworth, alſo thought proper to advocate his meaſures. What thoſe meaſures were we are but too well acquainted with, for the Premier, or rather thoſe who compoſed the *interior cabinet*, had conceived the unconſtitutional idea of taxing unrepreſented America; and when they found this was not to be attempted with impunity, they determined on the impolitic project of effecting it by force. Mr. Thurlow, now in poſſeſſion of the richly-fringed gown of an Attorney General, and already looking up to the ſoft and downy cuſhion of the woolſack, of courſe formed one of the majority upon this occaſion.

It has been often obſerved that there is ſomething equivocal in the profeſſion of the law, and that the early habit of taking up the cauſe of every client, as well as arguing on every occaſion,

"Per fas aut nefas,"

gives an early bias to the human mind. Without ſtopping to enquire whether the ſubject of the preſent memoir, like the great, and indeed we may call him the good Mr Dunning, would not have *eſpouſed cauſe* on the other ſide, provided his friends had been in oppoſition, we ſhall merely obſerve, that his conduct was, at leaſt, open and manly, and that he diſtinguiſhed himſelf on a variety of occaſions, in the cauſe of *coercion*. With a

* The perſon in queſtion was the late Andrew Stuart, Eſq. a deſcendant from a very ancient family in North Britain, and who, on the demiſe of the late Pretender, conſidered himſelf as the repreſentative of that illuſtrious family, which had given ſo many kings to Scotland and England. He had been, we believe, what in the Scotch law is called one of the *tutors* and *curators*, or, in other words, guardian to the Duke of Hamilton, and, as ſuch, took an active part in the Douglas cauſe. In addition to a challenge to Mr. Thurlow, he addreſſed a ſeries of letters to Lord Mansfield, who was alſo ſuppoſed to have treated him cavalierly on the ſame occaſion.

* Thomas Viſcount Weymouth was nominated Secretary of State January 20, 1768, *vice* Mr., afterwards Field-Marſhal, Conway. He was ſucceeded by John Earl of Sandwich, December 19, 1770. On the 10th of November, 1775, Lord Weymouth once more came in, *vice* Lord Rochford, and remained until November 24, when the Earl of Hillſborough was nominated his ſucceſſor.

† Frederick Lord North, nominated Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, February 4, 1770, was at this time Premier.

ſtentorian

ſtentorian voice, an undaunted countenance, and a certain degree of ſolemnity that rendered his talents conſpicuous, and his aid deſirable, he upheld the claims of prerogative. The Miniſter, driven nearly to deſpair by the eloquence and arguments of a Saville, a Burke, and a Fox, threw himſelf on the lawyers for protection, and in the perſon of Edward Thurlow found an able and judicious advocate.

Such zeal, joined to ſuch abilities, could not long paſs unrewarded; and accordingly, on the 2d of June, 1778, he was appointed Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, by virtue of which office, he, at a ſingle bound, became the ſecond ſubject in the kingdom. On the next day he was created a Peer of Great Britain, by the title of Lord Thurlow, Baron of Aſhfield, in the county of Suffolk, with remainder, in caſe of default of iſſue male, to his nephews.

He continued to fulfil the duties of his arduous and important ſituation for five years, and during that period raiſed his ſecond brother from an humble rectory to the epiſcopal dignity. But when Lord North and Mr. Fox united, and formed the coalition adminiſtration, he was obliged to retire, and on the 9th of April, 1783, the ſeals were put in commiſſion*.

This ſtate of affairs, however, proved but of ſhort continuance; for the new adminiſtration was not ſupported by the voice of the people, and it ſo happened, by a coincidence rather unuſual, that the king was of the ſame mind. His Majeſty was indeed peculiarly averſe to the continuance of the *junto* in office, as the project of the Eaſt India Bill ſeemed to be calculated to abridge the royal prerogative, and create a new power in the conſtitution.

Mr. Pitt, who had before acted as Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Shelburne, now became Firſt Lord of the Treaſury and Premier, on which occaſion he ſelected Lord Thurlow for the great ſeal, and that nobleman accordingly reſumed his ſeat on the woolſack, on the 23d of December, 1783, after a ſhort interval of eight months and a fortnight.

Previouſly to this period, it had been the uniform cuſtom of the throne, ſince the Revolution, for the monarch who wore the crown to *defer* on all great occaſions to the Houſe of Commons. On that to which we allude, however, the new Miniſter adapted a very different plan, for he kept his ſeat in the very teeth of the ariſtocracy, and in the face of a decided majority. In addition to this, and in purſuance, as it has been ſaid, of the opinion of the Lord Chancellor, he adviſed the King to diſſolve the Parliament. That theſe meaſures were not theoretically conſtitutional, has been maintained by many, but that they were both practical and expedient the event fully proved; for the young Premier was thus enabled to grow old in office, and with the exception of a few months, he governed the whole kingdom, during a ſpace of twenty-two years, at the concluſion of which period the ſceptre of command was wreſted from him, not by the hands of his political opponents, but by death.

After his reſumption of the ſeals, Lord Thurlow continued for ſome time to ſupport the adminiſtration, of which he himſelf conſtituted a conſpicuous portion. He had now attained the ſummit of his ambition, for indeed he could climb no higher, and having received the reverſion of a tellerſhip, which ſoon after dropped, he was become perfectly independent, in point of fortune. He did not always accord, however, with the Premier; and as neither of theſe celebrated men was famed for a *conciliatory ſpirit*, it is not at all ſurpriſing that they ſhould have, at length, agreed to ſeparate. To thoſe who were perſonally acquainted with them the wonder indeed was, that they ſhould have remained ſo long as nine or ten years in the ſame cabinet.

At length, in 1793, Lord Thurlow reſigned the high and important functions of Lord High Chancellor, and was ſucceeded by Lord Loughborough, afterwards Earl of Roſslyn, who had been perſuaded by the immenſe danger of public affairs, the critical ſituation of the times, and the cauſe of humanity itſelf, to deſert the oppoſition bench, and exchange the ermined robe of Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas for the mace, the ſeals, the *inſignia*, the patronage, and the revenue of the keeper of the King's conſcience!

From that period his Lordſhip frequented the Houſe of Peers but ſeldom, and his health having become very precarious, the air of the town was ſuppoſed to

* Alexander Lord Loughborough, the Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, and afterwards Lord Chancellor, and Earl of Roſslyn, in ſucceſſion, together with Sir William Henry Aſhurſt, Knight, and Sir Beaumont Hotham, Knight, were on this occaſion nominated Commiſſioners of the Great Seal.

to be hurtful, fo that, even during the winter, he feldom or never ſlept in his houſe in St. James's-ſquare.

Meanwhile, having purchaſed an eſtate in the neighbourhood of Dulwich, Lord Thurlow ordered a houſe to be built on a riſing ground for his accommodation. A regular eſtimate was accordingly made out by an eminent architect, and the manſion completed, but the final charge was ſo diſproportionate to the ſum originally propoſed, that the noble lord exclaimed "that he would never either enter or pay for it, but remain in his farmhouſe to the day of his death."

As he had exhibited great attachment to the King, during the diſcuſſion of the Regency Bill*, ſo he afterwards enjoyed the intimacy and the confidence of the Prince of Wales, and is ſuppoſed to have been the adviſer of his Royal Highneſs on many critical and important occaſions. He was accuſtomed to meet him at the hoſpitable houſe of the late Mr. Macnamara, of Streatham, and was perſuaded to ſit to Roſſi for a buſt, which is now in Carleton Houſe. For ſeveral years paſt his Lordſhip has divided his time between Dulwich and Brighton, at the latter of which he uſually ſpent ſome of the ſummer months; during which he rode on the fine Suſſex downs, enjoyed the bracing air of the ſea, and occaſionally ſaw and converſed with the heir to the crown.

In ſumming up the character of Lord Thurlow, it will be found that this nobleman was entitled to much praiſe as a Chancellor. The inflexible integrity that governed his deciſions was never once called in queſtion, while the wiſdom by which they were regulated has been always admired. He was eager to detect, to expoſe, if poſſible, and to puniſh the mal-practices of low attornies, and other retainers of the law, who are a diſgrace and an opprobrium to the profeſſion. He ſaw and he lamented the frauds and chicanery frequently ariſing out of commiſſions of bankruptcy, and wiſhed to reſtrain them, although they were far leſs common than at preſent. He was particularly ſevere in the caſe of ſuch adventurers as had carried off the wards of his court; and in reſpect to another claſs of perſons, who were alſo under the immediate guardianſhip of the Chancellor, his conduct has been recently quoted with great applauſe by Lord Erſkine. It was he indeed who firſt inſtituted the rule, that in reſpect to ſuppoſed lunatics, the *onus probandi* ſhould attach to the plaintiff; whereas, when a ſtatute had been once obtained, the proof of ſanity was to reſt with the defendant.

It might be here obſerved, that none of Lord Thurlow's deciſions were ever overturned by an appeal to the Houſe of Lords; but this is a feature not peculiar either to his character or ſtation, for, with a ſingle exception, we believe nothing of this kind has occurred for many years. This, perhaps, ariſes out of a circumſtance that calls aloud for amendment. Indeed it is an anomaly in our conſtitution, that thoſe engaged in the adminiſtration of the laws ſhould aſſiſt in their confection; and it appears not a little ſtrange, that a Judge of an inferior tribunal ſhould ſit in a court of appeal, and not only defend his own proceedings, but vote, if he ſhould ſo pleaſe, in their juſtification. We lament alſo to behold the office of Speaker of the Houſe of Lords annexed to the Chancellorſhip. It is evident to every one who has attended to the proceedings of our Courts of Juſtice, that the Chancery buſineſs is ſufficient, and perhaps more than ſufficient, for the talents and attention of any ſingle individual; and it is a cruel circumſtance for the clients in equity, that a Chancellor ſhould be obliged to leave the court either to attend the Council Board or preſide in the Houſe of Peers.

The conduct of Lord Thurlow on the woolſack was dignified, yet the impatience of contradiction, or the acceſs of diſeaſe, would ſometimes produce irritation. But it is wonderful with what cordiality the public took his part, when a noble Duke, who had alluded to new families and upſtart lawyers, was reminded of the meretricious claims of one of his own anceſtors, in a dignified and manly ſpeech delivered by the ſubject of this memoir.

During the firſt time that he held the ſeals Lord Thurlow was accuſed of treating the gentlemen of the bar with a degree of roughneſs and ſeverity, at which he himſelf, while in their ſituation, would have been the firſt to ſpurn. We have ſome reaſon to ſuppoſe, however, that on his return to office he altered his conduct in this inſtance, and ever after diſplayed more urbanity to that reſpectable claſs of men, out of which his own ſucceſſors were deſtined to be choſen.

It is well known, that the patronage of an

* His celebrated exclamation of "When I forſake my King in the hour of his diſtreſs, may God forſake me!" produced a wonderful effect.

an Engliſh Lord Chancellor, in reſpect to eccleſiaſtical affairs, is extenſive. All vacant livings under a certain amount are in his gift, and his voice is, at the ſame time, attended to in reſpect to the diſpoſal of the dignities of the church.—Through his influence his brother obtained two lucrative ſees in ſucceſſion, and by his liberality a nominal Dean of Caius was rendered a real one, *cum cura animarum*. Horſley alſo, on account of his controverſial talents, was by his means ſeated on the Biſhops' bench, but notwithſtanding this, it is on record that he was unable to obtain for Dr. Johnſon ſuch an increaſe of his penſion as would have enabled him to endeavour to repair a broken conſtitution, by flying to the genial climate of Italy.

On the other hand, neither the character nor conduct of the noble lord in queſtion was uniformly ſuch, as to render him beloved or reſpected. His behaviour to the daughter of a dignitary, within the dioceſe of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, cannot be praiſed, and his occaſional auſterity in domeſtic life is not a ſubject for eulogium. It was not for moral but political reaſons, however, that Dr. Parr, in his preface to "Bellendenus," repreſented him under the name of Novius, "as an orator with menace and terror on his brow, but whoſe eloquence was Thraſonic, and whoſe thunder and threats were to be deſpiſed*." We diſagree on this ſubject with one of the beſt ſcholars, and moſt accompliſhed writers, of his age; for we always conſidered the ſpeeches of Lord Thurlow, more particularly during the latter part of his career, as fraught with wiſdom, the ſuggeſtions of which were uttered in a dignified and impreſſive manner, while the terrors of his brow, and the ſtorm of his arguments, were not to be encountered with impunity.

Edward Lord Thurlow died at Brighton in Suſſex, on the 12th of September, 1806, in the 71ſt year of his age. He had three daughters by Miſs Hervey, one of whom, Mrs. Brown, who had married in oppoſition to his wiſh, was preſent at his demiſe.

He is ſucceeded in his Barony by Edward now Lord Thurlow, the eldeſt ſon of his brother, the late Biſhop of Durham, with remainder, in caſe of default of iſſue male, to Edward South Thurlow, M. A. one of the ſix prebendaries of Norwich.

The body having been brought from Suſſex to town in a private manner, was carried in proceſſion to the Temple church, in the following order:

The plume of feathers, decorated with bandalors.

Six mutes on horſeback.

His Lordſhip's ſaddle-horſe, led by two ſervants, with the family arms on the black velvet trappings, and mounted by a gentleman of the Heralds' Office, bearing his Lordſhip's coronet.

THE HEARSE,

drawn by ſix horſes, and adorned with eſcutcheons.

His Lordſhip's ſupporters were placed on the horſes' black velvet trappings.

Then followed

Six mourning coaches, drawn by ſix horſes.

In the firſt coach were

The Duke of Newcaſtle, the Lord Chancellor, the Dean of Windſor, and Lord Ellenborough.

In the ſecond,

Lord Eldon, Mr. Juſtice Le Blanc, Mr. Baron Thompſon, and Sir William Scott.

In the third,

The Rev. E. S. Thurlow (his Lordſhip's nephew), Colonel M'Mahon, Colonel Cunningham, and Colonel Terry.

In the other three coaches were ſome of his Lordſhip's principal domeſtics.

The proceſſion was cloſed by ten private carriages.

The pall-bearers were, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Newcaſtle, Lord Eldon, the Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Sir William Scott.

The funeral ſervice was read by the Dean of Windſor; after which was performed an anthem, compoſed for the occaſion. The body was lowered into the vault at the top of the ſouth aiſle, and depoſited next to the remains of his brother, the late Biſhop of Durham. Lord Chancellor Erſkine and the Rev. E. S. Thurlow roſe from their ſeat, walked to the edge of the vault, and took their laſt farewell.

* "Minas poſſumus contemnere vocemque fulmineam Thraſonici iſtius oratoris & cujus vulticulum, uti Noviorum iſtius minoris, ferre poſſe ſe, negat quadruplatorum genus omne & ſubſcriptorum. Quid enim? truculentus ſemper incedit, teterque, et terribilis aſpectu. De ſupercilio autem iſto quid dicendum eſt? annon reipublicæ illud quaſi pignus quoddam videtur? annon ſenatus illo, tanquam Atlante cœlum, innitetur?" &c.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

[The Publiſher of the Monthly Magazine has in his poſſeſſion the original Letters of which the following are copies. The fact of their exiſtence was mentioned in a late notice of the Life of Biſhop Benſon, and he has, in conſequence, received ſeveral preſſing invitations to make them public. Independently of their curioſity, as unpubliſhed relics of characters of real eminence, they contain arguments and doctrines which cannot fail to be intereſting to a large portion of the religious world.]

" MY LORD,

" HEARING that your Lordſhip is ſecretly diſpleaſed at my preaching in the fields, I ſhould be obliged to your Lordſhip if you would be pleaſed to acquaint me wherefore this offends your, Lordſhip. My Lord of London himſelf told me there was no law againſt field-preaching. And ſince the clergy, without cauſe, exclude me their pulpits, what muſt I do? Surely, your Lordſhip would not have me be ſilent? God knows I am a true friend to the preſent conſtitution of the Church of England, and if ſo, my Lord, *why* am I not *countenanced?* Why does not your Lordſhip *confeſs* me *before men?* Not to be *for* Chriſt in this reſpect, I think is to be *againſt* Him. Perhaps your Lordſhip may urge, 'that I promiſed reverently to obey my ordinary;' but then it was only in their 'godly admonitions.' God knows my heart, I would be ſubject to the higher powers in all things lawful; but when I ſee the clergy preach themſelves, and not Chriſt Jeſus their Lord, feeding themſelves and not their flocks, neglecting to catechiſe their children, or viſit from houſe to houſe, and entirely falling away from the articles to which they have ſubſcribed, I think it meet, right, and my bounden duty (let Arians, Socians, or ſelf-righteous bigots, ſay what they will), to be inſtant in ſeaſon and out of ſeaſon, and ſince I have been cauſeleſsly thruſt out of the ſynagogues, to go out into the highways and hedges, to compel poor ſinners to come in.

" I write this with all humility to your Lordſhip. A ſenſe of your Lordſhip's favours is deeply impreſſed upon me. The God whom I ſerve in the Goſpel of His dear Son will reward you a thouſand fold for all expreſſions of kindneſs ſhewn to,

" My Lord,
" Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient
" Son and Servant,
" GEORGE WHITEFIELD."

" *Glouceſter, July* 2, 1739.

" *To the Right Rev. Father in God, Martin Lord Biſhop of Glouceſter.*"

" SIR,

" LET me juſt call upon you to remember, that when you were ordained deacon, and the Biſhop delivered the New Teſtament to you, he ſaid,

" Take thou authority to read the Goſpel in the Church of God, and to preach the ſame, if thou be thereto licenſed by the Biſhop himſelf.

" And that, when he ordained you prieſt, and delivered the Bible into your hand, he ſaid,

" Take thou authority to preach the Word of God, and to miniſter the Holy Sacraments in the congregation where thou ſhalt be lawfully appointed thereunto.

" When you recall this to your mind, you will ſurely think of ſomewhat elſe, than bitterly inveighing againſt your brethren of the clergy for departing from the rules and doctrines of their church.

" As I was the perſon who pronounced the words above to you, I am more particularly concerned to remind you of them, and to admoniſh you, that you exerciſe the authority you received in the manner it was given to you.

" I have ſent you incloſed in this the ſermon of Dr. Stebbing, as I yeſterday promiſed you I would do. And I have taken this opportunity of mentioning to you what I have now done, which I forgot yeſterday to do among many other things I then mentioned to you.

" I can have no other view in what I have ſaid to you, but both your own good and that of the Church.

" I moſt heartily pray for your welfare both ſpiritual and temporal, and truly am

" Your affectionate Brother,
" And faithful Servant,
" M. GLOCESTER."

" *Glocester, July* 3, 1739.

" *For the Rev. Mr. Whitefield.*"

" MY LORD,

" I THANK your Lordſhip for your Lordſhip's kind letter. My frequent re-

moves from place to place prevented my anſwering it ſooner. I am greatly obliged to your Lordſhip in that you are pleaſed to watch over my ſoul, and to caution me againſt acting contrary to the commiſſion given me at my ordination. But if the commiſſion we then receive obliges us to preach no where but in that pariſh which is committed to our care, then all perſons act contrary to their commiſſion when they preach occaſionally in any ſtrange place. And conſequently your Lordſhip equally offends when you preach out of your own dioceſe.

"As for inveighing againſt the clergy (without a cauſe), I deny the charge. What I ſay, I am ready to make good whenever your Lordſhip pleaſes. Let thoſe that bring reports to your Lordſhip about my preaching be brought face to face, and I am ready to give them an anſwer. St. Paul exhorts Timothy not to receive an accuſation againſt an elder under two or three witneſſes. And even Nicodemus could ſay, that the Law ſuffered no man to be condemned unheard. I ſhall only add, that I hope your Lordſhip will inſpect into the lives of your other clergy, and cenſure them for being *over-remiſs*, as much as you cenſure me for being *over-righteous*.—It is their falling from their articles, and not preaching the truth as it is in Jeſus, that has excited the preſent zeal of (what they in deriſion call) the Methodiſt Preachers. Doctor Stebbing's ſermon (for which I thank your Lordſhip) confirms me more and more in my opinion, that I ought to be inſtant in ſeaſon and out of ſeaſon. For to me he ſeems to know no more of the true nature of regeneration, than Nicodemus did when he came to Jeſus by night.—Your Lordſhip may obſerve, that he does not ſpeak a word of original ſin, or the dreadful conſequences of our fall in Adam, upon which the doctrine of the new-birth is entirely founded. No, like other polite preachers, he ſeems to think in the very beginning of his diſcourſe, that St. Paul's deſcription of the wickedneſs of the heathens is only to be referred to them of paſt ages. Whereas I affirm: we are all as much included under the guilt and conſequences of ſin as they were. And if any man preach any other doctrine, he ſhall bear his puniſhment, whoſoever he be.—Again, my Lord, the Doctor entirely miſtakes us when we talk of the *ſenſible* operations of the Holy Ghoſt. He underſtands us juſt as thoſe carnal Jews underſtood Jeſus Chriſt, who, when our Lord talked of giving them that bread which came down from Heaven, ſaid, 'How can this man give us his fleſh to eat?' Indeed I know not that we do uſe the word *ſenſible* when we are talking of the operations of the Spirit of God. But if we do, we do not mean that God's Spirit does manifeſt itſelf to our *ſenſes*, but that it may be perceived by the ſoul, as really as is any ſenſible impreſſion made upon the body. But to diſprove this, the Doctor brings our Lord's alluſion to the wind in the third of St. John, which is the beſt text that he could urge to prove it. For if the analogy of our Lord's diſcourſe be carried on, we ſhall find it amounts to thus much—'That although the operations of the Spirit of God can no more be accounted for than how the wind cometh and whither it goeth; yet may they be *felt* as really by the ſoul as the wind may be felt by the body.' My Lord, indeed we ſpeak what we know. 'But,' ſays the Doctor, 'theſe men have no proof to offer for their *inward* manifeſtations.' What proof, my Lord, does the Doctor require? Would he have us raiſe dead bodies? Have we not done greater things than theſe? I ſpeak with all humility, has not God, by our miniſtry, raiſed many dead ſouls to a ſpiritual life? Verily, if men will not believe the evidence that God hath given, that He hath ſent us, neither would they believe though one roſe from the dead.—Beſides, my Lord, the Doctor charges us with things we are entire ſtrangers to, ſuch as, 'denying men the uſe of God's creatures, encouraging abſtinence, prayer, &c. to the neglect of the duties of our ſtation.'—Lord, lay not this ſin to his charge. Again, he ſays, I ſuppoſed Mr. Benjamin Seward to be a perſon *believing in Chriſt*, and blameleſs in his converſation, before what I call his converſion. —But this is a direct untruth. For it was the want of a *living faith* in Jeſus Chriſt, which he now has, that he was not a Chriſtian before, but a mere moraliſt.—Your Lordſhip knows that our article ſays, 'Works done without the Spirit of God and true faith in Jeſus Chriſt, have the nature of ſin.' And ſuch were all the works done by Mr. Benjamin Seward before the time mentioned in my Journal. —Again, my Lord, the Doctor repreſents that as my opinion concerning the Quakers in general, which I only meant of thoſe I converſed with in particular. But the Doctor and the reſt of my reverend brethren are welcome to judge me

as they please.—Yet a little while and we shall all appear before the Great Shepherd and Bishop of our Souls. There, there, my Lord, shall it be determined who are His true ministers, and who are only wolves in sheep's cloathing.—Our Lord, I believe, will not be ashamed to confess us publicly in that day. I pray God we all may approve ourselves such faithful ministers of the New Testament, that we may be able to lift up our heads with boldness. As for declining the work in which I am engaged, my blood runs chill at the very thought of it.—I am as much convinced it is my duty to act as I do, as that the sun shines at noon-day. I can foresee the consequences very well. They have already, in one sense, thrust us out of their synagogues: by and by they will think it is doing God service to kill us. But, my Lord, if you and the rest of the Bishops cast us out, our Great and Common Master will take us up.—Though all men should deny us, yet will not He. And however you may censure us as *evil-doers, and disturbers of the peace*, yet if we do suffer for our present way of acting, your Lordship, at the great day, will find that we suffer only for righteousness' sake. In patience, therefore, do I possess my soul—I willingly tarry the Lord's leisure. In the mean while, I shall continually bear your Lordship's favours upon my heart, and endeavour to behave so as to subscribe myself,

"My Lord,
"Your Lordship's obedient,
"And obliged Servant,
"George Whitefield."

"*Bristoll, July* 10, 1739.

"*To the Right Rev. Father in God, Martin Lord Bishop of Glocester.*"

"My lord,

"THE occasion of my giving your Lordship this trouble, is an information from Mr. Charles Wesley, that I am charged with breach of promise and insincerity.—As to the former, the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford told him, that I had promised, if your Lordship would ordain me, not to preach again in so popular a way. This information he had from the Dean of Christ Church, who told him he had it from your Lordship.—As to insincerity, the Dean himself was pleased to charge me with it, for not publishing in my Journal the conversation your Lordship favoured me with at Oxford. I am therefore obliged, with all humility, to ask your Lordship, 1st. 'Whether I ever did (or could) make your Lordship such a promise.' 2nd. 'Whether your Lordship insists, desires, or consents that I should publish the conversation which passed between us?' I did not look upon myself at liberty to mention what your Lordship spoke with so much kindness and condescension, but shall declare explicitly, if your Lordship pleases, how far you have, and how far you have not approved of,

"My Lord,
"Your Lordship's dutiful Son,
"And most obliged humble Servant,
"George Whitefield."

"*London, July* 24, 1739.

"*To the Right Rev. Father in God, Martin Lord Bishop of Glocester.*"

"Sir,

"I NEVER said, that you made me any such private promise as you mention before your ordination, that you would not for the future preach in a popular way; nor did I then ask you to make me any such. The only engagements, as you know, I have since charged you with the breach of were the publick ones to the Church you made and entered into at the time of your ordination.

"As to the conversation mentioned, I have had at different times, you know, a great deal with you, more than it is possible either for you or me now to recollect all the particulars of. Nor if they could be recollected, have I such an opinion of what I say, as to think they would be of any great use to the world. But in the general we cannot but both well remember, that I expressed my dislike and disapprobation of your behaviour and proceedings since the time of your ordination. This I did say to the Dean of Christchurch, that I had done, but not that you had ever said to any one that I had done otherwise.

"I wish I had been able to say any thing at any time to you, as I sincerely wish you well, which might persuade you to alter your conduct, and apply your zeal to the care of that district to which you were ordained and appointed, and in which you have so large an opportunity of doing good. You have both my wishes and prayers for you, and I am

"Your affectionate Brother,
"And faithful Servant,
"M. G."

"*July* 28, 1739."

"*To Mr. Whitefield.*"

Extracts

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

ARCHBISHOP BOULTER.

HUGH Boulter, Archbiſhop of Armagh, was born in London, and educated in Merchant-Taylors'-School, from whence he went to Oxford. He taught Prince Frederic (the King's father) the Engliſh language. He was promoted to the biſhopric of Briſtol in 1719; and in 1724 was nominated to the archbiſhopric of Armagh and primacy of Ireland. In the winter of the year 1728 all kinds of proviſion bore a price in Dublin beyond the means of the poor, and the nation being threatened with a famine, our Primate took upon him the relief of the diſtreſſed. The evil by his means was in a great meaſure averted, and the good prelate received the thanks of the Iriſh Houſe of Commons on the occaſion. A like ſcarcity happened in the year 1740, and the Primate's charity was again extended to the poor. It was computed that two thouſand five hundred perſons were daily fed in the Workhouſe of Dublin from January to Auguſt, chiefly at the Primate's expence; whereupon his portrait was painted with a groupe of objects of both ſexes, and all ages, round him, as waiting for food. This picture was placed in the ſaid Workhouſe, and under a mezzotinto print engraved from it a curious gentleman has written the following lines:—

Of pomp prelatic a vain ſhew inſtead,
Clothed are the naked and the hungry fed:
Such Boulter was, and ſuch ſhould Biſhops be,
As well prepared to work as to preach charity.

Archbiſhop Boulter died full of good works at his houſe in St. James's Place, in June 1742, aged 72, and is buried in Weſtminſter Abbey.

INOCULATION OF THE SMALL-POX.

The following account will ſerve to ſhew the ſlow progreſs of ſmall-pox inoculation, from the firſt trial of it.—The infant ſon of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu was the firſt child of Engliſh parents inoculated for the ſmall-pox. Lady Mary's letter, dated from Belgrade, March 23, 1718, has theſe words, "the boy was *engrafted* laſt Tueſday."* The experiment of inoculation was tried on five perſons under ſentence of death, in the year 1721. Of this number four received the infection, which did not appear on the fifth. This fifth perſon was a woman, who confeſſed that ſhe had received it when a child, but concealed the truth in hopes of ſaving her life; which was the condition made to the whole number for undergoing the operation. The trial was made under the inſpection of the College of Phyſicians, and the operation performed by Mr. Maitland, ſurgeon to the embaſſy to Conſtantinople. In the "Weekly Journal, or Saturday's Poſt," of 21 April, 1722, is the following article of intelligence, under the head of London News:—"In a few days the ſmall-pox is to be inoculated on their Highneſſes the Princeſſes Amelia and Carolina, by Mr. Maitland, the Princeſs Ann having had them already."

PROFESSIONAL INFLUENCE.

Every man conſiders things according to his habits of life, or in the way of his trade, calling, or profeſſion. There is an anecdote related by St. Evremond which proves this very forcibly. The Ducheſs of Mazarine, whilſt in London, was daily viſited by all that were polite, as well of the Engliſh as of the French nation.—In one of theſe aſſemblies a lampoon was read, ſatirizing the courtiers belonging to Lewis the Fourteenth. In this ſatire the Duke de Candale was deſcribed in the following terms:—

Le vieux Duc de Candale au teint hâve & plombé.

The old Duke de Candale with pale cadaverous looks.

There happened to be preſent a phyſician of great vogue, who, on hearing the deſcription, ſpoke out loud enough to be heard by the whole company—"Oh," ſaid he, "the Duke might eaſily mend his complexion; phlebotomy in the arm, and gentle cathartics would improve his looks." Whether the company laughed out at this ſhrewd obſervation, ſo congenial with the profeſſion of the party who made it, is not mentioned; but there are at this time many who reſemble this worthy phyſician, for it will be always found that "Every Man in his Humour" is ſtill the caſe.

BEARDS.

Shaving the beard, according to Roſs ("View of all Religions"), came in with the doctrine of tranſubſtantiation, firſt taught by Peter Lombard, in the year 1160. Innocent the Third eſtabliſhed it with the monks at the Council of Lateran, anno 1200. This Pope took the cup from the laity, and forbade the prieſts to marry. The reaſon which weighed with the Council for the injunction of ſhaving beards was, leſt in receiving the Sacrament the beard might touch

* See the late edition of her Works, 5 vols.

the bread and wine, or crumbs and drops fall upon it and ſtick there. But ſhaving of beards does not ſeem to have been generally received amongſt the clergy, for it appears that in France, King Francis I. (from 1515 to 1547) made the churchmen pay a large ſum for wearing their beards. Beards were worn by the Chriſtian prieſts, in oppoſition to the Heathen prieſts, who ſhaved theirs, as did thoſe in Egypt.

THOMAS CORIAT, THE FAMOUS TRAVELLER.

Thomas Coriat was born at Odcombe, near Ewel, in Somerſetſhire, and bred at Oxford, where he attained to a conſiderable proficiency in the Greek and Latin tongues. Having a great deſire to travel, he viſited ſeveral parts of Europe, and at his return, after ſix months' abſence, printed, in the year 1611, an account of what he had ſeen, under the title of "Coriat's Crudities." This book, which had a prodigious ſale, was, according to the faſhion of the times, uſhered into the world with no leſs than ſixty encomiums in verſe, penned by the moſt celebrated wits of the times. Theſe poems were written in an ironical ſtyle; but Coriat was proud of them, and underſtood them in a literal ſenſe. Indeed, he appears to have been a man of excellent parts and learning, but of weak judgment, and therefore has been ſaid to be the anvil on which the courtiers in the reign of James the Firſt tried their wits; but it is added, "this anvil ſometimes returned their hammers as hard knocks as it received, his bluntneſs repaying their abuſiveneſs." Prince Henry, King James's ſon, allowed him a penſion, and retained him in his ſervice; and Coriat was conſtantly introduced with the deſſert at all court entertainments. Amongſt others that writ mock-commendatory verſes upon "Coriat's Crudities" was John Taylor, who being a waterman, was called the *Water Poet*. Theſe verſes gave great offence to Mr. Coriat, who complained of them to King James. They were thoſe which follow:—

What matters for the place I came from,
I am no dunce-combe, coxcomb, Odcomb Tom;
Nor am I like a woolpack cramm'd with Greek,
Venus in *Venice* minded to go ſeek;
And at my back return to write a volume
In memory of wit's *Gargantua* column;
The choiceſt wits would never ſo adore me,
Nor like ſo many lacquies run before me:
But, honeſt Tom, I envy not thy ſtate,
There's nothing in thee worthy of my hate;
Yet I confeſs thou haſt an excellent wit,
But that an idle brain doth harbour it;
Fool thou it at Court, I on the Thames,
So farewell Odcomb Tom, God bleſs King James!

TAYLOR, THE WATER POET.

It is well known that James the Firſt was ambitious of being conſidered as the Solomon of the age he lived in. John Taylor, a waterman upon the Thames and a poet, and therefore alway ſtiled the *Water Poet*, laid hold on this to flatter the monarch on the following occaſion. Having offended Coriat by his writings, that celebrated traveller preſented a petition to King James, praying that Taylor might be puniſhed for his inſolence. Taylor followed the complaint with a counter-petition, conceived in the following ſonnet:—

Moſt mighty Monarch of this famous Iſle,
Upon the knees of my ſubmiſſive mind,
I beg thou wilt be graciouſly inclin'd
To read theſe lines my ruſtic pen compile:
Know, royal Sir, Tom Coriat works the wile
Your high diſpleaſure on my head to bring;
And well I wot the ſot his words can file,
In hope my fortunes headlong down to fling.
The King whoſe wiſdom through the world did ring
Did hear the caſe of two offending harlots;
So I beſeech thee, great Great Britain's King,
To do the like for two contending varlets:
A brace of knaves your Majeſty implores
To hear their ſuits, as Solomon heard whores.

BURIAL IN CHURCH-YARDS.

A proof that in ancient times the rich as well as the poor were buried in church-yards, is exhibited in the following anecdote:—

Joan Lady Cobham, by her will in 1369, bequeathed her body to be buried in the church-yard of St. Mary Overy, in Southwark, "before the church door, where the image of the bleſſed Virgin ſitteth on high over that door;" appointing a plain marble ſtone to be laid over her grave, with a croſs of metal thereon, and in the circumference theſe word in French:

"Vous qui per ici paſſietz, pur l'abime Johane de Cobham prietz"

That forthwith after her death ſeven thouſand maſſes ſhould be celebrated for her ſoul by the canons of Fauconbrigge and Tanridge, and the four orders of friars at London: and that on the day of her funeral twelve poor people, in black gowns and hoods, ſhould carry twelve torches.—See Mr. Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, vol. ii. p. 128; and Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 68.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

INSCRIPTION ON A RUIN.

O, STRANGER! ſpeed not on thy onward way,
But let this ivied ſhed thy ſtep delay:
Lo! here the wand'ring ſun-beam feebly falls,
And ſtreaks with ſoften'd day the moſſy walls;
Sweet here to gaze the blue expanſe of noon,
Or placid watch the Summer's cloudleſs moon
With rays of ſnowy light aſcending glide
'Mid'ſt the dark elms and o'er the mountain-ſide.
Nor yet repine, if in tempeſtuous hour,
The rain ſlant-ruſhing in a wintry ſhow'r,
Or ſnow-blaſt keen thy rapid fleet compel
To the rude covert of this ruſtic cell:
Pleaſant it were to muſe, as o'er the ſteep
The tall trees rock with ſtormy murm'rings deep;
And hear the ruſh of rain, the ſtrife of hail
Unfelt commingle in th' o'er-paſſing gale,—
In this abſtracted melancholy mood
A ſolemn joy ſhall bleſs thy ſolitude:
Thoughts of the beautiful, the good, and great,
Thy lifted ſoul with influence pure dilate;
And if the Muſes own thee for their child,
The Muſes here ſhall weave their viſions wild!

CHARLES A. ELTON.

THE TOMB OF ELLEN.

STRANGER! if by worldly views
Thy heart is dead to Love's controul,
If Feeling never nurs'd with dews
The roſe of Paſſion in thy ſoul;—

Turn from this grave thy ſullen tread,
For this is Pity's holieſt ſhrine—
The lilies that ſurround the dead
Would ſhrink from ſuch a hand as thine.

But if thy breaſt with ardour warm
Beats to the thrilling glance of Beauty;
If thou haſt knelt to woman's charm
With all of Love's enraptur'd duty,

Then Stranger pauſe and linger here
(For Love and Pity ſeldom ſever),
And pour the ſighs to paſſion dear,
Where Ellen ſleeps, alas! for ever!

Sweet maid! within thy gentle breaſt
Affection bloom'd, oh, how ſincerely!
And why did Fate, with frown unbleſt,
Break a fond heart that lov'd ſo dearly?

For cold beneath the weſtern wave
Her lover found an icy pillow;
No flow'r to deck his lonely grave,
No death-ſhroud but the foaming billow!

The Spirit of the Morn had ſigh'd,
Delighted o'er the roſe's bloom,
But Sorrow came with with'ring ſtride,
And ſwept its beauty to the tomb.

Stranger! if Love awakes your ſighs
(And Love and Pity ſeldom ſever),
Pauſe where that roſe of beauty lies—
Where Ellen ſleeps, alas! for ever!

W. A. ROBERTS.

TO LIBERTY.

SPIRIT unquenchable! whoſe awful fire
Hath ever blaz'd amidſt the ſtruggling ſtorm,
And ruſh'd athwart the night with meteor form,
When tyrants bade thy living beam expire!
Ever for thee the breaſt hath glow'd,
For thee the lyre's high meaſures flow'd,
And Valour's arm, ſublimely rear'd,
Glory's divineſt deeds hath dar'd.
Whilſt now the ſtar of morn fades pale,
And loud the ocean-ſurges roar,
What breath ſo pure as morning's gale,
What fane ſo meet as Britain's ſhore,
To wake the poet's numbers wild and free,
And pour the holy ſong to Liberty!

Huſh'd be the lute's dull meaſures, nor entwine
The roſy garland—breathe no melting lay,
Winning the free-born boſom to reſign
The generous fire that ſpurns deſpotic ſway.
Pleaſure! thy wanton ſpells forego,
For thou art Freedom's deadlieſt foe;
And he who yields him Pleaſure's ſlave,
Can ne'er be free, can ne'er be brave.
Ye winds of Heav'n! as wild ye ſweep,
Where marſhall'd banners proudly float;
Bear ye the murmurs, loud and deep,
Pour'd from the trumpet's brazen throat.
For, Freedom! where thy glories glide,
Where thou in loftieſt pow'r haſt paſt;
Thine eye was on the banner's pride,
Thy ſpirit with the trumpet's blaſt.
Or where, with brow unbound,
Thou gav'ſt thy bright hair to the gales of Peace,
And badeſt the battle and the triumph ceaſe;
There Virtue breath'd her awe around,
And Honour's ſun, with ſteady ray,
Roll'd thro' the azure arch, and pour'd a purer day.

Call from the ſullen harp a bolder ſtrain—
For lo! their deeds ennobled ſcenes reveal;
And waved upon the Heav'ns' pellucid plain,
In awful radiance gleams the patriot ſteel.
And hail! the viſion-crouded air,
The pomp that fires the eaſtern ſky!
The golden clouds of Morning bear
Th' immortal form of Liberty!
Like ſtorm-clouds ſtream her helmet plumes,
Her form its warrior-port aſſumes,
Bold, proud, and terrible, as when of yore,
She ſteep'd her ſteel in Perſian gore.
O Liberty!

O Liberty! thy love prevails
Albion's wild shores and rocks among;
Swells in her mountain gales,
Thrills in her poet's song.
Defiance-breathing strains are thine,
The shout that hails the battle-hour;
O then how bright thy lightnings shine,
When fierce they blast the brow of pow'r!
No anger fires the eye of Death,
When stern he drinks the patriot's breath;
No arrowy terrors round him wave,
To daunt the spirit of the brave;
For in the struggle of the Free
The meed of Death is Victory!

Birmingham. HARMODIUS.

SONG AND CHORUS,

WRITTEN IN HONOUR OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, BY MR. BELFOUR; AND SUNG AT MORDEN, THE SEAT OF ABRAHAM GOLDSMID, ESQ. AUGUST 22, 1806.

WHILE venal Bards, with rude acclaim,
Extol a haughty despot's fame,
And, where he drives the Fiends of War,
With adulation load his car,—
The Muses here, from Plenty's hoard,
As Wit and Beauty deck the board,
Attune the lyre, rejoiced to sing
In praise of Britain's future King.

CHORUS.

Fill then the bowl with myrtle bound,
Let Morden's roof with mirth resound,
And every tongue this strain declare,
"Long live Britannia's joy and heir."

At ease reclin'd, or rob'd in state,
The Graces on his actions wait;
Where'er the Prince is heard to rove,
There Pleasure sports, and frolicks Love;—
While Art and Science o'er the land
Confess in smiles his fostering hand,
And with the sons of Commerce blend,
To greet the nation's hope and friend.

CHORUS.

Fill then the bowl, &c.

But should Ambition's hordes invade
This sacred isle, for Freedom made,
When myriads flush'd with ardour glow
To hurl destruction on the foe;
Then, foremost, with terrific mien,
Great George in battle shall be seen,
Resolv'd his destin'd realm to save,
Or fall, the bravest of the brave!

CHORUS.

Fill then the bowl, &c.

ODE.

HAPPY the man who, far retir'd
From worldly cares, and ever-jarring strife,
Passes in guiltless calm his life,
With love of blessed peace inspir'd:
Unmov'd by glitt'ring Fortune's charms,
Who spurns the croud that round her swarms;
Who, nobly scorning mad Ambition's tow'r,
Pants not her high-brow'd steep to gain,
With danger compass'd round,
The loose-hung rock, and faithless ground;
Nor trusts the syren-voice that lures him on in vain.
Secure, he, in Contentment's rosy bow'r,
Nor ever feels a pang, nor knows a heavy hour.

Each day, each dawning day that gilds the sky,
Renew'd, to him fresh joys and pleasure brings:
Lo, from his couch he vig'rous springs,
From slumbers sweet that early fly,
And breathes upon the flow'ry plain
The fragrance of the gale again;
Or wanders down the hawthorn hedge's side,
Where blooms the simple wild-rose sweet;
Or climbs the dusky hill,
To gaze upon the prospect still,
And Morning see advance with silver-slipper'd feet;
Till as she throws the purple lustre wide,
The gorgeous sun appears in all his radiant pride.

Oh! who can view,
Unmov'd, the beauties of the rising Morn,
While nature, bath'd in sparkling dew,
Smiles lovely thro' her lucid veil of light,
While health's warm hues her cheeks adorn!
Sweet is the hymn the birds repeat,
The lark's song from his misty height
On tow'ring wing, the time to cheat!
On bed of freshest roses lying,
Where zephyrs play around him sighing,
Delight half opes his humid eye;
While round him glide, in wanton measure,
The whisp'ring Loves, and melting Pleasure,
And hail, in sportive wile, the blushing boy!

Warm darts the sun his noon-tide beams:
At ease, beneath the beechen shade reclin'd,
Lull'd by the murmurs of the wind,
Around his head what visions stream!
Dear is the hour, to Fancy dear,
On viewless wing who hovers near,
And lifts the soul unclogg'd by low desire;
Or glancing from her fairy scene,
He turns th' historic page,
The manners of past years to glean,
And marks the blood-stain'd track of man from age to age;
Or bending thought-rapt o'er the golden lyre,
Invokes the heav'n born Muse, and wakes the warbling wire.

Yet not, yet haply not alone by these
Sublim'd:—domestic cares the mind employ.
Blest source of pure unsullied joy,
Which God with eye benignant sees!
Around the fire, from sorrow free,
His offspring throngs, with prattling glee,

While the fond partner of his bliſsful days
With look delighted gazes on,
And ſwelling breaſt of love,
Where Meekneſs makes her heav'nly throne,
Mild as the evening gale, ſoft as the faithful dove:
O'er her fine cheek the flush of rapture plays,
And from her tender eyes bright beam the thrilling rays!

Not the proud dome,
Where Splendour ſweeps along in ſpangled veſt,
Of Luxury the high-pil'd home,
While at the gate ſtands ragged ſhiv'ring Want,
And vainly tells her tale diſtreſt,
Does gracious Peace attend to cheer:
And mild Content muſt ſhun the haunt
Where guilty pleaſures blaſt the year.
She ſcorns the ſcenes of vacant Folly,
Her noiſy train, and Mirth unholy,
That echoes round her gaudy ſhrine;
But ſtill within the humble dwelling,
In neat array, all pomp excelling,
Serene, reſides her artleſs form divine.

Behold the reſtleſs, toiling ſon of Care,
Whoſe ſordid wiſhes ſpeak the grov'ling mind;
With thoughts of baſe controul confin'd,
That varied pains his boſom tear.—
While eagerly the path he treads,
Where onward ſullen Av'rice leads,
What dire attendants conſtant round him ſtay
And, vengeful, often ſtrike the blow
That ſtabs th' unſhielded heart!
Remorſe, the parent ſad of Woe,
And Diſappointment there liſts high her freezing dart;
And pale Miſtruſt, who ſtrews with thorns the way,
And feigning Falſehood ſly ſmiles treach'rous on his prey!

Yet he, ev'n he, perhaps, a moment's pow'r,
Has felt a wiſh within the wounded breaſt,
That, as it roſe, has ſigh'd for reſt,
Far from the city's buſy hour;—
When wand'ring forth at Evening's reign,
While Freſhneſs breathes upon the plain,
He ſees the farms and cots around him riſe,
(What time meek Nature ſheds a balm
Upon the ſoften'd mind)
And thinks, in ſuch a ſcene how calm
His years would glide away, nor leave one ſting behind!
In vain:—as fades the penſive light it dies,
And ſtill the rugged path at morn again he tries.

Oh! may my days,
In ſome ſecure retreat, ſome peaceful ſhade,
Beam o'er my life with tranquil rays,
Where Nature lights with ſweeteſt charm the ſcene;
With Contemplation, holy maid!
And 'mid the changes of the year,
Forget each groſſer care unclean,
That wakes the ever-anxious fear;
Let Inſpiration oft, infuſing
Her ſpirit o'er my lonely muſing,
Deſcend in ſilent dreams at ev'n;
And Hope, her milder influence lending,
When life's dread cloſe is near, attending,
Shall whiſper charmed words, to ſoothe the ſoul, of Heav'n!

Liverpool. G. W. C.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c.

MECHANICS.

THE ſilver medal and thirty guineas have been adjudged to Mr. GILBERT GILPIN of Shifnal, for an improved Crane and Flexible Chains. From the ſimplicity of form, and facility of manufacture, the common chain, formed of oval links, has been in uſe from the earlieſt ages, and that it did not anſwer every purpoſe of a hempen rope in working over pullies, was not owing to its peculiar form, but from an error in the application. Every chain of this nature has a twiſt in itſelf, ariſing from a depreſſion given by the hammer to each link in the welding which cauſes a perpetual tendency to aſſume a ſpiral form. Hence the alternate links of a chain, in coiling round a barrel, or working over pullies, form obtuſe angles in aſſuming the ſpiral ſhape, bearing upon the lower parts of their circumferences, and forming as it were two levers, which wrench open and cruſh each other in proportion to the weight ſuſpended, as well as prevent the freedom of motion in the links themſelves, and thereby load the chain with additional friction.

To prevent this and other evils attaching to the common chains, Mr. Gilpin has grooves caſt in iron pullies of ſufficient dimenſions to receive the lower circumferences of the links of the chain, which work vertically; thoſe which work horizontally, and form the gudgeon part of the chain bearing upon each ſide of the grooves. The barrels are alſo of caſt iron, with ſpiral grooves of the ſame dimenſions, at ſuch a diſtance from each other

other as to admit the chain to bed without the danger of a double coil; by these means the links are retained at right angles with each other, the only position for free and uniform motion.

The links of the chains are made as short as possible, for the purpose of increasing their flexibility, and they are reeled perfectly free from twist, in the pullies, and on the barrels.

When applied in blocks, the grooves in the pullies prevent the different falls of the chain from coming in contact, and render plates between them totally unnecessary; the pullies are in consequence brought closer together, the angle of the fall from block to block considerably diminished, and the friction against the plates entirely avoided. Brass guards, with grooves opposite to those in the pullies, are rivetted to the blocks to prevent the chain getting out of its birth from any accidental circumstance. This method of working chains has been applied to cranes capable of carrying from ten to fifteen tons, and to steam-engines used in raising coal and ore from mines; and in all cases we are assured, it has performed the business with the utmost safety, uniformity, and flexibility.

The same method is applicable, at a trifling expence, to all machines at present worked by ropes, or by chains in the usual way. It is also assumed, contrary to the general opinion, that chains are safer than ropes, for it is an established axiom that those bodies whose fibres are most in the direction of the strain, are the least liable to be pulled asunder. The discovery is of farther additional importance, as it substitutes, a durable article for a very perishable one, and gives employment to our own manufactories at the expense of foreign importations.

The truth of Mr. Gilpin's statement is amply confirmed by respectable certificates.

Mr. Thomas Parker has received a premium from this Society, for an invention of a Machine for the use of Shoemakers to perform their work in a standing posture, and thereby to prevent all those disorders which, it is known, a bending posture of the body is liable to engender.

The silver medal and ten guineas were given to Mr. Salmon of Woburn, for his Geometrical Quadrant and Staff, which serves for plotting; as a level and calculator for the use of navigation and land-surveying; for ascertaining inaccessible distances, and for demonstrating and determining various problems in geometry and trigonometry. In the staff there is an improvement, viz. a screw at the bottom, by means of which the staff may be readily fixed in the ground, in a manner that it could not be without it, nor could the instrument be used without the screw.

Ten guineas were voted to Mr. Peter Herbert, for an improved Book-Case Bolt, to facilitate the opening of both doors at once, and to secure the same, without trouble of bolting two bolts in the common way. It will answer equally well for wardrobes, French casements, or folding sash doors. It will also make a good sash fastening, if let into the bottom sash, with a small brass knob to slide as common; it would bolt in the frame by the side of the sash cord, both sides at once.

To Mr. Charles Le Caan have been voted ten guineas for an invention of a check to Carriage-wheels on Rail-roads, which possesses the means of preventing those various accidents which have from time to time proved fatal to horses employed in such service, particularly where the declivity is from 12 to 16 inches to the chain and the traffic principally descending.

The use of a horse employed on a rail-road is as frequently to check the velocity of loaded carriages, as to draw them on such parts of the road as are level or nearly so. When the horse finds himself pressed upon beyond his power of resistance, he is compelled to quicken his pace to relieve himself, by which means the velocity of the carriage exceeds his power of management; under such circumstances, the least trip of the horse terminates in a fall, by which the animal becomes injured. As a preventive to all such accidents Mr. Le Caan has contrived his check, which may be appropriated to carriages in general.

The check is fastened by means of a bolt or nut to the side of the waggon, upon which nut it turns freely, and the other end of the check is suspended by a chain to the shaft, while the horse is drawing; but if the shaft is inclined either by pressure on the descending plane, or by accident, the chain so far gives way, as to suffer the check to close in with the wheel, and thus stop the carriage.

The inventor recommends a check to each of the four wheels, and those behind may occasionally be let down, and used as rests to relieve the horse when necessary.

The silver medal and ten guineas have been

been adjudged to Mr. Joseph Davis for his invention of a Day and Night Telegraph. The day telegraph works on a ſuperior principle to that at preſent in uſe; it is not ſo liable to get out of order, and facilitates the correſpondence. The night telegraph can at any time be got ready and fixed in a few minutes; it admits lights of any deſcription, ſimple or compound, which are not liable to injury from the weather; the ſituation in which they are placed with the line of direction makes the night telegraph equally uſeful with that for the day. Before the centre lamp in the night telegraph is a plane convex, or double convex lens of any focus or diameter, formed hollow ſo as to admit of being filled with any tranſparent coloured liquor, to which lens there ſhould be a neck or tube, to admit of the contraction or expanſion of the coloured liquor. The night telegraph has 63 changes, without varying the line of direction. The middle ſhutter of the day telegraph works in grooves on each ſide: it is raiſed and lowered by a pole. If placed in the centre, it forms with the ſix ſhutters 126 changes, and by being raiſed occaſionally on a line with the upper ſhutters, or drawn down to the line with the lower ſhutters, will form in the whole 252 changes. It is portable, and may, when not in actual work, be lowered within the houſe.

To Mr. Andrew Flint have been voted fifty guineas for his invention of an Expanding Band Wheel to Regulate the Velocity of Machinery. The uſual method of connecting machinery, is by a band running over two wheels or riggers; hence the relative velocity of the wheels is in the inverſe ratio of their diameters, and theſe diameters always remaining the ſame, no alteration of velocity can be obtained, but by a correſponding variation in that of the moving power applied. By Mr. Flint's invention, the artizan is enabled to regulate the velocity of his machinery at pleaſure, the moving power remaining as before, or to retain the ſame motion with an alteration in that of the applied force. He propoſes two methods of attaining this object: in both, the periphery of the band-wheel is divided into any convenient number of parts, which may be placed at any given diſtance from the centre of the wheel, and thus by enlarging the circumference of one band-wheel, while the other is equally diminiſhed, to alter the relative velocity of each at pleaſure.

Mr. Salmon, of Woburn, obtained a premium and the ſilver medal for an improvement in Canal-locks, and for preventing a waſte of water.

To Mr. Hawkins alſo was voted the ſilver medal for an invention of a Machine for cutting Paper and the Edges of Books, on three Sides at once fixing in the Preſs. For this purpoſe, it is neceſſary that the book be placed at one end, and a ſupport give to the plough beyond the part cut; there is, therefore, at each corner, a block moveable on the centre, ſo as to elongate alternately the ſide or end of the preſs.

The preſs is as wide as the intended length of the book; at a diſtance from the end of it equal to the required width of the book, is a ſtop, made ſomewhat like two combs, one faſtened on each ſide, the teeth of one going into the interſtices of the other, ſo that it may effectually prevent the book from falling too low, whether the preſs is open little or much.

In the common preſs, the book is put in the middle, and there is a ſcrew at each end to force the preſs together; but in this preſs, the book being put at one end, there is a ſcrew about the middle to force the preſs together, and another ſcrew at the lower end to force it open, and conſequently preſs the book tighter, exactly on the principles of cabinet-makers' hand-ſcrews.

Fifteen guineas have been granted to Mr. Henry Ward of Blandford for a New Striking-clock Movement. The ſtriking part of this clock is ſo far ſimplified, that the whole train of wheels uſed in common clocks, together with the barrel and weight, are entirely ſuperſeded. The power neceſſary for raiſing the hammer is obtained from the pendulum. The advantages of this clock are ſaid to be (1) That it is not attended with that diſagreeable roaring which is frequently heard in the wheels and pinions of others, and particularly the fly-pivots when in want of oil. (2.) That the interval between the ſtrokes is uniformly the ſame: the caſe is very different in other clocks, for as they get foul, they always ſtrike ſlower, and the more ſo ſtill when the weather is cold. (3.) In conſequence of its ſimplicity, it is not liable to be out of repair: and (4) It can be manufactured for conſiderably leſs expence.

VARIETIES, Literary and Philosophical,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

IN our laſt Number an old correſpondent made the Monthly Magazine a medium through which to call on the public to teſtify its indignation againſt the murder of Palm, the bookſeller, by a ſubſcription in behalf of his widow and family, and he ſanctioned his feelings by enclóſing five guineas to the publiſher, as the commencement of a general ſubſcription. We have now the ſatisfaction to be able to ſtate, that the ſuggeſtion of our correſpondent was attended by effects equal to his warmeſt expectations; ſcarcely was this Magazine put in circulation before the idea was taken up by ſome of the liberal and public-ſpirited ſubſcribers to Lloyd's Coffee-House, by various editors of newſpapers, and by other perſons in all parts of the United Kingdom; and, to their immortal honour, a ſum, at this moment, has been collected far exceeding one thousand pounds.

We felt it our duty to addreſs ourſelves immediately to a diſtinguiſhed literary correſpondent, reſident in a univerſity not far from Nürenberg, that we might have it in our own power to furniſh the public with the correct particulars of this atrocious buſineſs, and, in reply, we have been furniſhed with the following ſtatement of facts, many of which are new to the Engliſh reader:—

"Among the different bookſellers who were torn from their families by French *gens d'armes*, in the month of Auguſt laſt, in Bavaria, Swabia, and Franconia, and conveyed to the Auſtrian fortreſs of Braunau, was John Philip Palm, of Nürenberg, proprietor of the ſhop kept under the name of *Stein* in that city. Several of them were ſet at liberty on the remonſtrance of their governments: but Palm, together with Schoderer, a tradeſman of Donauwörth, was brought before a court-martial aſſembled by Berthier, the French Miniſter of War, and compoſed of ſeven colonels, one adjutant, and a reporter.

"Beſides theſe two accuſed perſons who were preſent, the names of the following were added:—Merkel, publican, of Neckarſulm; J. F. Jeniſch, clerk in the houſe of Stage, at Augſburg; Kupfer, bookſeller of Vienna; Eurich, bookſeller, of Linz, in Auſtria; but none of theſe appeared before the court, probably becauſe their governments would not deliver them up. They were accuſed of high treaſon, as the authors, printers, and publiſhers, of libellous works directed againſt the Emperor of the French and his army, and tending to miſlead the minds of the inhabitants of the South of Germany.

"The court directed the two priſoners to be brought in one after the other, and the evidence founded on the information of their ſpies to be read to them. After they had withdrawn, the court conſulted together, and pronounced ſentence of death on all the perſons mentioned in the report. They farther decreed, that Schoderer and Palm ſhould be executed within twenty four hours, but only the latter actually ſuffered on the 26th of Auguſt. The principal accuſation alleged againſt him was, that of being the publiſher of a book entitled, "Germany in the loweſt State of Degradation."

"In order to expoſe the whole atrocity of this ſanguinary proceeding, the following circumſtances deſerve to be mentioned. The city of Nürenberg aſſigned him a counſel, but this indulgence the court abſolutely refuſed to allow. The trial laſted three days, for it was on the fourth day after his arrival at Braunau that he was fetched from his dungeon, placed upon a cart, and conveyed, bound, to the parade. Here he was offered his liberty if he would name the author of the above-mentioned work; but he magnanimouſly exclaimed, "that he would rather ſuffer death." His eyes being then covered with a bandage, ten ſoldiers fired on a given ſignal; unfortunately, he was not immediately diſpatched, nor did he die till a ſoldier had charged again and approaching quite cloſe to him, fired another ball through his head.

"Palm

"Palm has left a widow and five children, in circumstances very inadequate to support them with decency. It is so much the more to be wished, that the subscriptions opened for them in many places may prove ample. The court had even the cruelty to adjudge the widow to pay the expences of the trial, which amounted to 700 gulden (about 75l. sterling)."

The plan of the new Oxford Review is so far matured, that its appearance is announced for the first of January. At a time when reviews have become the mere engines of personal calumny, and the ordinary vehicles for the most impudent libels, we cannot too emphatically congratulate the literary world on the publication of a new Critical Journal, which, from its locality, must be distinguished by independence, good manners, integrity, and sound learning.—In justification of our eulogy on this new journal, we shall cite the sketch of its plan, as published by those concerned in its management. It would appear that it will be loyal and orthodox, without being factious and intolerant.

1. The writers are gentlemen wholly unconnected with literary factions, or with the trading interests of publishers.

2. They have been induced to volunteer their services as guardians of literature, in consequence of the numerous abuses to which periodical criticism has lately been exposed in many of the existing reviews.

3. As resident members of the first university in the world, their easy access to literary authorities of every kind, their means of constant literary communication, and their other numerous local advantages, especially qualify them to undertake the office of censors of the public press.

4. Every book shall be reviewed according to the professed object of its writer, and every writer shall be candidly judged according to his own principles.

5. Issuing from a seat of learning, which has always been justly regarded as the bulwark of the Church and State, this review will be stedfastly devoted to the interests of the established religion and government of the country.

6. Every book which appears within the British Empire, and which has been publicly advertised or has been communicated to the editors, shall, without exception, be noticed in this Review within three months after its appearance.

7. The reviewed works shall be classed systematically, under the general heads of literature to which they respectively belong.

8. Notices of foreign literature shall form a regular portion of every Number, and arrangements have been made by which they will be early and comprehensive.

Kotzebue has lately published at Berlin some volumes of Tales, Episodes, and Nouvellettes, a translation of which has been undertaken, and will speedily appear, in three volumes, corresponding with his various travels. This gentleman and M. Muller are understood to be the authors of the admired and spirited Manifesto of the King of Prussia.

Sir William Young, Bart. and M. P. has just completed an arrangement of facts and documents relative to the West India Islands, which he intends to publish under the title of The West India Common Place Book. This work will include all that it can be desirable to know relative to the commerce, produce, and other interests of the West India Islands.

Dr. Cogan, of Bath, is preparing for the press an Ethical Treatise on the Passions. The first part, which will appear in the course of the winter, will treat of the agency of the passions in the pursuit of well-being; of the intellectual powers, as directories in the pursuit; and of the nature and sources of that well-being of which the human species is susceptible.

Mr. Davis, author of Travels in America, has nearly ready for publication, in one volume octavo, Memoirs of the Life of Chatterton the Poet.

A new History of Jamaica will speedily make its appearance, written by a gentleman some time resident in that island. To give a more complete view of the present state of that valuable colony, the author has written separate dissertations on the climate and soil, topography, laws, trade, natural and commercial productions, state of the negroes, and proposals for the amelioration of their condition; diseases of Europeans and negroes, and the customs, manners, and dispositions of the inhabitants.

Mr. Burney, the eminent conductor of the Naval Academy at Gosport, will publish, in a few days, two works calculated to increase that thirst for glory which has already rendered our navy invincible. One of them is a succinct account of the lives and actions of all illustrious admirals and commanders, to appear under the title of "Naval Heroes;" and the other is a complete historical view of the rise and progress of the navy to the present time, under the title of the "British Neptune."

Mr. Thornton, who has reſided many years in Turkey, is preparing for publication an Account of the Government, Religion, Manners, military and civil Eſtabliſhments of that country.

Early in November will be publiſhed, in three large volumes, royal octavo, The Political Life, and Speeches at large, of the late Mr. Pitt. The Life is compoſed from authentic documents, interſperſed with his correſpondence. His ſpeeches in Parliament, as well as on other occaſions, are given at length.

Mr. Walpole, a relative of the celebrated writer of that name, has juſt completed, under the title of Recollections, a biography of that diſtinguiſhed ſtateſman, Mr. Fox. It will contain a great number of curious and intereſting anecdotes, and will be compriſed in the compaſs of a neat pocket volume.

Mr. Dallas has a new romance in the preſs, under the title of The Knights.

Mr. Barclay's new work on the Muſcles may be ſhortly expected.

Mr. Vetch is preparing a new work on Ophthalmia.

A ſecond volume of Mr. Manning's Hiſtory of Surrey is in conſiderable forwardneſs, edited by Mr. Bray, the Treaſurer of the Society of Antiquaries.

In a former number we announced the intended removal of the Pomfret and Arundel marbles, now in the ſchools at Oxford, to the Radcliffe Library. Their number and value, we underſtand, are to be enhanced by the addition of Sir Roger Newdigate's collection. The ſtatues, and other articles of exquiſite workmanſhip, are to be placed in the upper part of the building: the inſcriptions and inferior ſpecimens in the colonnade beneath.

A beautiful monument to the memory of Schwartz, the German miſſionary, has been juſt finiſhed by Mr. Flaxman, intended for India. The ſubject is a bas relief, repreſenting the Rajah of Tanjore's laſt viſit to the venerable prieſt while on the bed of death; it was choſen by the Rajah himſelf: one or two of the Rajah's miniſters are repreſented as accompanying him, with three boys, in the foreground, belonging to the ſchool which Schwartz ſuperintended for many years. The inſcription is in Engliſh.

Mr. William Lambert has accurately determined the longitude of the Capitol, in the city of Waſhington, to be 76° 53′ 15″ weſt from the meridian of Greenwich.

Mr. Gardner, of the City Diſpenſary, has, in the courſe of ſome galvanic experiments, been led to try the effect of the galvanic fluid upon vegetable infuſions. Turmeric with diſtilled water was firſt ſubmitted to trial; the circuit being made with iron wires, gas was given out from both, and the infuſion became gradually changed from a bright yellow to a deep brown, beginning at the upper part of the tube; both wires became black, probably from the oxygen evolved from the water. The ſame quantity of the infuſion of litmus was then ſubjected to the galvanic action; in a few minutes the blue tinge began to fade; the liquor became diaphanous, and at length exhibited a greeniſh colour, gas being given out from both wires, which were alſo turned black. From theſe experiments, he conceived an alkali had been formed during the operations; to prove the truth of the conjecture, he was enabled to reſtore the blue colour to the litmus, by means of dilute ſulphuric acid. He repeated the experiment ſeveral times with the ſame ſucceſs. Syrup of violets, diluted with an equal quantity of diſtilled water, and galvanized with ſilver and iron wires, turned as perfectly green as it could have done on the addition of pure ammonia, potaſh, or ſoda.

Dr. Thornton, the metropolitan profeſſor of pneumatic medicine, has laid before the public the caſe of a young lady, who, from a violent cold, loſt the uſe of her voice, in which ſtate ſhe continued, notwithſtanding much medical aſſiſtance, upwards of eighteen months. By means of the oxygen gas, the lady was perfectly reſtored to health, and the powers of voice, in a fortnight. Hence the Doctor infers, 1. That the loſs of voice is a diſeaſe that uſually reſiſts all common means made uſe of; therefore oxygen gas is in this a *deſideratum*. 2. The mode of cure is probably by ſtrengthening thoſe muſcles which give tone to the voice. 3. Hence in the more oxygenated climate of England, the nightingale has ſo melodious a ſtrain, while it only croaks in Egypt, whither it retires in the winter. 4. A remarkable ſtrength of voice has been obſerved by many after inhaling the vital air.

The ſame diſtinguiſhed profeſſor has invented a Pneumometer, by means of which the capacity of the lungs may be aſcertained. By experiments with this inſtrument made on the late Mr. Fox, Mr. Courtnay, Mr. Kemble, Sir James

James Macintoſh, and others, he found that the power of the voice was in exact proportion to the quantity of air inhaled, and therefore to the oxygenation of the muſcles of the larynx.

Mr. Taunton, of the Finſbury Diſpenſary, has lately performed the operation on two poor perſons for the femoral hernia, with complete ſucceſs. With a truly philanthropic ſpirit, he appeals to the public, particularly to the managers of all charitable inſtitutions, upon the neceſſity of ſupplying the poor with truſſes, by which very many lives would be ſaved, and painful operations be prevented.

Mr. R. L. Edgeworth has invented a new odometer for a carriage, which he conceives is more ſimple, and leſs liable to be out of order, than thoſe commonly uſed. It may be eaſily attached to the axle of any carriage.

Mr. Arthur Young, the father of agricultural ſcience in England, after many experiments and obſervations on the ſubject, affirms that ſea-ſalt acts as a very powerful manure, eſpecially when added to dung. He ſays alſo, that very conſiderable benefit has been found from the application of ſea-water to vegetables, and that, when mixed with dung or compoſt dunghills, it poſſeſſes a ſeptic power that promotes putrefaction.

Mr. Logan has made many experiments on gypſum, with a view to aſcertain its qualities, and the differences between the American gypſum and that found in Europe. His concluſions are, 1. That there is no difference between European and American gypſum. 2. That it acts as an immediate manure to graſs, and afterwards in an equal degree to grain. 3. That one dreſſing will continue in force ſeveral ſucceeding crops. 4. That it does not produce any remarkable effects uſed as a top-dreſſing for grain. 5. And that on ſtiff clay ſoils, it will produce an increaſe of vegetation, but not ſufficient to pay the expence of the manure. The quantity per acre ſhould be ſix buſhels.

From other experiments of Mr. Young, charcoal is found to be a good manure for vegetables; but nothing in compariſon to hydrogen gas, from iron filings, and dilute ſulphuric acid thrown up to the roots every day. In both caſes the principle is the ſame; for charcoal decompoſes the water, imbibing the oxygen, and giving out the hydrogen for the nouriſhment of the plants.

Ruſſia.

A periodical work, publiſhed by M. Storch, and entitled, Ruſſia under Alexander I. furniſhes the following particulars:—In the German provinces of the Ruſſian empire there are at preſent ſix printing eſtabliſhments, three of which are in the government of Livonia, one in Courland, and two in Eſthonia. Theſe are, 1. The printing-houſe of the univerſity of Dorpat, eſtabliſhed in 1789 by M. Genzius, who, in 1802, had the title of printer to the univerſity. Ever ſince its eſtabliſhment, a political gazette has been printed there.—2. The printing-houſe of the crown and city at Riga, eſtabliſhed as early as 1522. It has always enjoyed the privilege of printing all the church and ſchool-books for that city; it may be conſidered as the mother of all the foreign printing-houſes in Ruſſia. Since the year 1785 it has belonged to Mr. J. D. K. Müller.—3. The ſame city contains another printing-houſe, belonging to M. Häcker, eſtabliſhed in 1777.—4. The printing-houſe of the government of Mittau, where there was probably one ſo far back as 1584. It is only of late years that it has become flouriſhing under the direction of M. Steffenhagen, who has conferred ſignal benefit on his country by circulating in it many excellent German and Lithuanian works.—5. The printing-office of the town and gymnaſium of Reval, founded while the country belonged to Sweden. Its proprietor is M. Minuth, who publiſhes the only newſpaper that appears at Reval.—6. Greffel's printing-office, eſtabliſhed in the ſame town in 1802.—All theſe houſes, eſpecially that of Mittau, are furniſhed with a great quantity of types.

Sweden.

M. Esmark, a learned mineralogiſt, and formerly the pupil of the celebrated Werner, has lately diſcovered, at Arandal in Norway, a new mineral, of which he has made a diſtinct ſpecies, under the name *Datolithe*. M. Klaproth has analyſed this mineral, and found it to be compoſed of

Silica	36·5
Lime	35·5
Boracic acid	24
Water	4

Hence, it appears to be a corate of lime mixed, perhaps accidentally, with ſilica. It is of a white colour, more or leſs tinged with green. It is found in ſuch large maſſes as to be conſidered a rock, and in cryſtals of the ſhape of rectangular priſms. Its fracture does not exhibit a lamellated texture: it is imperfectly conchoidal, with ſmall cavities, and of an oily luſtre. Some maſſes are compoſed of large grains adher-g

adhering to each other, but perfectly distinct; and of which the surface is far from being brilliant. This substance is not so hard as feldspath. It is semitransparent, and weighs 2.98. When exposed to the action of the blow-pipe, it swells into a large white mass, and at last becomes converted into a glass of a pale rose colour. It dissolves without the aid of heat in nitric acid, leaving the silica at the bottom of the vessel.

Germany.

A circumstance deserving of the attention of naturalists recently occurred at the menagerie of Schönbrunn, near Vienna. The male Bengal tiger kept there is usually fed with butcher's meat; but being at times subject to a kind of ophthalmia, he is then provided with young living animals, whose warm blood contributes to his cure. Being in this state, the female whelp of a butcher's dog was thrown in to him; the tiger was just then couched with his head resting on his forefeet. The whelp recovering from her first alarm, approached and began to lick his eyes, which was so agreeable to the tiger, that, forgetting his appetite for carnage, he not only spared the animal, but even testified his gratitude by caresses. The bitch, having entirely overcome her fears, continued to lick him, and in a few days the tiger was cured. Since that time the two animals have lived in perfect friendship; before he touches his food, the tiger always waits till his companion has satisfied herself with the daintiest morsels. He puts up with every thing from her, and even when she bites him in play, he shews no resentment, but is continually caressing her.

Never were such pains taken as within these few years to vary the number of musical instruments. An artist of Prague, named Holbein, has invented one, to which he has given the name of *Uranikon*. One of its properties is to swell the sounds progressively from *pianissimo* to *fortissimo*, and *vice versa*. This instrument likewise produces the sound of a horn, the echo of which seems to reverberate in the mountains; and the *adagio* is sung, *ad libitum*, by one of the sweetest female voices.

At a late meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Munich, M. Baader exhibited the model of a machine of his invention, which he denominates Hydrometrograph, and which has already been tried on a large scale at the salt-works of Reichenhall. By means of this machine, the measure of any quantity of water that has passed through a pipe of certain dimensions is determined and marked in cubic feet.

A literary notice, at the same capital, proposes the publication of an engraving of a bird, which has never been methodically described by any naturalist, and which is mentioned for the first time in the second volume of Gmelin's Natural History. This bird, which is truly a curiosity, has four sorts of wings, or rather a very thick collar of feathers, which he spreads over his back when it rains in the manner of an umbrella. The editors of the same work promise a description of several other original species, which cannot fail to prove interesting to ornithologists.

At a meeting of the Academy of useful Sciences at Erfurt, M. Büchner read a memoir on inoculation for the natural small-pox, and on the result of the first vaccination at Bergen in Norway. He gives a circumstantial account of the latter, and states a remarkable case which fell under his observation in the performance of his medical duty. He was sent for to a child a year old, belonging to Captain Paasche, who commanded a ship, and was absent at the time on a voyage to France. The mother imagined that the symptoms of the disorder proceeded from dentition; but M. Büchner soon discovered all those that usually attend the natural small-pox. Before its eruption, he several times endeavoured, but in vain, to prevail on the mother to have her other two children vaccinated. The next day the eruption appeared, the small-pox became malignant, and on the sixth day the child died. The disconsolate mother then repaired to the physician, imploring him to save her two remaining children. He resolved to vaccinate them, after a suitable preparation. He directed them both to be removed to the most distant apartment in the house, to be put into a warm bath, to be well rubbed, and all the clothes they had before worn to be changed. The vaccination was successful; the punctures became inflamed, the eruption took place at the proper time, and the tumours approached to perfect maturity. But after the eighth day, the two children had a very restless night; they felt an inclination to vomit, head-ache, in short, all the symptoms which usually precede the natural small-pox. The next day the eruption of the latter actually took place, and the bodies of the two children were covered with

with it. This ſmall pox was neither of the favourable nor yet of the malignant kind, and both the children got very well over this criſis. But it was remarkable, that the vaccine pocks continued their progreſs, and their ſcabs did not fall off till after the deſiccation of thoſe of the ſmall-pox.

France.

New patents for the following inventions were granted by the French Emperor at Rambouillet, on the 21ſt Auguſt:—

For fifteen years to Relfurt Spoſor, for a new corn-mill.

For ten years to Anthony Barré, for improvement in the machinery for diſtillation.

To Meſſrs. Eraud, for fifteen years, for improvements of the harp.

For fifteen years to André Favre, of Toulon, for a portable horizontal preſs, intended to preſs all kinds of ſubſtances, particularly olives.

To widow Garneſt, of Paris, for ten years, for a machine for weaving combed wool.

To Pierre Charles Boulay, for ten years, for a method of fixing the colours of a great number of metallic oxides.

To Francois Bergeaud, for ten years, for a hydraulic engine to raiſe water and other heavy bodies.

To Firmin Didot, for ten years, for his new invention in ſtereotype printing, being that of giving the letters in what is called the Engliſh written character, being without any interruption between the letters.

For five years to Sieur Berlioz, for a carriage which he calls the flying pinnace.

For ten years to M. de Groos, for the manufacture of royal Windſor ſoap.

To James White, of Paris, for fifteen years, for an improvement in weaving.

For fifteen years, to Francis Rotch, of Bourdeaux, for improvements in the conſtruction of whale boats and other light veſſels.

To A. Argand, of Paris, for ſome improvements upon his celebrated lamp.

For fifteen years to Jean Baptiſte Mollerat, of Paris, for a method of making ſoda artificially.

For five years to Pierre Daujon, for the invention of a machine for enabling ſick perſons to have their beds made or changed, without occaſioning pain or ſhaking.

To M. Seguin for five years, for a lamp with a double current of air.

For fifteen years to Pierre Jandeau, for improvements in the ſtocking-loom.

For ten years to Miſs Honoree Anne Elizabeth Baſcon, for an invention in diſtilling, by which a fourth is gained by one operation or heat.

For fifteen years to Louis Jape, for a machine to make ſcrews, nails, pins, &c.

For ten years to the Sieur Trelozier, for an improvement in chimnies, ſtoves, and furnaces.

For fifteen years to the Sieur Cochui, for a machine to raiſe or lower water, earth, &c.

For ten years to Pierre Koch, for a new furnace for the carboniſation of wood.

To Iſaac Berard for ten years, for a new diſtilling apparatus.

For five years to the Sieur Vantrin, for an engine to put in motion at once fifty looms for the weaving of tiſſues.

For five years to Claude Rodier, for a machine to clean cotton.

For five years to Pierre Gros, for a machine to bruiſe grain.

For five years to Henry Meunier, for the invention of a means to make muſlin of ſilk.

For five years to the Sieur Hadrot, for the invention of a filtering coffee-pot without ebullition.

For five years to Francis Le Blanc, for the improvement of a machine for ſhearing cloth.

For five years to John Stevenſon, for the invention of a proceſs to paint all kinds of earthenware.

M. Klaproth has publiſhed a memoir on ſulphuric acid, the reſult of many experiments, from which it appears: 1. That 100 parts of ſulphuric acid of the ſpecific gravity of 1.850, are compoſed of concrete acid 74.04, and of water 25.06; or of ſulphur 31.05, of oxygen 42.09, and of water 25.06.—2. That 100 parts of concrete acid are formed of 42.03 of ſulphur, and 57.07 of oxygen.—3. That 100 parts of calcined ſulphate of barytes contains, of barytes 67; of ſulphur 14, and of oxygen 19.

M. J. N. Gardeur, an artiſt of Paris, has invented a method of imitating the moſt beautiful ſculptures, by means of old paper reduced to paſte. This new compoſition adds to a wonderful lightneſs and ſolidity the requiſite truth in the expreſſion of the figures. Almoſt all the theatres and public halls in Paris are decorated with ſtatues and other ornaments made of this compoſition. They are as cheap as common painted paper; and, from their lightneſs, may be tranſported with little expence.

M. Vauquelin has laid before the National Inſtitute an account of experiments on hair; the object of which was to aſcertain the nature of the animal matter of which hairs are formed, and if there was any thing analogous in the animal economy. The reſults of theſe experiments

experiments are, that black hair is formed of nine different ſubſtances: viz. 1, an animal matter, which forms the greateſt proportion; 2, a white concrete oil; 3, another greeniſh gray oil, very abundant; 4, iron; 5, ſome particles of oxyde of manganeſe; 6, phoſphate of lime; 7, carbonate of lime; 8, ſilex; and 9, a conſiderable quantity of ſulphur. Red hair does not differ from black, except that it contains a red oil in place of a greeniſh black one. White hair differs from the others, in as much as the oil is nearly colourleſs, and it contains ſome phoſphate of magneſia, which is not found in others.

M. Biot has lately read an eſſay at the National Inſtitute, on the changes occaſioned in bodies by the action of light. And Count Rumford read a treatiſe, at the ſame time, on the adheſion of the particles of water to each other.

M. Laugier has diſcovered in meteoric ſtones ſome *chrome*; though before he undertook the analyſis, it was ſuppoſed that the component principles of theſe ſtones were ſilex, iron, manganeſe, ſulphur, nickel, with accidental traces of lime and alumina. The analyſis of M. Laugier was made upon a meteoric ſtone, which is ſaid to have fallen at Verona in the year 1633. The inferences drawn by him, and which are countenanced by M. Vauquelin, are, 1. That the five meteoric ſtones of Verona, Barbotain, Enſiſheim, Aigle, and Apt, contain, beſides the principles juſt enumerated, about the hundredth part of *chrome*.—2. That it is very probable, that all meteoric ſtones poſſeſs this principle, ſince they reſemble each other in their phyſical and chemical characters, and have all, as far as has hitherto been aſcertained, the ſame origin.—3. That in many caſes, in order to attain the requiſite preciſion of chemical analyſis, it may be expedient to treat the ſame ſubſtance with acids and alkalies, as a principle may be overlooked in one caſe, which will be obvious in the other.

At the diſtribution of prizes recently made by the Academy of Fine Arts of the city of Bruges, a medal was adjudged to a young man, who, though deprived by nature of the uſe of his hands, has nevertheleſs produced drawings admirable for their execution.

Holland.

The new King of Holland has undertaken the preſidency of the Society of Arts and Sciences of Haerlem, and in future its title is to be the "Royal Society of Haerlem."

Italy.

The government of the kingdom of Italy has founded an annual competition for one heroic drama and two comic dramas, which are to be repreſented at the theatre *della Scala*. A prize of 60 ſequins will be given to the author of the beſt heroic drama, and one of 40 ſequins to each of thoſe whoſe comic dramas ſhall be crowned.

The Corridor, leading to the Library and the Muſeum of the Vatican, will be the fineſt in the world. From the preſent entrance to the Muſeum, to the place where the iron gate uſed to ſtand, the ſtatues, buſts, and baſſo-relievos, found in the different ſtore-rooms of the Vatican, are now placing. The tablets on which the buſts are fixed are compoſed of antique pieces of frize and entablatures, and they reſt upon pillars and fragments of columns which once embelliſhed the edifices of ancient Rome. By means of this arrangement the Gallery will become of ſome utility to architecture, that important branch of the arts, unfortunately too much neglected in the muſeums of ſovereigns and of the curious. From the place where the iron gate ſtood, to that where you deſcend to the lodges, perſons are employed in encruſting the walls of the gallery with innumerable inſcriptions of the Pagans and of the early Chriſtians. The Chevalier Canova places the works of art, and Cajetan Marini claſſes the inſcriptions. The wall which formerly ſeparated the lodges and the corridor is no longer in exiſtence; the ſpace which it occupied is transforming into a handſome veſtibule, which will be ornamented with columns and other relics of antiquity. Thus the whole length of one part of the lodges is added to that of the corridor, which increaſes it nearly 225 feet. It will afford a view truly magnificent, and worthy of Rome. In the preſent veſtibule of the Muſeum are ſeen ſeveral epitaphs on the Cornelian family, and the celebrated ſarcophagus of Scipio Barbatus. Accordingly, throughout an extent of 1200 feet there will be a ſeries of authentic monuments, both of art and ſcience, of more than twelve centuries, commencing with the firſt Punic war. This Gallery, the largeſt in the world, will lead to the Library and the Muſeum of the Vatican, or, to ſpeak more correctly, that ſuperb Gallery will form an integral part of an unrivalled whole, excluſively dedicated to the arts and ſciences.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN OCTOBER.

☞ *As the Liſt of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the* ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, *and conſequently the only one that can be uſeful to the Public for Purpoſes of general Reference, it is requeſted, that Authors and Publiſhers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Poſt paid), and they will always be faithfully inſerted,* FREE of EXPENCE.

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CIRCUMSTANTIAL Details of the laſt Moments and long Illneſs of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox. 2s. 6d.

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American Arguments for Britiſh Rights, being a Republication of the celebrated Letters of Phocion, on the Subject of Neutral Trade. 2s. 6d.

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The Bankrupt and Creditors friendly Aſſiſtant, or the Spirit of the Bankrupt Laws. Royal 8vo., 8s., boards.

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An Introduction to the Study of Moral Evidences, or of that Species of Reaſoning which relates to Matters of Fact and Practice. By the Rev. James Edward Gumbier, M. A. 3s. 6d.

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On the 10th of November will be publiſhed, in one vol. 12mo., La Floreſta Eſpanola, containing Extracts from the moſt celebrated Spaniſh Authors, ancient and modern.

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. RICHARD TOMKINSON'S (LIVERPOOL), *for a Machine for making white Salt, and preparing Brine to make white Salt.*

THE principle of this invention is making ſalt and preparing the brine by means of a hollow cylinder, or pipes connected together, or by a paſſage or paſſages, of any form, placed in the midſt of the liquid; through which cylinder, pipes, &c. the fire ſhall paſs, as through a chimney, or in a ſimilar manner to which water paſſes through pipes laid in the ſtreet for the purpoſe of ſupplying houſes. The pan which is to contain the liquid may be made of any ſuitable materials, ſo as to bear the fire, though caſt iron ſeems the beſt.

The pan is to be flat or horizontal, about fifty feet long and fourteen wide, the ſides to be perpendicular, and about fifteen inches deep, to meet in the middle nearly in an angle, like a common water-ſpout, making it in the middle, that is, in a line level with the top edge on each ſide, where the two ſides meet at bottom, three feet ſix inches deep. The ſide and ends may be made of wood, the bottom of wood alſo, or of clay covered with tiles, bricks, &c. The fire-place is ſituated in a cylinder, which is of caſt iron, and ſeven feet long, of an oval form, two feet three inches deep, and three feet broad in the inſide. The cylinder is fixed in the centre of the front end of the pan, the end of it level with the outſide plank. Between the cylinder and plank it is caulked with oakum. The pipes, in as many joints as convenient, are of about nine inches interior diameter, and are joined to the cylinder, and paſs in a line parallel with the angle at bottom, and the diſtance of about four inches from the bottom, paſs through the other end of the pan, where they join a chimney. The heat and ſmoke paſs through ſuch cylinder and pipes, which may be ſupported on the bottom of the pan by as many bearers as requiſite, ſo that the liquid can freely circulate under the pipes, and a ſcraper or rake can paſs between them and the bottom; but the top ſurface of the cylinder and pipes ſhould be on a level with the bottom of the pan's ſides, and care ſhould be taken to have always the cylinder and pipes covered with liquid. On the mouth of the cylinder there is a grate, and as many bars as convenient, ſo as to leave ſufficient ſpace for the aſhes to fall, and be raked off. The fire is not to come nearer than about ſix inches from the mouth of the cylinder, ſo that the hatch, frame, and ſmall iron door, as in common ſtoves, muſt be placed at that diſtance, at leaſt, from the mouth of the cylinder: theſe are to be cleared frequently from the ſcales which they are liable to contract from the liquid.

The principle of the invention which the patentee claims as his own, is, that the liquid, by this means, always ſurrounds the fire, except at the aperture, where it muſt be ſupplied with coals and fuel,

fuel, and whence it communicates with the chimney.

MR. DAVID HARDIE'S (WESTMINSTER), *for an Improvement in and upon Cranes for raiſing and lowering Goods into and out of Warehouſes.*

The principle of the raiſing apparatus is to conſtitute the force employed, ſometimes by the whole weight of the perſon or perſons working it, ſometimes with the addition to this of their muſcular ſtrength; and alſo to oblige each perſon, where more than one is employed, to perform his due ſhare of labour, not affording an opportunity for the appearances of exertion without the reality, and forming an efficient combination of their reſpective efforts. The principle of the lowering apparatus conſiſts in applying a convenient quantity of water, to counteract the accelerating velocity natural to falling bodies, ſo that the weight lowering ſhall on no occaſion deſcend with precipitation, but with a gentle motion, at all times to be eaſily arreſted by the common gripe-wheel: both principles being attended with diſpatch of buſineſs, ſaving of labour, and prevention of dangerous accidents. The crane is compoſed of three principal parts: 1. A tread wheel, leſs than half the ſize of the walking wheel in common uſe, and of a different conſtruction with regard to the ſteps, which are outſide inſtead of within the circumference of the wheel. 2. The barrel on which is coiled the rope that is connected with the weight to be raiſed or lowered. 3. The lowering wheel contained in a box or ciſtern.

The manner of uſing this crane, when the goods are to be raiſed, is to connect the tread-well with the barrel: a number of men are to mount the ſteps, and laying hold with their hands of the rails faſtened to the top of the framing of the crane, and projecting at a convenient height on each ſide of the men, they are enabled on all occaſions to maintain their proper ſituations on the wheel, and by their weight alone, or their weight and muſcular ſtrength combined, raiſe the weight. When weights are to be lowered, the tread-wheel is to be diſconnected from the barrel. The click and ratchet wheel will connect the lowering wheel to the barrel, and the deſcending weight will neceſſarily carry round the wheel; the arms of which alternately ſtriking on the ſurface of the water in the ciſtern, and forcing their paſſage through it, will counteract the accelerating velocity natural to falling bodies, producing a gentle motion of the weight, free from all danger of precipitation, and ſubject at all times to be arreſted with eaſe and certainty by the gripe wheel. The rope, after being detached from the weight lowered, is brought up again by a ſufficient counterpoiſe weight attached to the back rope which had been wound upon the barrel, as the rope deſcended. Thus the operation of lowering can be performed by only the attendance of one man to the crane; combining at once diſpatch, a great ſaving of labour, and perfect ſecurity from all danger to men or goods.

Another mode of applying water for the purpoſe of lowering weights may be effected by putting the crank upon the axis inſtead of the ſpokes, and attaching to this crank a piſton, which by the motion of the crank is moved up and down in a box or cylinder filled with water, both ends of the cylinder being covered, and the piſton-rod moving through a ſtuffing-box in the upper cover. An apparatus, regulated by means of a cock, being made in the piſton, the water is obliged to paſs through the aperture as the piſton moves up and down, and the velocity with which the piſton can move will be in proportion to the ſize of the aperture. The upper cover of the cylinder may be formed into a reſervoir round the ſtuffing-box, to receive the ſmall quantity of water that may be forced through it. This liquid may again be eaſily introduced into the cylinder, by means of a cock, through the bottom of the reſervoir, and this cock may alſo ſerve as an opening to introduce an inſtrument to regulate the cock in the piſton when occaſion requires, without being under the neceſſity of taking off the upper cover of the cylinder for that purpoſe. When the lowering apparatus is uſed for the purpoſe of lowering goods or perſons from a building in caſe of fire, it will be proper to attach two ropes or chains to the barrel, winding in contrary directions, in order that the deſcent of one weight by one rope may wind up the other, to be in readineſs to continue the operation.

MR. BRYAN DONKIN'S *and* MR. HENRY MAUNDSLAY'S (MARGARET-STREET), *for a new and ſimple Method of combining Wheel-work, ſo as to produce any required Proportion of Velocity between the Weight and the firſt Mover.*

The nature of this invention cannot be ſet forth without the aid of figures. It will therefore be ſufficient if we inform

our readers that the principle may be applied to give motion and effect to screws, capstans, lathes, and all other engines which act in the way of rotation. The wheels may be constructed of any proper material, according to the intended uses, and connected by teeth, bands, flops, or chains, or any other method by which wheels are made to drive each other; and the first motion may be given by any of the forces commonly used for such purposes.

MR. THOS. JAMES PLUCKNETT'S (CHRIST-CHURCH, SURREY), *for a Machine for dibbling and drilling all Kinds of Grain and Pulse.*

This machine consists of a hollow roller, of wood or iron, three feet in diameter. The roller, about a foot long, is made with bars of iron, placed round the circumference of the roller, about six inches asunder; the distance of these bars from each other will be the exact space of one dibbling hole from another. Through the centre of the roller is fixed a square axle, which projects for the purpose of securing to it either shafts or handle. On this square of the axle is hung a hopper or trough within side the roller. The mouth of the hopper may be made to any convenient size, but the bottom must be about two inches wide, nearly of the length of the roller, and of a strength sufficient to sustain the continued shocks of the bars, which will strike the bottom of the tumbler, which is fixed in the bottom of the hopper. In order that the tumbler may deliver out the same quantity of seed at every time, the bars of the roller strike against the lower part of it, which is fixed at the under side of the hopper. There must be cut out of the upper edge, next the front of the hopper, a recess, of a proper size for the purpose. The form of the recess will be like the bowl of a tea-spoon, but smaller or otherwise as may be found necessary for the quantity of seed to be delivered. This recess will shut up the mortise or groove, until it is thrown open by the playing of the lower part of the tumbler against the bars, as the machine is moved forwards. To the lower end of the tumbler is fixed a prong on a joint, which will only open from the under side of the hopper, so as to project perpendicularly downwards, and there be stopped by means of its joint revolving no further round the lower end of the tumbler. This being only two inches long, will strike the bars, but when doubled under the hopper, by means of the joint, the bars will pass freely by it without disturbing the tumbler, and consequently not let out any of the contents of the hopper, which is necessary to preserve the contents of the hopper from waste, by rolling the machine the reverse way to that when at work. It is called a prong because it is fixed on the outside of the tumbler, with two ears, through which and the bottom of the tumbler is a little pinion, by which the hole that the dibble makes will be filled up, and the end covered over, as the dibble will deposit the grain between the prong, which is driven into the ground, at the same instant the bars lift the lower part of the tumbler and prong, and consequently the dibble must be fixed into the earth in the same proportion as the bars lift the lower ends. The hind part of the dibble is hollowed sufficiently to convey the grain to the ground; the lower part is pointed, and the front is about the thickness of a coulter, because it has two motions, being struck into the ground, and passing forward at the same time. The upper end is placed in an eye of iron, about as much above the joint as the point is below, fixed to the outside of the hopper, through which it passes freely every time it strikes into the ground: this is done by the motion of the tumbler, which turns out the seed at the same instant.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*** *The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.*

So much of the attention of many of our leading artists has been lately engrossed by the commemoration of the public characters that have been lost to the country and their friends, that we have not had the usual number of prints on other subjects. We take this opportunity of suggesting a hope, that some of the engravers will make a little change in their manner, in a particular that we have often observed: *i. e.* what, we believe, is in the engraver's cant called

subduing the lights; which in some modern productions that we have seen, has been carried to such a height, that the artist, acting like a tyrannic conqueror, has not only *subdued* but *exterminated* them. This produces heaviness and insipidity. It was the opinion of Rubens, and after him of Sir Joshua Reynolds, that a print required more light than a picture; because a picture is relieved and animated by local colours, while the engraver has nothing but black and white to produce his effect with. This was the judgment of Rubens, whose advice and friendly admonitions produced a Bolswert, a Vosterman, and a long *et cetera* of the first engravers that the world ever witnessed.

A full-length Print of the Right Honourable Charles James Fox. Painted by J. R. Smith; etched and published by S. W. Reynolds, Poland-street, October 1806.

Our readers may recollect a very fine mezzotinto print, which was engraved by Mr. Reynolds from J. R. Smith's picture, and which we noticed at the time it was published, with the approbation to which it had every claim: this is a small and slight etching copied from it.

The Right Honourable C. J. Fox, late Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Engraved from a Drawing taken from the original Picture in the possession of J. Underwood, Esq. I. Gillbank sc.; published by Gillbank, 46, Upper Ratbone Place

This is by no means a well chosen resemblance of the great statesman lately lost to his country and to his friends. It displays the countenance of a man suffering extreme inconvenience from bodily pain, rather than that of one whose mental endowments were so strongly marked in his face.

The Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, M. P. I. Heppner, pinxt., C. Turner sculp.; published by Turner, Warren street, Fitzroy-square.

We have seen portraits by this painter that we have thought better designed; but the mezzotinto is engraved in a very masterly style, and it may fairly be classed as a very fine print.

Earl Percy. Painted by T. Phillips, and engraved by S. W. Reynolds, by whom it is inscribed to the Duke of Northumberland, K. G.

Of many of Mr. Phillips's portraits we have had occasion to speak in the highest terms; but in some of those which he exhibited last year, and in that now under consideration, almost all the face is thrown into shadow. This, in pictures by painters who are not choice in their colouring, gives the figures an appearance of having dirty faces; and is altogether *a trick of singularity*, unworthy of such an artist as Mr. Phillips.

In the management of the print, the engraver has displayed his usual ability, and shewn both skill and taste; but for want of *light*, the life and soul of a print, the effect is in a degree misty and feeble, which is by no means the characteristic of engravings by Reynolds.

Two Prints engraved by Facius, from two Pictures painted by Ostade. Published by Facius, Macclesfield-street, and Molteno, Pall-Mall.

This pair of prints are extremely well engraved in the chalk style, from two very beautiful cabinet pictures in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Balmer.

Pointers—Setters. Painted by Sartorius; engraved by W. Ward, Engraver to his Royal Highness the Duke of York; and published by J. Linnell, Streatham-street, Bloomsbury.

Two very fine mezzotinto plates, from pictures in which the animals are delineated with great spirit and fidelity, and the back-grounds are both appropriate and picturesque.

Devis's picture of the death of Lord Nelson is in a forward state. In the delineation of this, and similar subjects, we have sometimes seen an artist, in his zeal to display agony or any other passion, so far *o'erstep the modesty of nature*, that he has given us theatrical bombast in the place of historical painting. Of this Mr. Devis is not guilty. In the principal character he has preserved what those best acquainted with the heroic original consider as a very striking resemblance; and to it he has united an expression of countenance, that we think is conceived in a similar spirit to what is expressed by Mr. Bell, in his admirable *Essay on the Anatomy of Expression in Painting*; where, after a very fine sketch and description of *despair, rage*, and *bodily pain* arising from mortal wounds, he thus continues:

"If a man is shot, there will be no such furious expression; there is here often a strange and inexplicable nervous effect, a trembling and sinking of the body with faintness and oppression; the face and body pale, cold, and livid. In a

a mortal gun-shot wound, the character of *the hero* is lost. It yields to the universal law; yet the feebleness of the palpitating breast and the bewildered eye in the death of a great man, strike us in certain circumstances more forcibly, perhaps, than if we saw him in all his glory."

A whole-length mezzotinto Print of Lord Nelson, from the last portrait he sat for, painted by Sir William Beechey, R. A., and now placed in St. Andrew's Hall in the city of Norwich, is engraving under the direction of Mr. Freeman, London-lane, in that city. The size of the plate will be 18 inches by 28. Proofs, to subscribers, two guineas; prints, to subscribers, one guinea. Half the money to be paid at the time of subscribing.

Palmam qui meruit ferat.

Lord Nelson. Engraved by C. Knight, from a Bust of his Lordship, executed in Marble by the Hon. A. S. Damer, and by her presented to the City of London, and now placed in the Council Chamber, Guildhall.

This is a forcible and striking portrait, and engraved in a very masterly style. Being as large as life, and very well calculated for giving effect at a distance, it is peculiarly fit for large public buildings; and we have been told, that the corporate bodies of Southampton, Maidstone, Worcester, &c. &c., wishing to display some mark of their respect for his character, have appropriated it as an ornament to their town-halls. By Earl Spenser, Lord Moira, Lady Hamilton, and many other particular friends of his Lordship, it is highly approved, and considered as a very striking resemblance. We have been told that Mr. Davison has ordered a copy of Mrs. Damer's bust to be made by Flaxman.

Wilkie, whose picture of Scotch Boors excited so much attention at the last exhibition, is painting, for Mr. Alexander Davison, a picture of King Alfred disguised at a cottage, and the cottager's wife rating the King for having suffered some cakes that he was watching to burn. The picture is in a forward state, and the story appears to be well told. The woman appears in a violent rage, and lands with both her clenched fists in a menacing attitude; a girl, who has touched the cakes, has burnt her fingers, and is blowing them cool, &c. &c. We have been told, that for this picture the young artist is to receive 120 pounds; and nearly the same sum for a picture of a Blind Fiddler, which he is painting for Sir George Beaumont. In this, the Orpheus of a country alehouse, and his admiring audience, are well characterised and admirably grouped.

Polyautography, or the Art of taking Impressions from Drawings made on a Stone, without any Engraving. By his Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

It may be in the recollection of some of our readers, that we some time ago noticed this new and very extraordinary invention, in which the artist, with a pen and a particular kind of ink, or with a peculiar kind of chalk prepared on purpose, may make a drawing on stone with the same facility and freedom that it could be made on paper. By a simple chemical process, this single drawing is rendered capable of yielding a greater number of impressions than could be taken from a copper-plate engraving, without the interference of the graver or any other instrument. These impressions must necessarily be *fac-similes* of the original drawing, every line, dot, &c. being identically the same. This art was originally under the direction of Mr. P. Andre, who commenced a work, of which he published two numbers, containing specimens of Polyautography by eminent artists. This work Mr. Vollweiter now proposes to continue, and has published a third number, containing six drawings, price 10s. 6d. or 2s. each. The drawings to this number are made by Mr. C. Heath, I. T. Serres, H. B. Chalon, C. Gessner, W. Havell, R. Cooper.

Mr. Bissett, of Birmingham, with his usual activity, has produced an elegant medallion of Mr. Fox, the likeness of which is excellent, and the execution equal to either of his former medallions of Lord Nelson or Mr. Pitt.

Another highly characteristic likeness of the same illustrious character has been produced by Meyer, from the well-known bust of Nollekins.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Madrigal for One, Two, and Three Voices, with Piano-Forte and Violin Accompaniments. The Words by W. Hamber, Esq. of Birmingham, the Music by W. Howgill, Whitehaven. 2s.

MR. Howgill, in the music he has given to these words, has, we must in candour say, evinced much taste and judgment. The sense, in most instances, is well expressed; the general cast of the melody is fanciful and engaging, and the accompaniments are spirited and appropriate. The poetry is so good as to sanction our following the example of Mr. Howgill, who quotes the first four lines in his title page:

"Why repress fond Love's emotion?
Why the mighty pow'r disown?
Call it not fantastic notion—
Gods the pleasing pain have known."

Six easy Solos for a Violoncello and Bass, in which are introduced favourite Airs, by Robert Lindley. 3s.

These solos, though written in a perfectly familiar style, exhibit so much of that taste and refinement for which this great master on the violoncello has long been so greatly distinguished, that they cannot fail to prove highly useful to all practitioners on that manly instrument. Among the airs with which Mr. Lindley has chosen to enrich his publication, we find those of "Lovely Nymph, assuage my Anguish," "Let Ambition fire thy Mind," and "There's no Luck about the House," all which form excellent middle movements, and are certainly well suited to the character and genius of the violoncello.

Overture (No. XV.) for the Piano Forte. Composed, and dedicated to Lady Caroline Bertie, by Mr. Latour. 3s.

In this overture, the general cast of which does much credit to Mr. Latour's taste and fancy, we find the favourite air of "With lowly Suit and plaintive Ditty" very judiciously introduced. The effect of the whole is so pleasing, and the composition is so well calculated to improve the juvenile finger, that we doubt not of its being well received among piano-forte practitioners.

Elegiac Stanzas, tributary to the Memory of that illustrious Patriot and Statesman, the late Right Honourable Charles James Fox. Inscribed to the Right Hon. Earl Fitzwilliam, by his Lordship's most obedient humble Servant, the Author. 2s.

The words of this laudable tribute to the memory of one of the greatest statesmen and senatorial orators this country has ever produced, are by Mr. E. Button, and do credit both to his ingenuity and patriotism: the music is by Mr. John Hector Townsend, and, taken in the aggregate, is by no means ill conceived. The harmony and modulation are respectable, while the expression, generally speaking, is just, and in some instances strikingly forcible.

"*The Blue Bells of Scotland.*" *Arranged as a Sonata for the Piano Forte, by I. Mazzinghi, Esq.* 1s. 6d.

Mr. Mazzinghi has displayed much of his usual taste and address in these variations, and in the formation of his passages has well consulted the convenience of the juvenile hand. The execution is progressive, and will be found highly useful.

"*The Shopkeepers,*" *a new Song to an old Tune. The Harmonies and Accompaniments by William Howgill. The Words by an Amateur.*

The *old tune* Mr. Howgill has adopted for these humourous words, written in answer to the French Emperor's calling the English a "nation of shopkeepers," is that of the well-known song of "If you have the sense but to balance a straw," and which very aptly expresses the meaning of the poet. In the symphonies we find introduced the popular airs of the "Fall of Paris, Ally Croaker, Rule Britannia, Hearts of Oak, The Duke of York's March, The Dusty Miller, Sir David Hunter Blair, and the Roast Beef of Old England," all of which are so ingeniously incorporated with the vocal part of the music as to produce a national and striking effect.

"*I'll be my Sandy's Lass for Life,*" *a favourite Scots Song, with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte, composed by John Ross. The Poetry by Mr. Rannie.* 1s.

This is an engaging little ballad, and will form a worthy addition to the catalogue of Mr. Ross's ingenious and numerous vocal productions. The melody is perfectly Scotch, and will not fail to please those who are partial to the pure simple Caledonian strain.

"*Ye Visions Wild,*" *a favourite Song, sung by Mrs. Ashe. Composed by T. Attwood, Esq.* 1s. 6d.

This song, the words of which are from the poetic pen of Mr. Diamond, is elegant

gant in its melody, and expreſſive of the ſentiments it is meant to illuſtrate. The piano-forte accompaniment is ingeniouſly conſtructed, and ranges, in point of effect, much above the generality of inſtrumental appendages.

Wife, Children, and Friends. A favourite Ballad, written by the Hon. William Robert Spencer. The Melody compoſed by Mr. Dignam; the Accompaniment by the Hon. John Spencer. 1s. 6d.

The melody of this ballad does credit to Mr. Dignum's imagination; yet we muſt ſay that he is not a little indebted for the general good effect to the *excellence* of the words and the accompaniment.

Air Groteſque for the Piano Forte. Compoſed by J. Mazzingbi, Eſq. 1s. 6d.

There is much ingenuity in the general idea of this compoſition; and performed as it is intended, it muſt produce much brilliancy of effect. It is however, perhaps, on the whole, more fanciful than judicious, and leſs uſeful than novel.

Lucinda and Henry. Written by Mr. E. Button. Set to Muſic by I. Bird. 1s.

Though we cannot ſpeak in very flattering terms of this compoſition, we by no means deny it merit. The melody is in ſome inſtances agreeable, and the expreſſion tolerably juſt and correct.

Three Blue Beads in a Blue Bladder, a certain Cure for the Blue Devils. 1s.

"Three Blue Beads" is a whimſical production, and, if properly performed, will prove capable of pretty powerfully exciting the riſible faculties.

ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED BY THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

AFTER the regulation of penal law, we come to a rare branch of our ſtatutes, the EXONERATIVE.

Thoſe which we have now to mention under this head are two.

Firſt, 46 Geo. III., ch. 35,

"An Act to review and amend ſo much of an Act made in the Forty-third Year of his preſent Majeſty, for granting certain Stamp-Duties in Ireland, as provides for the exempting from the ſaid Duties Bank-Notes and Bank-Poſt-Bills iſſued by the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland." 5th May, 1806.

It recites "An Act (43 Geo. III., c. 121,) for granting to his Majeſty ſeveral Duties therein mentioned, to be levied by the Commiſſioners, for managing the Stamp-Duties in Ireland," which enacted the exemption on payment of a compenſation as therein directed.

It alſo recites an Act intitled "An Act (44 Geo. III., c. 68,) for granting to his Majeſty certain Stamp-Duties in Ireland," repealing the exemption.

And enacts, that all bank-notes and bank-poſt-bills iſſued by the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland ſhall be exempt, from year to year, from all ſtamp-duty, on ſuch compenſation as ſhall be yearly ſettled and agreed between the ſaid Governor and Company, and the Lord High Treaſurer of Ireland, or the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury of Ireland.

The next is, Ch. 36,

"An Act to repeal ſo much of an Act of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament as charges a Duty of Three Shillings upon certain Tenements or Dwelling-Houſes in Ireland."—5th May, 1806.

This recites the former Act, (45 Geo. III. c. 19,) by which a duty was impoſed of three ſhillings on every dwelling-houſe not having more than ſix windows, with exception where the occupier has not goods to the value of ten pounds over and above debts, and where the rent is not fifty ſhillings, and where the occupier does not pay more rent for houſe and land together than five pounds, and alſo with the exception of money paid for corn-acres, potatoe-land by the crop, and for grazing.

And the Act then proceeds to repeal the three-ſhilling tax entirely.

We now come to the diviſion ſtated in the title ACTS OF INDEMNITY.

Under this head we have Ch. 7, the common annual Act of Indemnity,

"An Act to indemnify ſuch Perſons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themſelves for Offices and Employments, and for extending the Time limited for thoſe Purpoſes reſpectively until the 25th Day of December, 1806; and to permit ſuch Perſons in Great-Britain as have omitted to make and file Affidavits of the Execution of Indentures of Clerks to Attornies and Solicitors, to make and file the ſame on or before the Firſt Day of Michaelmas Term, 1806." March 22, 1806.

The former part of this Act recites the ſtatutes uſually called the Corporation and Teſt Acts, Acts which the wiſdom and

and liberality of the preſent age have not yet reached to the extent of repealing, it has long been found neceſſary to render them tolerable by Acts from time to time poſtponing their operation, and taking off their effect.

It recites 1 Geo. I., ſt. 2, c. 13; 13 Car. II., ſt. 2, c. 1; 25 Car. II., ſt. 2, c. 2; 30 Car. II., ſt. 2; 8 Geo. I., c. 6; 9 Geo. I., c. 26; 18 Geo. II., c. 20; 6 Geo. III., c. 53; — the ſecond and third of which are the Corporation and Teſt Acts; the fourth, that againſt Papiſts; the fifth, that which receives the affirmation of Quakers, thereby enabling them to give teſtimony according to their conſcience in civil matters; the ſixth, the Indemnifying Act of the late reign, which has been the baſis of the ſubſequent Acts; the ſeventh reſpects the qualification of Juſtices; the eighth, for altering the Oath of Abjuration and Aſſurance: and for quieting the minds of his Majeſty's ſubjects, and for preventing any inconveniences which might otherwiſe happen by means of omiſſions, it extends the time for qualifying to the period ſtated in the title.

The next ſubject of conſideration is very ſimilar, that of an ACT OF SUSPENSION.

This is, Ch. 18,

"An Act to continue until," &c.

This has been already noticed under the head of Commercial Laws.

We ſhall here only notice, that the 45th Geo. III., c. 83, (miſprinted 73 in the margin of 46 Geo. III., c. 18,) continues two temporary Acts, 43 Geo. III., c. 136, 44 Geo. III., c. 61. Of theſe 43 Geo. III., c. 136, recites various ſtatutes, the firſt of them 13 Rich. II., ſt. 1, c. 11, (anno 1389,) and thence of the reigns of Philip and Mary, Elizabeth, James, Anne, and George I., ending 13 Geo. I., c. 23, preſcribing regulations for the manufacturing, ſale, and exportation, of woollen-cloths, the uſe of gig-mills; and alſo recites 5 Eliz., c. 4, § 31, as to apprentices; and it ſtays proceedings on application of defendant in any action or proſecution. Such proceedings are now further ſtayed by the ſtatute above deſcribed.

Ch. 28, ſo far as it is an Act of Indemnity, has been already noticed under military laws.

Our next falls under the head of GENERAL CIVIL STATUTES in regulation of the recovery of debt.

This is, 46 Geo. III., ch. 25,

"An Act for further continuing, until the 25th Day of March, 1808, an Act made in the Thirty-third Year of his preſent Majeſty, (c. 74,) for rendering the Payment of Creditors more equal and expeditious in Scotland."

Our laſt diviſion is an Act under the head of MISCELLANEOUS, or, as it has long been called, in very intelligible, though not very elegant, language, an Hotch-potch Act.

This is, 46 Geo. III., ch. 29,

"An Act for reviving and continuing ſeveral Laws and Cuſtoms —relating to the eſtabliſhing Courts of Judicature in the Iſland of Newfoundland: and to the prohibiting the Exportation from, and the permitting the Importation into, Great Britain of Corn; and for allowing the Importation of other Articles of proviſion without Payment of Duty, until the 25th Day of March, 1809: and for continuing ſeveral laws relating to granting a Bounty upon certain Species of Britiſh and Iriſh Linens exported from Great Britain, and taking off the Duties on Importation into Great Britain of Foreign raw Linen Yarns made of Flax: to the granting a Bounty upon the Importation into Great Britain of Hemp, and rough and undreſſed Flax, from his Majeſty's Colonies in America; and to the Encouragement of the Greenland Whale Fiſheries; and for reviving and continuing the ſeveral Laws relating to the Regulating the Prices at which Corn and Grain may be exported from Great Britain to Ireland, and from Ireland to Great Britain; and to the Admiſſion to entry in Great Britain of Oil of Blubber of Newfoundland, taken by his Majeſty's Subjects carrying on the Fiſhery from and reſiding in the ſaid Iſland: and for continuing an Act of the Twenty-third Year of his preſent Majeſty, for the more effectual Encouragement of the Manufactures of Flax and Cotton in Great Britain: and for reviving and continuing ſeveral Laws relating to the permitting the Importation into Great Britain of Hides and other Articles in Foreign Ships; and to the Prohibiting the Exportation from Ireland of Corn or Potatoes, or other Proviſions; and to the Permitting the Importation into Ireland of Corn, Fiſh, and Proviſion, without Payment of Duty, until the 25th Day of March, 1808: and for reviving and continuing an Act paſſed in the Parliament of Ireland, in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, for the Encouragement of the Flaxen and Hempen Manufactures of Ireland, until the 25th Day of March, 1827: and for amending and further continuing an Act made in the 7th Year of his preſent Majeſty, for the free Importation into Great Britain of Cochineal and Indigo until the 25th Day of March, 1809." April 2, 1806.

Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies and Dividends announced between the 20th of September and the 20th of October, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

Altham William, Tokenhouse-yard, broker. (Wilde, jun. Castle-street
Armstrong John, High-street, Southwark, linen draper. (Sherwood and Co. Canterbury square
Adams Alfred, Chester place, Lambeth, timber merchant, (John Hutton, Dean street
Arnold William Barrow, Rotherhithe, carver. (Sweet, Fither street
Bragge Joseph, Girton, dealer and chapman. (Spike, No. 4, Elm court
Bowen Henry Richard, Bath, chinaman. (Sheppard and Co. Bedford row
Bottomley Samuel, Salford, liquor merchant. (Milne and Co. Old Jewry
Bauck Tidman, Queen street, sugar refiner. (Rivington, Fenchurch street
Bowler John, Bishopswearmouth, hatter. (Scott, Mildred's court
Blackburne George, London, insurance broker. (Blackstock, Mildred's court
Carrington John, Manchester, hardwareman. (Lamb, Aldersgate street
Clarke William, Wapping, butcher. (Hedley, Warren square
Dibble John, Great Mary le street, cheesemonger. (Parry, 14, Great Mary-le-Bone
Davis Thomas, Duke street, apothecary. (Luckett and Co. Wilson street
Deakin John, Manchester, manufacturer. (Ellis, Curtitor street
Dean Joseph, Watling street, linen draper. (Adams, Old Jewry
Furber William, and Robert Furber, Hanham, and John Furber of Bath, tallow chandlers. (James, Gray's inn
Geddes James, Cleveland street, flour dealer. (Sheppard, Hyde street
Greening Thomas, Cam, clothier. (Price and Co. Lincoln's inn
Harding Anne, Bristol, haberdasher. (Heelis, Staples inn
Halbert Alice, and George Halbert, Newcastle-on-Tyne, drapers. (Gregson and Dickson, Angel court
Halloway William, Burfiey, and Thomas Greening of Cam, clothiers. (Harvey and Co. Lincoln's inn
Hayden Laurence, Cheltenham, linen draper. (Walker, Old Jewry
Home Thomas, Bishop's castle, mercer. (Davis, Effex street
Hofer Joseph, Poole, linen draper. (Fletcher, Cecil street
Jackfon Thomas, Liverpool, hatter. (Blackstock, Mildred's court
Jones Charles, Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, John's street, Bedford row
Jackson James, Richmond, grocer, &c. (Fairlefs, 10, staples inn
Kirk Ralph, Manchester, cotton spinner. (J. and R. Willis, Throgmorton street
Knowles James, Gwynder, innkeeper. (Edmunds, Lincoln's inn
Lilley James, Staley bridge, cotton spinner. (J. and R. Willis, Throgmorton street
Mather George, and James Hutchinson, Manchester, builders. (Cheshire and Co. Manchester
Metz Simon, St. Mary Axe, merchant. (Clutton, St. Thomas street
M'Hardy Charles, William Simon, Arrowsmith Meddleton, and James Lythgoe, Liverpool, tobacconift. (Ellis, Curtitor street
Norman Thomas, Shenfiond, innkeeper. (Hunt, Surrey street, Strand
Oliver Francis, Tottenham high crofs, grocer. (Wright and Bovell, Chancery lane
Parker Jeffe, Edgbaston, rope maker. (John Lowe, Ravenhurft
Poole Robert, Ratcliffe highway, linen draper. (Blandford and Co. King's bench walk
Pafteur John Lewis, Stoney stratford, grocer. (Mr. Sheppard, Hyde street
Purbrick William, Gloucester, linen draper. (J. and R. Willis, Throgmorton street
Rowe James Arundel, Paul's court, linen draper. (Templar, Fore street
Stubbs John, Briftol, houfe carpenter. (Blandford and Co. Inner Temple
Smith John, Ridings, clothier. (J. and R. Willis, Throgmorton street
Storey William, Elias Smallwood, and James Scholes, Manchester, calico printers. (J. and R. Willis, Throgmorton street
Stevenfon David, Strand, boot maker. (Mills, Ely place
Sedgraves George, Preston, cotton manufacturer. (Blackwell, Temple
Swaine Charles, Birmingham, tobacconift. (Bontflower, Devonfhire ftreet
Thompfon John, Strand court, Thames ftreet, flationer. (Humphrey's, Tokenhouse yard
Willett Richard, and Joseph Jones, Manchester, manufacturers. (Bonfield, Bouverie ftreet
Willett, Richard, Salford, manufacturer. (J. and R. Willis, Throgmorton ftreet
Yates William, Handfworth, bleacher. (Jackfon, Harecourt, Temple

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Ayres John, Sun ftreet, tallow chandler, November 4
Arbouin James, Crutched Friars, wine merchant, November 5
Argus William, Rochester, linen draper, November 4
Alexander John, South Lambeth, coal merchant, November 15, final
Anderfon John Robert, Throgmorton ftreet, November 29
Beech William, Ludlow, mercer, October 20
Battersby Charles, Wapping, High ftreet, fhip chandler, November 8
Barth William, Chester, linen draper, October 22
Buxter John, Harwich, linen draper, October 30, final
Bridlow Charles, Newgate ftreet, draper, November 28
Burke John French, Cannon ftreet, fhip owner, November 8
Bennett James, and Thomas Bennett, Huntingdon, drapers, November 3, final
Bate Fortefque, Vigo lane, printfeller, November 15
Barnes Richard, Durham, mercer, November 4
Boyes John, Portfmouth, mercer, November 15
Carrier John, and William Wilkinfon, Stockport, muflin manufacturers, October 22
Campbell John, Epworth, mercer, October 27, final
Coriefs Richard, Blackburn, cotton fpinner, November 6, final
Clarke John, Gainsborough, grocer, November 18
Dexter Stephen, Belpar, dealer and chapman, October 27
Drayton John, Carfhalton, victualler, November 3
Dewfbury William, Fleet ftreet, jeweller, November 1
Dawfon James, Copthall buildings, warehouseman, November 5
Doxon James, Manchester, merchant, November 14, final
Edwards Thomas, Wribbenhall, fhopkeeper, October 29
Farmer Thomas, Bevan, Rotherhithe, carpenter, November 1
Furmifs Mark, John White, and Robert String, Sheffield, platers, October 30
Farrar William, Salford, plumber, October 29
French George, Great Eaftcheap, broker, November 8
Flint Richard, Rotherham, liquor merchant, November 3
Featherftone Joseph, Tunbridge, fhopkeeper, November 8 final
Green John, and James, Lancsborough, Manchester, haberdathers, November 3, final
Gillatt John, Joseph Hawkefworth, and William Gillatt, Sheffield, brewers, November 6, final
Glover David, Gutter lane, merchant, November 1
Goodbody John, Abingdon, breeches maker, November 20, final
Hayes John, Charlton row, dyer, October 22
Hawthorne John, jun., Wirkfworth, linen draper, October 22
Hodgfon William, Strand, flationer, November 8
Hole Barnet, Painfwick, clothier, October 29, final
Hart Thomas, Briftol, merchant, October 28
Hayes George, John ftreet, merchant, November 15
Hampell Johanna, King's road, potter, November 7
Humfrys William, fen. and W. Humfrys, jun. Old Fifh ftreet, grocers, November 4, final
Horth John, Norwich, upholfterer, November 15
Johnfon John, Bethlem green, horfe dealer, October 18
Jones Humphrey Richard, Type ftreet, November 15
Jackfon John, Oxford ftreet, linen draper, November 4
Julin Frederick, Angel court, merchant, November 8
Kendall William, Manchester ftreet, builder, November 8
Linging Samuel Levi, and William Henry Linging, Green Lettice lane, merchants, November 15
Lawley William Cleobury, Mortimer, timber merchant, October 29
Lees John, and Samuel Lees, Halifax, merchants, October 31
Lyon James, Savage Gardens, merchant, November 4
Mallerman James, Buckiersbury, warehouseman, November 8, final
M'Couty John, Liverpool, merchant, October 29
Maclaurin Duncan, Watling ftreet, warehouseman, November 8
Mafon William, Huntingdon, grocer, November 3
Morris Robert, Wigan, cotton manufacturer, November 19
Morley John, Sewardftone, miller, November 11
Martin Thomas, Coleman ftreet, and John Henry Ford, wool brokers, November 8
Nichols Samuel, jun. Bath, upholfterer, November 1
Nutter John, Blackman ftreet, cheesemonger, November 8 final

Offer

Oſler Benjamin, Falmouth, merchant, October 20
Pidduck Joſeph, Kidderminſter, miller, October 20
Powell William, Broad ſtreet, linen draper, November 5
Payne William, Carter lane, druggiſt, November 15
Robinſon George and John, Paternoſter row, bookſellers, November 8
Ruſher John, Reading, hoſier, October 27, final
Ravenſcroft William Henry, Michael Fell, and James Entwiſtle, Manchester, cotton ſpinners, November 1
Randall William, ſen. Manningtree, innkeeper, October 30, final
Stevens Joſeph, Graveſend, linen draper, November 1
Skinner William, Greenwich, victualler, October 18
Smalley John, William Elliſon, and Robert Walmſley, Blackburn, manufacturers, October 15
Spicer Howard, Weelden, maltſter, November 15
Stothert John, Bonnyſby, brewer, October 28
Starr Samuel, Wisbech, plumber, October 27
Simpſon Thomas, William Taylerſon, John Sanderſon, and Joſeph Grainger, Stokeſly, bankers, November 10
Thacker Charles, jun. Caiſter, October 23, final
Trevelet James, Exeter, dyer, November 2, final
True Thomas, Stamford draper, November 7, final
Taylor James, Newton Moor, cotton ſpinner, November 3, final
Thomas Dorien Thomas, Portſea, ſtationer, November 5
Tullock John, jun. Savage gardens, merchant, November 29
Uther John William, Clerkenwell, victualler, October 28
Vickers Jane, Bath, milliner, November 3
Wallins John, jun. Lye, victualler, October 20
Wallas Robert, King ſtreet, linen draper, November 4
Winwood Edward, and Samuel Thoday, Poultry, Scotch factors, October 18
Willis Thomas, Bath, carpenter, November 5
White James, Newnham, patten ring maker, October 27, final
Woods William, and Lydia Woods, Hampſtead, carpenters, November 15
Whitehead Robert, Sheffield, cornfactor, October 28
Walford Richard, Cheſter, brewer, October 29
Woodcroft Thomas, and John Woodcroft, Sheffield, comb maker, October 30
Waddington Samuel Ferrard, York ſtreet, banker, October 28
Webſter John Thomas, High ſtreet, Borough, hoſier, November 8, final
Wood Joſeph, Andenſhaw, cotton ſpinner, November 14, final
Young James, Southampton, linen draper, November 8 final

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN OCTOBER.

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ON the 25th a proclamation was iſſued for diſſolving the late Parliament; and the uſual buſtle between candidates and electors, which marks the period of a general election, has ſince pervaded the whole kingdom. Whig candidates are every where ſought for; and wherever they have ſtarted, they appear to ſtand a chance of ſucceeding. The people have ſuffered ſo much from the paſſive obedience and unlimited confidence of ſome late Parliaments, that, if they are true to themſelves, they will aſcertain the principles and motives of the men they return.

The negociation with France having been protracted till, in the opinion of many perſons, we appeared to be ſuing with too much abjectneſs to an Upſtart, who would aſcribe our deſire of peace to our fears, our Ambaſſador at length returned; and the Britiſh government have iſſued a Declaration, of which the following is a copy:

The negociations in which his Majeſty has been engaged with France having terminated unſucceſsfully, his Majeſty thinks proper to make this public declaration to his ſubjects and to Europe, of the circumſtances which have led to an iſſue which his Majeſty deeply regrets. He has no object nearer to his heart than the concluſion of a ſecure and permanent peace. He laments the continuance of a war affecting the happineſs of ſo many nations, and which, even amidſt all the ſucceſſes that attend his arms, is ſo burthenſome to his faithful and affectionate people. But he is confident that there can ariſe on this occaſion no other ſentiment, either in his own dominions, or in any part of Europe, than that of an increaſed conviction, that the reſtoration of general tranquillity is retarded only by the injuſtice and ambition of the enemy.

The French government, unſatisfied with its immenſe acquiſitions on the continent, ſtill openly perſeveres in a ſyſtem deſtructive of the independence of every other power. War is purſued, not for ſecurity, but for conqueſt; and negotiations for peace appear to be entered into for no other object, than that of deluding the neighbouring powers into a ſtate of falſe ſecurity, while France is herſelf preparing, arranging, and executing her unremitted projects of encroachment and aggreſſion.

Her conduct in the recent diſcuſſions has afforded but too many proofs of this diſpoſition.

The negociation originated in an offer made by the French government of treating for peace on the baſis of actual poſſeſſion, which was ſtated to admit of mutual compenſation; and a diſtinct aſſurance was added, that his Majeſty's German dominions, which had been attacked without even the pretence of any cauſe of hoſtility, ſhould be reſtored.

Such a propoſal appeared to his Majeſty to afford a juſt foundation for negociating: it was therefore accepted with this reſerve, that the negociation ſhould be conducted by his Majeſty in concert with his allies.

No ſooner had this baſis been mutually admitted, than it was departed from by the enemy, and that too in points of ſo great importance as to call for an immediate declaration on the part of his Majeſty, that unleſs the principle propoſed by France herſelf were adhered to, the communications which had been opened between the two governments muſt at once be cloſed.

This produced new profeſſions of the diſpoſition of France to make conſiderable ſacrifices for the attainment of peace, if the diſcuſſions were ſuffered to proceed; at the ſame time that a difficulty was ſtarted on account of the want of full powers in the perſon in-

truſted by his Majeſty with this communication. Steps were thereupon taken by his Majeſty for opening a regular negociation by miniſters duly authorized, in order to aſcertain, in a manner the moſt ſatisfactory and authentic, whether peace could be obtained on terms honourable to the King and his allies, and conſiſtent with the general ſecurity of Europe.

During theſe proceedings, a miniſter, ſent by the Emperor of Ruſſia to treat for the ſame important object, in concert with his Majeſty's government, was induced, by the artifices of the enemy, to ſign a ſeparate treaty, on terms equally repugnant to the honour and intereſts of his Imperial Majeſty.

Unmoved by this unexpected event, the King continued to negotiate preciſely on the ſame principles as before. He relied, with a confidence which experience has amply juſtified, on the good faith and ſteadineſs of an ally, in concert with whom he had begun to treat, and whoſe intereſts he had maintained throughout with the ſame firmneſs as his own.

The French government, on the contrary, elated by this advantage, of which it boaſted as equal in importance to the moſt deciſive victory, departed in every conference more and more widely from its own offers and engagements. Not only did it take upon itſelf to change at its own will the baſis of the negotiation with Great Britain, but it violated, in points ſtill more important, every principle of good faith with Ruſſia. The chief inducement offered to that power as the price of all the ſacrifices extorted from her miniſter, had been the preſervation of Germany. Yet, before the deciſion of Ruſſia on this treaty could be known, France had already annihilated the whole frame and conſtitution of the German empire; had reduced under her own yoke a large proportion of the ſtates and provinces of Germany; and, not content with this open contempt of obligations ſo recently contracted, had at the ſame time inſtigated the Porte to meaſures directly ſubverſive of her ſubſiſting engagements with Ruſſia.

While ſuch conduct was purſued towards his Majeſty, towards his allies, and towards all independent powers, there appeared ſo little hope of any favourable iſſue to the negociation, that his Majeſty's plenipotentiaries demanded their paſſports to return to England.

This demand was at firſt eluded by an unuſual and unexplained delay, and the French government afterwards, by ſome material conceſſions, accompanied with intimations that others of ſtill greater conſequence might be the reſult of further diſcuſſion, procured a renewal of the conferences, which were protracted from day to day, till at length it was announced at Paris that the Emperor of Ruſſia had indignantly rejected the unauthoriſed and ſeparate treaty ſigned by his miniſter.

In conſequence of this important event, the ſtrongeſt aſſurances were given to his Majeſty's miniſter, that France was now prepared to make ſacrifices to a great extent, in order, by ſecuring peace with Great Britain, to re-eſtabliſh the tranquillity of the world.

The object of theſe aſſurances appeared, however, to be, that of engaging his Majeſty in a ſeparate negotiation, to the excluſion of his allies; a propoſal which his Majeſty had rejected in the outſet, and which he could ſtill leſs admit of at a time when the conduct of Ruſſia had impoſed on him an increaſed obligation not to ſeparate his intereſts from thoſe of ſo faithful an ally. To theſe inſidious overtures, his Majeſty ſteadily refuſed to liſten; but he took the moſt effectual method to avoid all appearance of delay, and to accelerate, if poſſible, the favourable iſſue of the negociation. The confidential intercourſe which he had conſtantly maintained with Ruſſia, enabled his Majeſty to ſpecify the terms on which peace with that power might be obtained; and his miniſter was accordingly inſtructed to ſtate to France, in addition to his own demands, thoſe of his ally, to reduce them into diſtinct articles, and even to conclude on thoſe grounds a proviſional treaty, to take effect whenever Ruſſia ſhould ſignify her acceſſion.

This form of negotiating was, after ſome objection, acceded to by France. Terms were now offered to his Majeſty more nearly approaching than before to the original baſis of negotiation; but theſe were ſtill far ſhort of what his Majeſty had uniformly inſiſted on, and was now more than ever entitled to expect; and the deciſive rejection of the juſt demands of Ruſſia, as well as of the conditions propoſed by his Majeſty in behalf of his other allies, left to his Majeſty no other courſe than that of ordering his miniſter to terminate the diſcuſſion and return to England.

The foregoing ſhort and ſimple expoſition of facts ſtands in need of no comment. The firſt overtures which led to negociation were made by the enemy, and they were accepted by his Majeſty in the ſincereſt ſpirit of peace. Every opening which ſeemed to afford the moſt diſtant proſpect of accommodation has been anxiouſly embraced, nor was the negociation finally broken off while any hope of a favourable iſſue could be entertained. His Majeſty's demands were uniformly juſt and reaſonable; directed to no objects of perſonal aggrandizement, but to ſuch only as were indiſpenſably required by the honour of his crown, his engagements to his allies, and a due conſideration of the general intereſts of Europe.

It is with heartfelt concern that his Majeſty contemplates the continuance of thoſe evils always inſeparable from a ſtate of war; but it is with his enemies that this awful reſponſibility reſts; and for the iſſue of the conteſt his Majeſty truſts, with confidence,

to

to the juſtice of his cauſe; to the reſources and bravery of his people; to the fidelity of his allies; and, above all, to the protection and ſupport of the Divine Providence.

In contributing to the great efforts which ſuch a conteſt muſt unavoidably require, his faithful and affectionate ſubjects will not forget that all their deareſt intereſts are at ſtake; that no ſacrifices they can be called upon to make, are to be compared with the certain diſgrace and ruin of yielding to the injurious pretenſions of the enemy; that with the inviolable maintenance of the good faith and public honour of their country, its proſperity, its ſtrength, and its independence, are eſſentially connected; and that, in aſſerting the rights, and upholding the dignity of the Britiſh Empire, they defend the moſt powerful bulwark of the liberties of mankind.

PRUSSIA.

The die is caſt between France and Pruſſia. The King of Pruſſia and the *ſoi-diſant* Emperor of the French left their capitals, and placed themſelves at the head of their reſpective armies, about the ſame period. The French aſſembled in myriads in Franconia, and on the frontiers of Saxony; and the King of Pruſſia brought together at leaſt 200,000, near Weimar and Jena.

It was the obvious policy of the Pruſſians to refuſe their right; and with all their forces to prevent their left from being turned. Any perſon who views in a map the course of the Saal, will perceive that, if the French became maſters of the eaſtern ſide of that river, Dreſden and Berlin were expoſed, and the Pruſſian army cut off from its allies and all its reſources.

Bonaparte required no capacity above that of an ideot to induce him then to force the Pruſſian left wing; and in this he was permitted eaſily to ſucceed; the native Germans ſuffering parties of only thirty or forty French to advance twenty miles into the rear of the Pruſſian army. As ſoon as the French had, by forced marches, and with little or no obſtruction, got poſſeſſion of the eaſtern ſide of the Saal, and of the country behind the Pruſſian army, the latter began to retreat, and after a bloody conflict on the 14th, ſucceeded in forcing a paſſage towards Magdeburg, leaving Pruſſia and Saxony at the mercy of the French.

With means ſo miſmanaged, is it to be wondered that the *ſcourge of mankind* ſucceeds as he does in overturning empires?

Previouſly to the commencement of hoſtilities, his Pruſſian Majeſty iſſued the following animated appeal to the nations of Europe:

As his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia has taken up arms for the defence of his people, he thinks it neceſſary to lay before them, and all Europe, the circumſtances which have impoſed this duty on his Majeſty.

The politics of France have been the ſcourge of humanity during the laſt fifteen years. Thoſe men who, in rapid ſucceſſion, have been at the head of affairs in that country, have only ſought the means of their dominion in war, and the guarantee of their exiſtence in the wretchedneſs of the people, may be viewed without aſtoniſhment. But the introduction of a regular government, to which the ſame neceſſity could not be imputed, gave new life to the hopes of the friends of peace. Napoleon, inveſted with the ſupreme power, victorious, ſurrounded by weaker ſtates, friendly-diſpoſed governments, or conquered and exhauſted rivals, had it in his power to perform a better part. For the greatneſs of France, nothing more remained for him to do; for her happineſs, every thing was in his power.

It is painful to be compelled to ſay, that French politics ſtill remained the ſame. An inſatiable ambition was ſtill the ruling paſſion of France. She made uſe of arms and of treaties with the ſame view. The peace of Amiens was ſcarcely concluded, before the ſignal for the firſt acts of violence followed. Holland and Switzerland, two independent ſtates, were compelled to accept a conſtitution which converted them into French provinces. The renewal of war was the conſequence.

Peace, however, ſtill continued upon the continent. The German empire had purchaſed it by incalculable ſacrifices. In the midſt of this peace, nevertheleſs, the French troops invaded the Electorate of Hanover; a country which had no concern in the war between France and England, while the ports of Germany were ſhut againſt the Britiſh flag; and the better to effect her object, France took poſſeſſion of Cuxhaven, and the territory of a free ſtate, which was ſtill more a ſtranger to the war than Hanover.

In the midſt of this peace alſo, the ſame troops, a few months after, violated the German territory, in ſuch a manner as to wound the honour of the nation ſtill deeper. The Germans have never avenged the death of the Duke d'Enghien; but the remembrance of that event will never be extinguiſhed among them.

The treaty of Luneville guaranteed the independence of the Italian republic. In ſpite of the moſt poſitive promiſes, did Napoleon place the iron crown of Italy upon his own head. Genoa was incorporated with France: Lucca was very near ſharing the ſame fate. Only a few months before had the Emperor, on a ſolemn occaſion—an occaſion which impoſed very important duties upon him—declared before his people and before all Europe, that he wiſhed not to extend the limits of his territory. Beſides, France was bound,

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by a treaty with Ruſſia, to put the King of Sardinia in poſſeſſion of indemnities in Italy. Inſtead of fulfilling that obligation, ſhe made herſelf miſtreſs of every object which could have been ſerviceable towards that indemnification.

Portugal wiſhed to maintain her neutrality, but Portugal was compelled to purchaſe by gold the deceitful ſecurity of a few moments.

The Porte, who had not forgotten the invaſion of Syria and Egypt, was the only power remaining in Europe which had not been ſubjected to the arbitrary proceedings of France.

But to theſe acts of violence, a ſyſtem of abuſe and injury remained ſtill to be added. A journal, which proclaimed itſelf the voice of government, was choſen as a chronicle of the attacks inceſſantly made upon every crowned head.

Pruſſia could be no ſtranger to any of theſe general acts of oppreſſion. Many of them were nearly connected with her ſubſtantial intereſts; eſpecially as the wiſdom of that ſyſtem which conſiders the ſtates of Europe as members of the ſame family, calls upon each of them for the defence of all; and that the unbounded aggrandizement of one ſtate expoſed the reſt to danger, was ſufficiently manifeſt to experience.

Still it is moſt eſſentially neceſſary to repreſent in what manner the conduct of France was calculated to operate in its immediate relation to Pruſſia.

It were ſuperfluous to enumerate all the good offices rendered to Napoleon by Pruſſia. Pruſſia was the firſt power that acknowledged him. No promiſes, no menaces had been able to ſhake the King's neutrality. Every thing that the duty of a good neighbour could preſcribe was moſt amply afforded during a period of ſix years. Pruſſia eſteemed a valiant nation, which alſo had learned, on its part, to reſpect Pruſſia both in war and peace; and ſhe did juſtice to the genius of its chief. But the remembrance of theſe times is no longer retained by Napoleon.

Pruſſia had permitted the territory of Hanover to be invaded. In this ſhe had countenanced an act of injuſtice; therefore was it her firſt view to remedy it. She offered herſelf for it inſtead of England, under the condition that the latter ſhould cede it. It muſt, however, at leaſt be recollected, that thus a boundary was preſcribed to France, which ſhe ſhould not paſs. Napoleon ſolemnly pledged himſelf not to compromiſe the neutrality of the northern ſtates; to exerciſe no violence towards any of them; and, in particular, not to increaſe the number of troops in the Electorate of Hanover.

Scarcely had he agreed to theſe ſtipulations, than he broke them. Every one is acquainted with the violent manner in which Sir George Rumbold was ſeized; every one knows that the Hanſe Towns were laid under contribution, under the appellation of loans, not by any means for their intereſt, but exactly in the ſame manner as if France had been at war with them. For the firſt of theſe injuries, his Majeſty contented himſelf with accepting an inadequate ſatisfaction. Of the ſecond he took no cognizance, being prevented by the apprehenſions and repreſentations on the part of the Hanſe Towns. His Majeſty, on his part, did not ſcruple to make any ſacrifice, as the preſervation of peace was the deareſt wiſh of his heart.

The patience and ſufferance of every other court were exhauſted ſooner than that of his Majeſty. — War again broke out on the continent—the ſituation of the King, with reſpect to his duty, was more difficult than ever. In order to prevent France from augmenting her troops in Hanover, he had promiſed to ſuffer no attack to be made on that territory. The Ruſſians and the Swedes were preparing for an attack upon the French. From this period, the whole burden of the contract between France and Pruſſia weighed upon the latter only, without producing to her the leaſt advantage; and, by a ſingular concatenation of circumſtances, it ſeemed that Pruſſia, who only wiſhed to remain impartial and neutral, could no longer purſue her former ſyſtem, except to the prejudice of the allied powers. Every advantage which reſulted from this ſituation of affairs was on the ſide of France; and the King was daily threatened with a colliſion, not leſs formidable to him, than deciſively favourable to the plans of Napoleon.

Who could have thought that the very moment when the King had given to the French government the ſtrongeſt proof of his determination, and a ſingular example of the faithful fulfilment of engagements into which he had once entered, ſhould be choſen by Napoleon to do the King the moſt ſenſible injury? Who does not remember the violation of the territory of Anſpach, which took place on the 3d of October, in the laſt year, notwithſtanding the remonſtrance of the provincial adminiſtration, and of his Majeſty's miniſter?

This conteſt between that moderation which pardons every thing—that integrity which remains true to its engagements to the laſt, on the one part; and the abuſe of power, the inſolence inſpired by deceitful fortune, and the habit of only reckoning on this fortune, on the other, continued ſeveral years. The King declared to the French government that he conſidered all his connections with it as diſſolved. He placed his armies on a footing ſuitable to circumſtances. He was now fully convinced, that no pledge of ſecurity remained for the neighbours of France, but a peace eſtabliſhed upon firm principles, and guaranteed by all the powers in common.

His Majeſty offered the allies to be the mediator in negociations for ſuch a peace, and to ſupport them with all his force. It

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is sufficient to know the conditions then proposed, to be convinced of the moderation which, at all times, has governed the politics of his Majesty in their whole extent. Prussia, at this moment, listened not to the voice of revenge; she passed over the events of the late war, however violent they might have been, since they had been sanctioned by existing treaties. She required nothing but the punctual fulfilment of those treaties; but this she required without limitation. Count Haugwitz repaired to Vienna, where the French Emperor then was. Scarcely had this minister been there a few days, when the whole face of affairs was changed: the misfortunes experienced by the court of Vienna had compelled it to sign an armistice, which was immediately followed by a peace. The Emperor of Russia sacrificed his magnanimous views to the wish of his ally, and his troops returned home. Prussia stood now alone on the field of contest. His Majesty was obliged to limit his policy by his powers; and instead, as had been his wish, of embracing the interest of all Europe, make his own security, and that of his neighbours, his first object.

The French Emperor proposed to Count Haugwitz a treaty in which was stipulated, on the one side, a mutual guarantee of possessions, the inviolability of the Turkish territory, and the results of the peace of Presburg; and, on the other, the taking possession of Hanover by Prussia, in return for the cession of three provinces.

The first part of this treaty promised, at least for the future, an acknowledged, guaranteed, and (if Napoleon had so pleased) a firm, political constitution. The results of the peace of Presburg were a general misfortune for Europe, but Prussia sacrificed herself alone when she accepted them; and to place a limit to the incessant usurpations of France, should the treaty be considered by the court of St. Cloud as any thing more than words, appeared an advantage: the King, therefore, ratified this article unconditionally.

The second half of the treaty of Vienna related to an object, the importance of which had been manifested by serious experience. Prussia could not rely on security for a moment, so long as Hanover remained involved in a war, in which that country had, in fact, no concern. At whatever price it might be purchased, Prussia was resolved that the French should not return thither. She had her choice to obtain this end, either by a treaty or a war. The cession of three provinces, which had been faithful and happy for a long series of years, was a sacrifice not to be made for any plan of vain ambition; but these provinces, in case of a war, would have been the first sufferers: all the calamities of that war would have pressed upon the monarchy; while the acquisition of Hanover, could it have been made under less unhappy circumstances, would have been productive of the most valuable advantages to Prussia. The King, therefore, conceived that he reconciled his wishes with his principles, when he accepted the proposed exchange, only under the condition, that the fulfilment of the same should be deferred till the general peace, and that the consent of his Majesty the King of Great Britain should be obtained.

All the advantages of this treaty were for France. On the one side, she received guarantees, which put the seal on her conquests; on the other, she gave what she did not possess, what might be again conquered by the chances of an uncertain war; while in the cessions of Prussia she found the means of enriching her allies.

But between a policy which will do every thing in its power, and an integrity which regards its duties, and especially its promises, the contest is ever unequal. The King approached the moment when he was convinced of this by experience: this moment was the most painful of his reign.

It was the affair of France to reject the modifications under which the King had confirmed the treaty, if she did not approve them. But she avoided doing this, for the whole Prussian army was still under arms. She continued to be lavish of assurances of friendship; she fulfilled the treaty as far as it suited her: but when his Majesty wished to reap the only advantage which he had proposed to himself from the late negociations, and which was nearest to his heart, she suddenly altered her language. The modifications added to the treaty of Vienna, were now rejected at Paris. Endeavours were made to force Prussia into the most injurious measures; and when Count Haugwitz, who was at Paris, remonstrated against this, the unconditional fulfilment of the treaty was haughtily insisted on, as were the immediate cession of the three provinces, and the recal of the patent by which the occupation of Hanover was declared provisional. Prussia was required to resign a part of the advantages stipulated, and to shut the ports against the British flag, in the same manner as if the French had returned into the Electorate.

The King, at length, was perfectly convinced of the true character of the friendship of the Emperor of the French—a soporific draught for a power which still feels its own strength; an instrument of degradation, and finally of subjection, to every power which no longer possesses strength.

In the mean time, Napoleon was in possession of every advantage. The Prussian army had returned; his own, after some movements of no consequence, at which deceived Germany prematurely rejoiced, on some frivolous pretences, established itself on this side the Rhine. The first conflict might produce misfortunes. War, which is not, under all circumstances, the greatest of evils, might become such under those then existing. The King determined to continue the part he

had hitherto acted for some time longer. Wishing to preserve his force, now more than ever necessary to Europe, and at the least to secure the tranquillity of the north, he confirmed the new treaty. Confidence, however, was now utterly lost. Prussia was convinced that, on the first opportunity to weaken her without danger, she might expect an attack from her pretended ally; convinced there is a degree of ambition which nothing can satisfy—which proceeds, without intermission, from usurpation to usurpation, sometimes without a plan, but ever intent on destruction; careless of the choice of means, and employing alike arms and the pen, violence and oaths. But even with this conviction, so great is the unfortunate superiority obtained by such policy over those who wish only to be just, the King fulfilled all the conditions of the treaty with the punctuality of a faithful ally. It is known what the consequences were with respect to the connections of his Majesty with England. France gained nothing by this; but she triumphed in secret at the thought of having disunited two courts, the union of which might have been dangerous to her; and what, in the view of France, gave the principal value to her alliance with the King was, that this alliance isolated his Majesty, since it produced an opinion that Prussia was a participator in the cause of so many misfortunes.

But not content with this, we shall soon see in what manner the politics of France, assured that she had now no enemy to fear, believing that she had annihilated Austria, forming a judgment of Russia with equal ignorance and rashness, and blinded by the apparent tranquillity of Prussia, she at length threw off the mask; and despising forms which she had hitherto sometimes respected, openly trampled on all treaties and all rights. Three months after the signing of the treaty with Prussia, all its articles were violated.

The treaty had for its basis the *status quo* of the moment in which it was concluded, also the guarantee of the German empire and its states, according to the constitution then established. This truth arises not only from the nature of things; the treaty had also expressly prescribed to the powers their duties. The relations in which the peace of Presburg had left his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, were guaranteed to him; consequently, also the imperial crown of Germany, and the rights connected with it. The existence of Bavaria, and consequently the relations which had connected it for so many centuries to the Empire, were likewise confirmed by the same common guarantee. Three months after, the Confederation of the Rhine overthrew the Germanic constitution, deprived the Emperor of the ancient ornament of his house, and placed Bavaria, and thirty other princes, under the tutelage of France.

But is it necessary to appeal to treaties, to form a just judgment of this extraordinary event? Previous to all treaties, nations have their rights; and had not France sported with the sanctity of an oath, this act of unexampled despotism would exasperate every mind. To deprive princes who had never offended France, and to render them the vassals of others, themselves the vassals of the French government; to abolish, with a stroke of the pen, a constitution of a thousand years' duration—which long habit, the remembrance of so many illustrious periods, and so many various and mutual relations, had rendered dear to such a number of princes—which had so often been guaranteed by all the European powers, and even by France herself—to lay contributions on the cities and towns in the midst of profound peace, and leave the new possessions only an exhausted skeleton—to abolish this constitution without consulting the Emperor of Germany, from whom a crown was wrested; or Russia, so lately become the guarantee of the German league; or Prussia, interested intimately in that league thus arbitrarily dissolved—No: wars and continued victories have sometimes produced great and remarkable catastrophes; but such an example in times of peace was never before given to the world.

The King commiserated the unfortunate princes, who suffered by these transactions; but he pitied not less those who had suffered themselves to be lured by the hope of gain; and he would reproach himself, should he increase their unhappiness by judging them with too great severity. Deluded by the reward of their compliance; probably, forced to obey commands which admitted of no opposition; or, if surprised into consent, sufficiently punished by their acquisitions, and by being reduced to a state of vassalage, as harsh and degrading as their former relations were honourable, they deserve not to be treated by Germany with the utmost rigour. Perhaps, when the magnanimous nation, to which they formerly belonged, arises around them on every side to contend for their independence, they may listen to the voice of gratitude and honour, and, at least, abhor their chains, when they find they must be stained by the blood of their brethern.

It was not enough that these despotic acts were immediately injurious to Prussia. The Emperor of France was intent on rendering them sensible to the person of the King in all his allied states. The existence of the Prince of Orange was under the common guarantee of the two powers; for the King had acknowledged the political changes in Holland only under this condition. For several years this Prince had expected that his claims, secured by the mutual stipulations of Prussia and France, should be satisfied. The Batavian republic had been willing to enter into an accommodation, but the Emperor Napoleon forbad it. Neither the recollection of this circumstance, nor the consideration of the ties of blood which united his Majesty to the Prince,

SEAT of WAR in PRUSSIA.

MATTOGROSSO
CHIQUITOS
CHACO
MANSO
PAMPAS
CHILE
PERU
BUENOS AYRES
Rio de la Plata
Long. West from Greenwich

Prince, nor the declaration, twenty times repeated, that the King could not desert the rights of his brother-in-law, could prevent his being added to the heap of victims. He was the first who was deprived of his paternal property. Eight days before he had received from the Emperor a letter, condoling with him in the customary forms, on the death of his father, and wishing him joy on his undisturbed succession to the states of his house. None of these circumstances are unimportant; each throws a light on the whole.

Cleves had been allotted to Prince Murat. Scarcely become a sovereign, he wished likewise to be a conqueror. His troops took possession of the Abbies of Essen, Werden, and Elten, under the pretext that they appertained to the duchy of Cleves, though they were entirely territories newly acquired, and there was not the shadow of a connection between them and the ceded province. Great labour was employed, in vain, to give even a colour to this outrage.

Wesel was to belong to the new Duke, not to the Emperor Napoleon. The King had never resolved to give up the last fortress on the Rhine into the power of France. Without a word by way of explanation, Wesel was annexed to a French department.

The existing state of the Austrian monarchy, and of the Porte, had been mutually guaranteed. The Emperor Napoleon certainly wished that Prussia should be bound by this guarantee, for in his hands it was an instrument which he might employ as suited his politics, a pretext for demanding sacrifices, in a contest which his ambition might occasion. He himself, however, did not observe it longer than it contributed to his interest. Ragusa, though under the protection of the Porte, was taken possession of by his troops. Gradisca and Aquileia were wrested from Austria, under nearly the same pretexts which had been employed when the French seized the three abbeys.

In all political proceedings, it was naturally taken for granted, that the new states formed by France were states in the proper sense of the term, and not French provinces; but it cost the cabinet of St. Cloud only a word to deprive them of their independence. The appellation of "The Great Empire" was invented, and that empire was immediately only surrounded with vassals.

Thus there was no trace of the treaty left, yet Prussia proceeded to shut her ports against England, and still considered herself as having obligations to fulfil.

The Emperor at length informed his Majesty, that it was his pleasure to dissolve the German empire, and form a confederation of the Rhine, and he recommended to the King to establish a similar confederation in the north of Germany. This was according to his customary policy, a policy which had long been crowned with success at the moment of the birth of any new project, to throw out a lure to those courts which might occasion difficulties in the execution of such project. The King adopted the idea of such a confederation, not that the advice he received made the least impression on him, but because, in fact, it was rendered necessary by circumstances; and because, after the secession of the princes who had acceded to the Confederation of the Rhine, a close union between those of the north became more than ever the condition of their safety. The King took measures to establish this league, but on other principles than those of the model presented to him. He made it his pride to collect the last of the Germans under his banner; but the rights of each he left unimpaired, and honour alone was the bond of the league.

But could France advise the King to any measure which should be productive of advantage to Prussia.

We shall soon see what is to be expected, when France makes professions of favour.

In the first place, care had been taken to introduce into the fundamental statute of the Confederation of the Rhine an article which contained the germ of all future innovations. It provided, that other princes should be received into this confederation, should they desire it. In this manner, all relations in Germany were left indeterminate; and as the means were still reserved to detach and annex to this league the weaker states, either by promises or threats, it was but too probable that in time this confederation would be extended into the heart of the Prussian monarchy.

And that this might no longer remain doubtful, but be manifest to every one, the first attempt was immediately made. Fortunately it was made on a prince who knows not fear, and who considers independence as the highest object of his ambition. The French minister at Cassel invited the Elector to throw himself into the arms of his master. Prussia; it was alledged, did nothing for her allies! It is true Napoleon knows how to manage his better; and every one sees that Spain and Holland, the Kings of Wirtemberg and Bavaria, have to thank their alliance with him for peace, independence, and honour.—Prussia did nothing for her allies. Napoleon, on the contrary, would reward the accession of the Elector by an enlargement of his territory.

And this was exercised towards an ally, and at the very moment when the King was advised to be an alliance, of which Hesse was to form the first bulwark; endeavours were made to detach from him a prince whom family connections, alliances, and relations of every kind, united in the closest manner to his Majesty's person.

But even these hostile steps were not sufficient.—Does any one wish to know what was the line by which it was hoped to gain the

Elector of Heſſe, and what was the augmentation of territory with the expectation of which he was flattered? It was the Prince of Orange, the brother-in-law of the King, that Prince who had been twice deceived in a moſt ſhameleſs manner, who was now to be robbed the third time. He ſtill poſſeſſed the territory of Fulda. This was promiſed to the Elector; and it would have been given, had the Elector conſented to accept it, and had not Pruſſia taken up arms.

His Majeſty ſaw the ſyſtem of uſurpation advance every day. He ſaw a circle, continually becoming narrower, drawn round him, and even the right of moving within it beginning to be diſputed with him, for a ſweeping reſolution forbade a paſſage to any foreign troops, armed or not armed, through the ſtates of the confederation. This was to cut off, contrary to the rights of nations, the connection between the detached Heſſian provinces. This was to prepare a pretext on which to act. This was the firſt threat of puniſhment aimed at a magnanimous prince, who had preferred a defender to a maſter.

But even after this—his Majeſty cannot reflect on it without admiration—the King conſidered whether a combination might not be found which ſhould render this ſtate of things compatible with the maintenance of peace.

The Emperor Napoleon appeared to be ſolicitous to remove this doubt. Two negociations were then carrying on at Paris, one with Ruſſia, the other with the Engliſh miniſtry. In both theſe negociations the intentions of France againſt Pruſſia were evidently manifeſted.

By the treaty which the Emperor of Ruſſia has refuſed to ratify, France offered, in conjunction with Ruſſia, to prevent Pruſſia from depriving the King of Sweden of his German territories. Yet for many months the cabinet of St. Cloud had continually preſſed the King to ſeize thoſe ſtates, with the three-fold view—firſt, to revenge himſelf on the King of Sweden; ſecondly, to embroil Pruſſia with all other powers; and thirdly to purchaſe her ſilence with reſpect to the ſubverſion of Southern Germany.—But the King had long been aware that ſuch were the views of France, and his unfortunate diſpute with Sweden was painful to him. He had therefore been careful to provide againſt every ſuſpicion of ſelf-intereſted motives, and he confided his explanations to the Emperor Alexander. The ſcene now again changed, and Napoleon, who had ſo long been the enemy of the King of Sweden, was ſuddenly transformed into his protector.

It is not ſuperfluous to remark that, in this inſidious treaty of the French Emperor, in order to ſatisfy the honourable intereſt which the court of St. Peterſburgh took in the maintenance of the rights of the King of Naples, he promiſed the latter an indemnification, engaging to prevail on the King of Spain to cede to him the Balearic iſlands. He will act in the ſame manner with reſpect to the augmentations of territory he pretends to beſtow on his allies.

Theſe were all preludes to the ſteps he took againſt Pruſſia—we now approach the moment which determined his Majeſty.

Pruſſia had hitherto derived nothing from her treaties with France, but humiliation and loſs—one ſingle advantage remained. The fate of Hanover was in her power, and in her power it muſt remain, unleſs the laſt pledge of the ſecurity of the north were annihilated. Napoleon had ſolemnly guaranteed this ſtate of things, yet he negociated with England on the baſis of the reſtoration of the Electorate. The King is in poſſeſſion of the proofs.

War was now in fact declared by every meaſure taken by France. Every month produced a new notification of the return of his army; but, on one frivolous pretext or another, it was ſtill continued in Germany, and for what purpoſes?—Gracious Heaven! to eradicate the laſt trace of ſovereignty among the Germans; to treat Kings as governors appointed by himſelf; to drag before military tribunals citizens, only reſponſible to their own governments; to declare others outlaws, who lived peaceably in foreign ſtates under foreign ſovereigns; and even in the capital of a German Emperor, becauſe they had publiſhed writings in which the French government, or at leaſt its deſpotiſm, was attacked: and this at a time when that ſame government daily permitted hired libellers to attack, under its protection, the honour of all crowned heads, and the moſt ſacred feelings of nations. Theſe armies were in no manner diminiſhed, but continually reinforced and augmented, and continually advanced nearer to the frontiers of Pruſſia or her allies, till they at length took a poſition which could only menace Pruſſia, and were even aſſembled in force in Weſtphalia, which certainly was not the road to the mouths of the Cattaro.

It was no longer doubtful that Napoleon had determined to overwhelm Pruſſia with war, or to render her for ever incapable of war, ſince he was leading her from humiliation to humiliation, till ſhe ſhould be reduced to ſuch a ſtate of political degradation and feebleneſs, that, deprived of every defence, ſhe could have no other will than that of her formidable neighbour.

The King delayed no longer. He aſſembled his army. General Knobleſdorff was ſent to Paris with the final declarations of his Majeſty. Only one meaſure remained which could give ſecurity to the King, which was the return of the French troops over the Rhine. The time for diſcuſſion was paſt, though the cabinet of St. Cloud appeared ſtill deſirous to protract it. General Knobleſdorff had orders to inſiſt on this demand. It was not the whole of the King's juſt demands, but it was neceſſary that it ſhould be the firſt, ſince it was the condition of his future exiſtence.

exiſtence. The acceptance or refuſal of it muſt ſhew the real ſentiments of the French Emperor.

Unmeaning profeſſions, arguments, the real value of which were known by long experience, were the only anſwer the King received. Far from the French army being recalled, it was announced that it would be reinforced;—but with a haughtineſs ſtill more remarkable than this refuſal, an offer was made that the troops which had advanced into Weſtphalia ſhould return home, if Pruſſia would deſiſt from her preparations. This was not all. It was inſolently notified to the King's miniſters, that the cities of Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubec, would not be ſuffered to join the northern confederation; but that France would take them under her protection, in the ſame manner as in the other confederation ſhe had given away cities and promulgated laws, without permitting any other power to make the leaſt pretenſion. The King was required to ſuffer a foreign intereſt to be introduced into the heart of his monarchy. Another contraſt of conduct incenſed the King to the utmoſt. He received from the Emperor a letter full of theſe aſſurances of eſteem which, certainly when they do not accord with facts, are conſidered as nothing, but which the dignity of ſovereigns renders a duty to themſelves even on the eve of war. Yet a few days afterwards, at a moment when the ſword was not yet drawn, when the miniſter of the Emperor endeavoured to miſlead thoſe of the King by aſſurances on aſſurances of the friendly intentions of France, the Publiciſte of the 16th of September appeared, with a diatribe againſt the King and the Pruſſian ſtate, in a ſtyle worthy of the moſt diſgraceful periods of the revolution: inſulting to the nation, and what, in other times than ours, would have been conſidered as amounting to a declaration of war. The King can treat ſlanders that are merely abuſive with contempt; but when theſe ſlanders contribute to explain the real ſtate of things, it would be unwiſe to treat them merely with contempt.

The laſt doubt had now diſappeared; troops marched from the interior of France towards the Rhine. The intent to attack Pruſſia was clear and certain. The King ordered a note to be tranſmitted by General Knobelſdorf, containing the conditions on which he was ready to come to an accommodation. Theſe conditions were,

1. That the French troops will immediately evacuate Germany.

2. That France would oppoſe no obſtacle to the formation of the Northern Confederacy; and that the confederacy might embrace all the larger and ſmaller ſtates not included in the fundamental Act of the Confederation of the Rhine.

3. That a negociation ſhould immediately be commenced for the adjuſtment of all differences ſtill in diſpute; a preliminary article of which ſhould be, the reſtoration of the three abbeys, and the ſeparation of the town of Weſel from the French empire.

Theſe conditions ſpeak for themſelves—they ſhew how moderate the King, even at this moment, has been in his demands, and how much the maintenance of peace, if France wiſhes peace, depends upon France herſelf.

The term peremptorily fixed by the King for the deciſion of peace or war has elapſed. His Majeſty has not received the anſwer of the cabinet of St. Cloud; or rather, the preparations he ſees around him, daily, give him that anſwer. The King can henceforth confide the honour and ſafety of his crown only to arms: he has recourſe to them with pain, ſince a glory purchaſed by the tears of his people was never his wiſh; but he has recourſe to them with the tranquillity of confidence, ſince his cauſe is juſt. The King has carried his forbearance to the utmoſt limit, and till honour forbade him to carry it further; the King has overlooked every thing only perſonally injurious to himſelf; he has diſregarded the deciſions of ignorance and the attacks of calumny, always hoping that he ſhould be able to conduct his people without injury to that period which muſt ſooner or later arrive, when unjuſt greatneſs ſhall find its bounds, and ambition, which obſtinately refuſed to acknowledge any limits, ſhall at length overleap itſelf.

His Majeſty takes up arms, not to gratify a long nouriſhed reſentment, not to increaſe his power, nor to diſturb a nation which knows how to eſteem itſelf in its natural and lawful limits, but to protect his monarchy from the fate which is prepared for it—to maintain the people of Frederick in their independence and glory—to deliver unfortunate Germany from the yoke under which it lies—and to obtain an honourable and ſecure peace. The day on which he ſhall effect this, will afford the King his nobleſt triumph. The events of the war, which is now beginning, are in the diſpoſal of ſupreme wiſdom. The King leaves to others premature boaſtings, as he has long left to them the miſerable enjoyment of their baſe invectives and unanſwered calumnies. But he leads to honourable combat an army worthy of its former glory. He reigns over a people of whom he may be proud; and while he is ready to ſhed his blood for them, he knows what he may expect from their energy and their affection. Princes, the honour of the German name, confiding in his gratitude and integrity, and who, while they fight by his ſide, fear not to obtain the victory, have joined their banners to his. A Sovereign, who adorns with his virtues one of the firſt thrones in the world, is penetrated with the juſtice of his cauſe. The voice of nations every where invokes a bleſſing on his arms—and even where it is overawed into ſilence, is only more diſtinctly heard. With many motives to be conſcious of her ſtrength, Pruſſia may well be permitted to repoſe confidence in her high deſtiny.

Head Quarters at Erfurt, Oct. 9, 1806.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of September to the 20th of October.

CATARRHUS	19
Pneumonia	3
Hæmoptysis	1
Phthisis pulmonalis	11
Asthma	4
Paralysis	1
Hysteria	5
Hypochondriasis	7
Hydrops pectoris	2
Erysipelas	6
Podagra	2
Asthenia	19
Morbi Cutanei	27
Morbi Infantiles	23

Coughs and other affections of the pulmonary organs, still take the lead in the existing multitude of diseases. The asthmatic most especially suffer; to the welfare of whose lungs fogs are formidable opponents.

The faculties and feelings of the vigorous and the young, even the intenseness of cold has a tendency to corroborate and enliven; but it proves a painful and perilous trial to a sickly or far-advanced constitution.

The winter of the year is unpropitious to the winter of human life. It does not nip, it rather tends to cherish the bud and blossom of vitality; but not rarely it congeals, almost in an instant, the scanty fluid that lingers in the vessels of declining age.

During the last month the reporter has observed more than one case stated in the public papers, of an abrupt attack of apoplexy, from which the patient could not be recovered, *although* he was immediately bled. This reminded the reporter of what is often mentioned as a matter of some surprise, that a person should be found dead in the morning, *although* the very evening before, he had eaten a more than commonly hearty supper. The circumstance which in each instance appeared to make the event remarkable was alone, perhaps sufficient to account for its unexpected and premature occurrence.

That evacuation should be regarded as a remedy, and even a specific, for exhaustion; that debility in its most alarming shape is to be removed by the withdrawing of blood, or that the effectual method of renewing intermitted vigour, is, to deduct any quantity of that component part of the human frame, which is the most intimately and essentially connected with its support, are doctrines so glaringly in opposition to the intimations of ordinary and unadulterated intellect, that if we did not almost every day see them acted upon, we should scarcely conceive it possible that they could ever have been entertained.

The fatal result of an apoplectic paroxysm, there is ground to suspect does not arise so often from the malady itself, as the mal-treatment of it.

Apoplexy implies for the most part, a state of sudden and almost ultimate exhaustion. This is often occasioned by undue exercise of the mental or physical faculties.

Under such circumstances it would appear more natural to add, an artificial and extraordinary, rather than to deduct, a natural and accustomed stimulus.

When apoplexy originates from an improper indulgence in the luxuries of the table, it ought equally to be regarded as a condition of debility, occasioned in a great measure by a fatigue of the corporeal powers.

The Epicure is not aware what *hard work* his stomach is obliged to undergo in vainly struggling to incorporate the chaotic mass, with which he has distended and oppressed it. One may be tired by the labour of digestion, as well as by any other species of drudgery. The fibres connected with the former process, are wearied by the execution, or the ineffectual endeavour to execute too heavy a task, in the same manner as the feet are by an extraordinary degree of pedestrian employment.

Nothing can be more erroneous and mischievous, than to suppose that persons who *live high*, are best enabled to bear evacuations of any kind, more especially venesection.

The distinction, although not sufficiently recognized, is incalculably important between the results of stimulation and nutrition, between repairing by a supply of substantial matter, the expenditure of the fuel, and urging unseasonably, or to an inordinate degree, the violence of the heat, or the brilliancy of the flame. "The brook-fed blood" of the hermit is richer in its qualities, and contributes more effectually to the continuance of life and energy, than his, whose circulation is diurnally excited, and forcibly propelled, by the most poignant sauces, or wines of the highest luxury and flavour. This precept

precept may be equally applied to more vulgar and plebeian habits of debauchery. The celebrated Franklin was capable of going through a greater degree of exertion with water only for his beverage, than his associates in mechanical labour could perform, who kept up their strength, as they supposed, by the deleterious products of fermentation.

Hilarity is not health, more especially when it has been aroused by factitious means. These impart the fugitive feeling and physiognomy of vigour, at the very time that they are irreparably undermining its substance and reality. The demoniac fyren of intemperance illuminates for an instant, the object which it is destroying. The brightness of an electric corruscation conceals, while it lasts, the ruin that it occasions.—It is not until after the flash, that the relics of its depredation are exposed. J. REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.
October 27, 1806.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE improvements at the Parliament House are going on with the greatest activity, and when completed will have a most magnificent appearance The entrance into the House of Lords will be entirely new, and the Parliament Hotel is pulled down, and will be converted into offices. In the front, towards Cotton-garden, three gothic towers are in a great state of forwardness, which will be embellished by two gothic bow windows, after designs by Lady Grenville. There will be a new entrance into Westminster Hall from the House of Commons. All the Exchequer Bill Offices are altered. The body of St. Margaret's Church is now visible from Palace yard, as the old houses in the front of it are demolished, and the Board of ordnance will also be pulled down. Westminster Abbey will be repaired; the towers towards the House of Lords, which are in a very decayed state, will be new plastered with stucco, and the ornaments restored to their original state

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, during the next session, for an Act for repairing and amending the parish church of St. George the Martyr, in the borough of Southwark, and for purchasing certain lands, messuages, and tenements, situate near it; and for stopping up or altering the streets, ways, or passages contiguous thereto, and making new ones, for the purpose of enlarging the burial ground; and also for augmenting the yearly salary or stipend paid to the rector of the parish; for building a rectory or parsonage-house; and for raising a fund for defraying the expences which may be incurred, on account of the objects before mentioned.

MARRIED.

At Chelsea, William Gosling, esq. of Roehampton, to the Hon. Charlotte de Grey, second daughter of Lord Walsingham.

At South Mimms, Thomas Christopher, esq. of Trinity-square, London, to Miss Sarah Caroline Seton, youngest daughter of James S. esq. of the Adelphi.

M. H. Kennedy, esq. M. D. of Great Queen-street, to Miss J. Court, youngest daughter of the late Jonathan C., esq. formerly a commander in the service of the East India Company.

The Rev. J. T. Hutchins, to Jane Shirley, second daughter of Daniel Shirley, esq.

The Rev. George Moore, eldest son of the late archbishop of Canterbury, to Miss H. M. Brydges, youngest daughter of the late Sir Brooke B.

E. Daniels, esq. of Mortimer-street, to Miss M. Reynolds, of Portland-street.

John A. Bristow, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Lamb, daughter of Thomas L., esq. of Bedford-street, Bedford-square.

Mr. Walker, bookseller in the Strand, to Mrs. Sael, relict of Mr. S. bookseller of the same place.

Richard Teasdale, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Mrs. De la Chaumette, daughter of the late Rawson Aislabie, esq. of Newington, Middlesex.

At Hackney, Mr. Robert Dodson, nephew of Levy Smith, esq. of Hackney Wick, to Miss Elizabeth Simon, of Homerton only daughter of the late Edward S., esq.

John Randall, esq. of Lambeth, to Miss Partridge, daughter of the late John P., esq. of Wapping.

Mr. Willan, head-master of the academy in Soho-square, to Miss Parker, daughter of the late Timothy P., esq. of Hornby Hall.

At Millfield house, Captain Hamilton, lately returned from Naples, to Miss Hornby, daughter of the late Captain H.

DIED.

At Tilford near Farnham, Surry, much lamented by her family and friends, after a lingering and painful illness, which she bore with the utmost fortitude, retaining her excellent faculties to the last, *Mrs. Charlotte Smith*, authoress of Sonnets and other celebrated works, the last of which was a History of England in a Series of Letters to a young Lady. *Further particulars of her life and character will be given in an early number.*

In the Little Cloisters, Westminster Abbey, the Rev. *William Cole*, D. D. prebendary of Westminster, rector of Mersham, and vicar of Shoreham, in Kent.

In Gower-street, aged 80, *James Galloway, esq.* who was many years a Steward to the late Duke of Cumberland, and was deeply skilled in the science of Freemasonry. He was D.P.G.M. for

G.M. for Suſſex, and, with much aſſiduity, laid the foundation of the Royal Clarence Lodge, at Brighton, which he never failed to attend, regularly, when at Brighton with his royal Maſter.

At Chelſea, Colonel *James Chalmers.*

In Charlotte-ſtreet, Blomſbury, *Richard Butler, eſq.* 83.

At his Chambers, in Gray's Inn, *Mr. Joſeph Lowton*, ſolicitor.

Mr. Nathaniel Norton, many years maſter of the Hornſey Academy.

In Cleveland-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, *Mr. Bernard Quin*, an eminent writing maſter.

At Palmer's Green, *William Toller*, ſon of Edward T., eſq. of Doctor's Commons.

Henry Eggers, eſq. of Woodford, Eſſex, one of the directors of the Phœnix Inſurance Company, 67.

In Hertford-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, the Rev. *Robert Anthony Bromley*, rector of St. Mildred's in the Poultry, and lecturer of St. John's Hackney, 71.

At Brigadier Hill, Enfield, *William Barlow, eſq.*

In Birchin-lane, *Mr. John Howes*, 69.

At Blackheath, *Peter Wright, eſq.* of Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, maſter of the Report Office in the court of chancery.

In Sloane-ſtreet, *Mr. James Plumridge*, ſurveyor of the diſtrict of St. Luke's, Middleſex.

At Totteridge, Herts, *Mrs. Lewis*, wife of James L., eſq. of Powis-place

At Limehouſe, *Robert Batſon, eſq.* late ſhipbuilder, 74.

At Ealing, *Mrs. Jane Lowndes*, widow of Mr. Thomas L., formerly a bookſeller in Fleet-ſtreet, 76.

At St. Pancras, *Mr. Packer*, many years of Drury-lane theatre.

In Arundel-ſtreet, Strand, *William Wilſon, eſq.* of Ayton in Cleveland, in the north riding of Yorkſhire.

In Portman-ſquare, the *Counteſs of Kenmare.* She was the eldeſt daughter of *Michael Aylmer*, of Lyons, in the county of Kildare, by whom ſhe has left a family of four ſons and two daughters.

At Hampton, *Mrs. Fiſher*, mother of the Biſhop of Exeter, 84.

In Durweſton-ſtreet, *J. Wiggs, eſq.*

In Percy-ſtreet, *William Jarvis Gloſter, eſq.* ſon of Archibald G., eſq. his majeſty's attorney general of Trinidad.

In Church ſtreet, Newington, *Paul Burnard, eſq.*, 64.

At Brighton, the Right Hon. *William Henry Forteſcue*, Earl of Clermont, Viſcount and Baron Clermont, of the county of Louth, Knight of St. Patrick, and governor of the county of Monaghan, Ireland. He was born Auguſt 5, 1728; married February 29, 1752, Frances, daughter of Colonel Murray, by whom he had iſſue, Louiſa, who married, September 21, 1788: the Rev. Mr Harrington of Norwich. His Lordſhip was created a viſcount in 1770, with remainder to his brother, the late Right Hon. James Forteſcue, of Ravenſdale, county of Louth, and his heirs; and in 1777, Earl of Clermont. He was the father of the turf. His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates by his nephew. William Charles Forteſcue, eſq. who married in 1804, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Meredith, bart.

At Lambeth-cottage, the *Hon. Mrs. T. Coventry.*—In beauty and accompliſhments this lady was equalled by few, in virtue ſhe was exceeded by none. As a daughter, a wife, a mother, ſhe was exemplary in the performance of the duties attached to each ſtation. She died in her 24th year, the mother of ſix children. As her life was ſpent in the practice of every chriſtian virtue, ſo her death was marked with piety and reſignation.

At Meſſina, in Sicily, on the 28th of July, aged 27, *Captain Tomlin*, of the 35th regiment of foot: (late of Kettering, Northamptonſhire), aſſiſtant adjutant general to the Britiſh forces in the Mediterranean. The death of this promiſing young officer is a very affecting inſtance of the inſtability of human life and human hope: he had juſt diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his bravery and humanity on the memorable plains of Maida, and ſigned the official returns of the battle, when he ſunk into an early grave. In that action, ſo honourable to Britiſh proweſs, he took an active part and eſcaped its perils; though one ball grazed his boot, a ſecond wounded his horſe, and a ſhot carried away the hilt of his ſword. During the heat of the action he reſcued from death, and received the ſubmiſſion of the French general Compere, who, wounded and diſmounted, was on the point of periſhing under the charge of the Britiſh bayonet. For this generous action that officer on ſurrendering his ſword expreſſed his gratitude and admiration in the warmeſt terms. But the glory of that ſplendid day too ſhort a time he enjoyed, his exertions and fatigues under a burning ſun terminated in a fever, which after an illneſs of nine days brought him to the grave, and extinguiſhed all the fair and glowing proſpects before him, to the deep regret of his brave aſſociates, and to the inexpreſſible affliction of his family and friends; who had ſcarce read in the Gazette the account of his ſafety when the painful tidings reached them of his premature death. In him his country has to lament the loſs of the future ſervices of a young officer, who diſplayed abilities in his profeſſion of the firſt order: the army has loſt one of its brighteſt ornaments who bid fair by his talents and genius to add ſtill to its luſtre: without a military education he had made himſelf well acquainted with thoſe branches of mathematics, connected with military affairs, and of his acquirements he gave ſome very ſatisfactory proof; his leiſure hours were never ſpent in idle diſſipation, or frivolous purſuits, but conſtantly directed to the ſtudy of his profeſſion and the acquiſition of general knowledge. At the early age of twenty-ſix he had attained without purchaſe a conſiderable rank in the army. He began his military career in 1800 as a cadet in the 85th regiment of foot, under

Lieutenant-colonel Gordon, in which he ſoon received a pair of colours, and ſerved with that regiment at the occupation of Madeira and in the Weſt Indies. At the peace of Amiens he returned to the boſom of his family and friends, remaining on half pay, till the renewal of hoſtilities, when he was appointed to the 97th or Queen's German Regiment, which he joined at Cork, where he gained the univerſal eſteem of the corps: ſoon after at the recommendation of Colonel Gordon, who had early diſtinguiſhed his merit, and ever continued his conſtant friend and patron, he received through General Sir John Moore a lieutenancy in his regiment the 52d. On the appointment of Colonel Gordon to the military ſecretaryſhip at the Horſe Guards, he recommended him to the notice of his royal highneſs the commander in chief, in whoſe office he was received as aſſiſtant ſecretary; where he continued till the ſpring of 1805, when ill health obliging him to relinquiſh it, he received from his royal highneſs, in teſtimony of his approbation, a company in the newly raiſed regiment of Malta. On the fitting out of the then ſecret expedition under Sir James Craig, he was honoured with an appointment on the ſtaff, and joined the forces at Portſmouth as aſſiſtant adjutant general; a moſt flattering proof of his royal highneſs's good opinion of him. While the expedition remained at Malta he was gazetted to the 35th, and ſoon after accompanied the army to the kingdom of Naples; but quitted it for Sicily on the unfortunate termination of the Auſtrian campaign, where he remained till a part of the forces being detached into Calabria he accompanied them as acting head of the adjutant-general's department; a new ſcene of glory was diſplayed to him, in which he well filled his part, but which eventually was deſtined to cloſe all his flattering proſpects, and cut him off in the bloom of life and amidſt the laurels of victory. Affection will long bewail his untimely end, and fond recollection trace with his image the virtues of his manly and generous mind; while friendſhip will bedew his urn, and ſigh over paſt days of happineſs for ever fled! His afflicted relatives who have loſt a moſt affectionate ſon and a kind brother, have the ſad conſolation of hearing that he was beloved and reſpected in the army as an officer and a *man*, that he received the kind attentions of friendſhip in his laſt moments, and that he was honourably buried: while he who dedicates this laſt memorial to his fame has to lament the loſs of a friend whom years of intimacy had endeared, and regrets that his brilliant and promiſing career ſhould ſo ſoon and ſo mournfully have been terminated. He was interred with all poſſible honours on the Glacis of the citadel of Meſſina, the grenadier company of his regiment attending, and followed by all the officers of the garriſon of Meſſina; the funeral ſervice being read by the Rev. Mr. Coſſerail, chaplain to the troops at Malta. A marble ſlab points out the ſpot, (to uſe the expreſſive words of a moſt reſpectable officer, his worthy friend and colleague there) "which contains the mortal part of as good a man, as brave a ſoldier, and as uſeful a ſervant to his country, in the ſphere in which he acted, as the Britiſh army ever poſſeſſed."

At his ſeat near Crickhowell, in Brecknockſhire, *John Gell, eſq.* admiral of the white. This gentleman was the deſcendant of a very ancient and reſpectable Derbyſhire family. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the navy in 1760, and to that of commander in 1762; on which he was appointed to the Grampus fire-ſhip, but remained in that veſſel only a ſhort time. In March 1766, he was made a poſt-captain, and commiſſioned to the Launceſton of 44 guns, on board which ſhip was then flying the flag of Vice Admiral Durell, who commanded on the North American ſtation. There captain Gell ſerved three years, and on his return received no other appointment till 1776, when he was commiſſioned to the Thetis frigate. For the firſt two years of his continuance in that ſhip, he ſerved on his former ſtation, but returning to England he was ſent in 1779 to the Mediterranean with the Chatham, Captain Allen, as convoy to a fleet of merchantmen. He was next employed on the home or channel ſtation, and in 1780 was promoted to the Monarca of 70 guns, one of the ſhips taken the ſame year by Sir George Rodney from the Spaniards off Cape St. Vincent. The Monarca was one of the ſquadron ordered to proceed to the Weſt Indies towards the cloſe of 1780 to reinforce Admiral Rodney, but ſhe ſuſtained ſo much damage in a violent gale, as to be obliged to put back. When refitted her deſtination was changed, and Captain Gell ſailed in her ſingly, to the Eaſt Indies. In this quarter he ſerved during the remainder of the war and was preſent in the numerous actions which took place with the French ſquadron under Suffrein, in which the Monarca was conſtantly ſtationed in the line as one of the ſeconds to the commander in chief Sir Edward Hughes. Captain Gell returned to Europe in 1784 and being paid off on his arrival in England, held no ſubſequent commiſſion till the year 1790, when he was appointed to the Excellent of 74 guns: but the difference with Spain being amicably adjuſted, Mr. Gell's ſhip was put out of commiſſion, and he held no further command as a private captain. On the 1ſt of February 1793, he was advanced to the rank of rear admiral of the blue, and appointed to command one of the diviſions of the fleet ſent out to the Mediterranean. He accordingly hoiſted his flag on board the St. George of 98 guns, and on his paſſage had the good fortune to fall in with and take the General Dumouriez, a French privateer, and her prize the St. Jago a Spaniſh regiſter ſhip, which formed one of the moſt valuable captures ever brought to England at one time. Lord Hood, who was commander in chief in the

the Mediterranean, detached the rear-admiral with a division of his fleet to Genoa in October 1793. La Modeste, a French frigate of 36 guns was then lying in the harbour, and had broken the neutrality of the port on various occasions, in direct opposition to the remonstrances of the senate and government. The rear-admiral being made acquainted with these circumstances, on his arrival ordered the Bedford of 74 guns to anchor alongside the Modeste, and to demand her surrender. The French at first refused to comply with this requisition, but a few musket-shot being fired, they thought it prudent to acquiesce. The government of Genoa very properly considered the spirited conduct of the British admiral perfectly regular, as well as strictly consonant to the laws of nations, and the captured ship was incorporated into the British navy. Mr. Gell, was obliged by the precarious state of his health to return over land to England, early in the ensuing year, and since that time he has not held any naval appointment. He was raised through the intermediate gradations of rank till he, in November 1805, reached nearly the highest professional elevation it was possible for him to attain.

At his rectorial-house at St. Mary-at-Hill, aged 63, the *Rev. John Brand*, A. M. rector of the united parishes of St. Mary-Hill and St. Andrew Hubbard, in the city of London, and resident secretary of the Society of Antiquaries. He was a native of Newcastle upon-Tyne; and, Oct. 6, 1774 (being at that time B. A. of Lincoln college, Oxford), he was presented, by Matthew Ridley, esq. of Heaton to the curacy of Cramlington, a chapel of ease to St. Nicholas at Newcastle, from which it is distant about eight miles. While a Bachelor of Arts at the University he published a very pretty poem on "Illicit Love, 1775," 8vo., supposed to have been written among the ruins of Godstow nunnery. He was admitted F. S. A. in 1777; and published in that year his "Observations on Popular Antiquities, including the whole of Mr. Bourne's *Antiquitates Vulgares*, with Addenda to every chapter of that work; as also an Appendix, containing such articles on the subject as have been omitted by that author," 8vo., dated from Westgate-street, Tyne, 1776. For an enlarged edition of this book he had long been collecting materials. After he took orders, he was admitted into the family of the late Duke of Northumberland, at Northumberland-house, by whom he was presented to the rectory of St. Mary-at-Hill, on the death of the Rev. Dr. Griffith, 1784; in which year he was also elected secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, on the death of Dr. Morell. In 1789 he published "The History and Antiquities of the town and county of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne," 2 vols. 4to., embellished with views of the public buildings, engraved by Fittler, at an expence of 500l. This is a splendid work, and Mr. Brand spared no pains in amassing his materials, and has preserved the historical detail with uninterrupted exactness. The low price at which this work has been since sold is supposed to be owing to the great number of copies which were printed, and to the death of the bookseller at whose expence it was published; the whole impression was sold, on the latter occasion, at a very low price, which has probably caused a valuable book to be slightly regarded. The compiler of the Catalogue of English Living Authors ascribes to him an historical Essay on the Principles of Political Associations in a State (with an application of those principles), 1796, 8vo., a pamphlet; and another, "A Defence of the Pamphlet ascribed to J. Reeves, esq. and entitled, Thoughts on the English Government," 8vo. But these, and all others in the *political* line, were the work of another clergyman, B. A. in the university of Cambridge. The compiler before-mentioned celebrates Mr. B.'s "degree of learning and extent of enquiry, which, in a nobler field of historical research, might have crowned his labours with more than common approbation." He was twice troubled for non-residence, having let his excellent parsonage; but performed all the parochial duties with the most exemplary punctuality, being regular in his attendance on duty weekly, as well as on Sundays, walking from Somerset-place for that purpose. Since the late regulations, however respecting residence, Mr. Brand, who before that period lived entirely in the apartments of the Society of Antiquaries, at Somerset-place, had been in the constant habit of sleeping at the rectory. He always took much exercise; and, on the day before his death, had a long ramble with two much-valued friends; with whom he parted in the evening, apparently in perfect health. He rose next morning about 7 o'clock, his usual hour, and went into his study, where his female servant took him an egg, which he usually ate before he went to Somerset-place. She afterwards went into an adjoining room, as she had been accustomed, and to which he generally came, after having eaten his egg, to have his coat brushed, or his shoes tied. She waited a considerable time, and at last went into his study, where she discovered him lying on the floor lifeless, with a wound in his head, which he had received in falling. A surgeon was immediately sent for: but all his attempts to restore animation proved ineffectual. He died unmarried, leaving no relation, except an aunt, who is between 80 and 90 years of age. In him the Society of Antiquaries have sustained a very great loss; able, attentive, indefatigable, he was always alive to their business, of which he was a perfect master, and which he executed not merely as a duty but as a pleasure. He was also an occasional contributor to their "Archæologia." His explanation of a Roman altar and tablet found at Tinmouth castle 1783, appeared in their vol. VIII. p. 326; and in vol. XV. he communicated

municated "An Inventory and Appraisement of the Plate in the Lower Jewel House in the Tower, Anno 1649," from the original MS. in his possession. His personal friends have lost a cheerful, pleasant companion, ever willing to communicate information, and to assist their researches after scarce and valuable books and prints, of which he had a thorough knowledge. His collection of both is of great value. In it are some copies of rare portraits, drawn by himself, in a manner that perhaps renders them little less valuable than the originals; and never was he happier than when he had an opportunity of making a present either of a scarce pamphlet or print to any intimate friend to whom he knew it would be particularly acceptable. A small silhouette likeness of him is in the frontispiece to his History of Newcastle.

At Brighton, *Dr. Samuel Horsley*, bishop of St. Asaph. He was suddenly seized with a bowel complaint, which baffled all medical skill, and carried him off in a few days. This prelate, the eldest of the three sons of the Rev Mr. Horsley, formerly minister of St. Martin's in the Fields, was born about the year 1757, and received the ground-work of his education at Westminster school, whence he was removed to the university of Cambridge. He applied himself, while there, chiefly to the study of mathematics; and not content with carefully reading the writings of the acutest of the moderns in that line, he went back to the profoundest of the ancients, and made himself thoroughly master of their most intricate reasonings. Having taken his degree of Master of Arts, he accepted an invitation to go to Oxford, as private tutor to the present Earl of Aylesford. From that university he received a degree of doctor of laws, and in 1769 printed, at the Clarendon press, his edition of the Inclinations of Apollonius, a geometrical work of considerable value, though exceedingly abstruse. Previously to his time, mathematical learning had been in little repute at Oxford; but since that period it has grown into fashion there, so that this university can hardly be said to fall short of her sister, in that great branch of human knowledge. Here he first conceived the design of publishing a complete edition of the works of Sir Isaac Newton; to which end he began to collect the necessary materials. On leaving the university, Dr. Horsley came to London, where he was elected fellow of the Royal Society, of which he was also chosen secretary in 1773. He continued to serve that office with the greatest credit to himself, as well as benefit to the scientific world, till the resignation of the late president, Sir John Pringle, when finding that the connoisseurs and virtuosi were gaining ground, he retired. Soon after his settling in the metropolis, Dr. Horsley was noticed by Bishop Lowth, who invited him to become his domestic chaplain. In 1774, that prelate presented him to the rectories of St. Mary Newington and Albury, both in the county of Surrey; and in the course of the same year he married a Miss Botham. In 1776, he published proposals for a complete and elegant edition of the works of the immortal Newton, which appeared in 1779, in five volumes quarto, with an excellent dedication to the King, in Latin. In 1778, when the controversy was on foot between Drs. Priestley, Price, and others, respecting materialism and philosophical necessity, Dr. Horsley preached a sermon, on Good Friday, at St. Paul's cathedral, which he afterwards published. In this ingenious discourse he reconciles, with much force of argument, the doctrine of divine providence with the free agency of man, and combats the necessarian hypothesis with great, and, in the opinion of his friends, complete success. About this time he was appointed Archdeacon of St. Albans, by Bishop Lowth; who, in 1782, presented him to the valuable living of South Weald, in Essex. In 1783, Dr. Priestley published his celebrated work, the "History of the Corruptions of Christianity:" the principal design of this was to overthrow the catholic doctrine respecting Christ's divinity. Great was the triumph manifested by the unitarian party on the publication of so elaborate an history. The outcry made by them on the occasion, naturally roused the attention of those who adhered to the orthodox confession, and Dr. Horsley seized this opportunity of shewing not only the soundness of his faith, but his abilities for the most intricate branches of theological controversy. In the summer of this year, he delivered to the clergy of the Archdeaconry of St. Albans a charge, in which he expressly controverted the Socinian position—that the doctrine of the Trinity was not maintained by the Christian church in the first three centuries; and he not only gave a flat contradiction to Dr. Priestley's assertion on this point, but charged him with having taken, without acknowledgment, the whole of his argument from Zwicker, and other eminent socinians of the last century. This discourse, at the request of his reverend auditory, was printed, with an appendix, explaining and confirming the positions which it contained. Dr. Priestley, with the impetuosity of a man who seemed to place all his reputation as a combatant upon the event of this contest, instantly replied to the Archdeacon, in a series of letters, which contained all his former assertions, expressed in a more confident tone than before. Dr. Horsley was aware of the advantage which the precipitancy of his opponent had given, and, therefore, in his answer, which was also in the epistolary form, he noticed the frequent slips in Greek quotation and reference which the Doctor had made; and, with great adroitness, left it to the reader to judge, whether so hasty and incautious an historian was to be depended upon in a matter of such importance. But he did not merely expose the

Doctor's mistakes. He followed up the attack by numerous proofs in behalf of the common belief, drawn from the early fathers of the church, and the purest ecclesiastical historians. The display of reading, and acute research, in these letters, is wonderful. The style also is admirable; and though, at times, it assumes a lofty manner, yet the reader of taste finds himself charmed with the elegance of the language, and the closeness of the reasoning. Dr. Priestley continued the combat, by another series of letters, to which the Archdeacon again replied. The controversy here closed, on the part of the latter; who signified, that it was an endless task to contend upon an exhausted topic, with one who was never disposed to cease disputing till he had obtained the last word. In 1789, Dr. Horsley collected these tracts, and printed them in one volume octavo, with some additions, particularly a sermon on the Incarnation, preached at Newington, on Christmas-day 1785; and which, having a material relation to the controversy in question, he thought proper to insert in this collection. While this dispute was going on, Dr. Horsley was engaged in another, which made nearly as much noise as the first, at least in the scientific world. When Sir Joseph Banks came in as president of the Royal Society, on the resignation of Sir John Pringle, the mathematical and philosophical members of the Newtonian school were disgusted at the extraordinary preference which was shewn to subjects, as they conceived, of an inferior nature to those which ought, in their opinion, to engage the first learned society in the world. It has been said, that cabals were formed by those members of the old stamp against the president and his friends; but of this no proof was ever brought forward. In 1784, the latter ventured upon a step, which could not fail to fan the smothering flame into a blaze. The council thought proper to dismiss the learned Doctor Hutton from the office of Latin secretary for foreign correspondence, upon the very frivolous pretence, that it was improper such a post should be filled by a person who did not reside in the metropolis. The scientific members took fire at this treatment of one of the ablest and most respectable of their body. Accordingly, in several meetings of the society, attempts were made to lessen the influence of their president, and to reinstate Dr. Hutton in his place, but without success. In this contest between philosophy and the virtuosi, Dr. Horsley made the most conspicuous figure. Finding, however, that his labours, and those of his learned associates, were in vain, he forsook (to express it in his own forcible language) "that temple, where philosophy once reigned, and where Newton presided as her officiating minister." In 1786, Dr. Horsley obtained, without either solicitation or even expectancy, a prebend in the cathedral church of Gloucester. His friends, on this occasion, was Lord Thurlow, then Chancellor; who, without being personally known to Dr. H. or receiving any application on his behalf, resisted every request that was made for this valuable preferment, and bestowed it upon the man whom he justly considered as having merited it the most of any divine in this age. In 1788, Dr. Horsley was elevated to the episcopal bench, on the translation of Dr. Smallwell from the see of St. David to that of Oxford. Lord Thurlow, on this occasion, was again his steady and unsolicited patron; and made it a point to bring in his friend, in opposition to candidates who were backed by all the force of ministerial influence. On the great struggle made by the protestant dissenters, in 1790, to obtain a repeal of the Corporation and Test acts, a pamphlet appeared, entitled, "A Review of the Case of the Protestant Dissenters," which was written with such boldness and elegance on the high church side, that, though anonymous, all parties concurred in attributing it to the Bishop of St. David's; nor were they wrong in their conjecture. His conduct in the see of St. David's was highly praiseworthy. Of all the bishoprics, no one exhibited more poverty, or more ignorance, on the part of the clergy, than this. Many of the curacies, when his lordship entered upon the government of this extensive diocese, did not exceed ten pounds per annum, and some of the churches were actually served for five! It may easily be concluded what sort of divines a great part of these poor ministers were, under such circumstances. What was still worse, the multitude of candidates for orders increased yearly; so that Wales poured her superfluous clergy into England, to the disgrace of the cloth, and the real injury of such as were regularly bred. A reform was therefore necessary, but it required a strong and persevering mind to accomplish it. Dr. Horsley was not to be daunted by any obstacles. He obtained, with the greatest possible dispatch, an accurate and minute state of his diocese. He then gave notice to the beneficed clergy, who did not reside, that they would be compelled to residence, or to allow their curates a more liberal salary. By these means, he remedied that shameful abuse of one man's serving several churches on the same day; directing that a curate should serve two only, and those within a moderate distance from each other. Having regulated the condition of the clergy, he proceeded to a stricter course with respect to candidates for holy orders, admitting none without personally examining them himself, and looking very narrowly into the titles which they produced. With all this vigilance, his lordship acted to them as a tender father, encouraging them to visit him during his stay in the country, which was usually for several months in the year, assisting them with advice, and administering to their temporal necessities with a liberal and paternal hand. In his progress

progreſs through the dioceſe, he frequently preached in the parish churches, eſpecially on the days when the ſacrament was adminiſtered, and beſtowed conſiderable largeſſes upon the poor. He kept a moſt hoſpitable table, at his epiſcopal palace, at Aberguilly near Caermarthen, to which the neighbouring gentry and clergy were always welcome. In ſhort, he was a bleſſing to his people; and they followed him with grateful hearts, and parted from him with infinite reluctance. On January 30th, 1793, the Biſhop of St. David's was appointed to preach before the Houſe of Lords; and as the recent execution of the King of France was the general topic of converſation and pity, the Abbey was greatly crowded. That diſcourſe is in print; and whatever may be thought of the notions on government, which diſtinguiſh it, there can be but one opinion concerning its very beautiful and pathetic peroration. When publiſhed, the Biſhop appended to his ſermon a long vindication of the character of Calvin, from the charge of being a friend to rebellion and regicide. The following year he was tranſlated, on the death of Biſhop Thomas, from St. David's to Rocheſter, and to the deanry of Weſtminſter, on which he reſigned all his other church preferments. When he entered upon his office, as Dean of Weſtminſter, he found many things in the condition of that church which ſtood in great need of reformation; and, with his uſual activity, he inſtantly ſet about the work. In particular, the ſalaries of the minor-canons and officers were extremely low, and by no means proportionate. With a moſt commendable ſpirit of liberality, therefore, he obtained an inſtant advance, and then began to regulate the conduct and duty of the perſons whom he had ſo materially aſſiſted. In 1796, he printed, without his name, a moſt profound and elegant diſſertation on "the Latin and Greek Proſodies," dedicated to Lord Thurlow. In this learned performance he ſhews an uncommon depth of penetration into, and acquaintance with, the nature and conſtruction of the ancient languages; and approves himſelf a moſt powerful, though, perhaps, not an invincible advocate for the uſe of the Greek accents. In the year 1800 was publiſhed, "The Subſtance of the Biſhop of Rocheſter's Speech in the Houſe of Peers, May the 23d, in the Debate on the third reading of the Bill for the Puniſhment, and more effectual Prevention, of the crime of Adultery," which combines all the energy of diction and vigorous turn of thought that characterizes the reſt of his productions; but many of his arguments are founded on doubtful conſtructions. In the ſame year appeared in quarto his "Critical Diſquiſitions on the Eighteenth Chapter of Iſaiah, in a Letter to Edward King, Eſq." This chapter has been ranked among the obſcure paſſages of ancient prophecy, and various have been the endeavours of biblical ſcholars to illuſtrate it. Diſcarding all previous aſſumptions concerning the deſign of this prophecy, the people to whom it is addreſſed, and the hiſtory of the times to which it belongs, Dr Horſley propoſed to enter into a critical examination of every word of which the meaning is at all doubtful, ſcrutinizing etymologies, exploring uſages, and conſulting tranſlations; and he conceived that every word ſhould be conſidered of doubtful meaning, which has been taken in different ſenſes by different interpreters of note. He likewiſe publiſhed, in the year 1800, a charge to the clergy of his dioceſe, delivered at his ſecond general viſitation, in which he indignantly reprobated the principles of the French philoſophers and German illuminati; and, proceeding to notice the ſtate of religion in this country, he expreſſed ſome apprehenſion concerning the progreſs of methodiſm. In 1801, the Biſhop of Rocheſter publiſhed an octavo volume, entitled "Elementary Treatiſes on the Fundamental Principles of Practical Mathematics, for the uſe of Students." Although publiſhed firſt, this is the laſt in order of three volumes of Elementary Geometry, which this prelate ſent forth from the Clarendon Preſs. The other two volumes were in Latin, and the laſt of them made its appearance in 1803. The firſt volume contains the twelve books of Euclid, with the author's corrections; the ſecond, Euclid's data, a book on the properties of the ſphere, Archimedes on the dimenſions of the circle, and Dr. Keil's elegant treatiſe on the nature and uſe of logarithms; and the third, in Engliſh, conſiſted, according to the title, of Elementary Treatiſes. In 1802, this indefatigable prelate publiſhed a new tranſlation of the Prophet Hoſea, with notes critical and explanatory, which evince profound erudition and patient perſeverance. He was, in the ſame year, on the demiſe of the Honourable Dr. Bagot, tranſlated to the mere lucrative ſee of St. Aſaph. In 1804 was publiſhed, the Subſtance of his Speech on the 23d July, on the bill for the relief of certain incumbents of livings in London. In behalf of this meaſure, the Biſhop argued with fairneſs and ability. Soon afterwards appeared his ſermon on "Chriſt's Deſcent into Hell, and the intermediate State," from Peter iii. 18, 19, 20, which was intended to have formed part of the appendix to the ſecond edition of his tranſlation of Hoſea. In 1805, Dr. Horſley printed a critical eſſay "On Virgil's two Seaſons of Honey, and his Seaſon of ſowing Wheat; with a new and compendious Method of inveſtigating the Riſings and Settings of the Fixed Stars;" and on the 5th of December, in the ſame year, he preached, in the cathedral of St. Aſaph, a ſermon, which he afterwards publiſhed, under the title of "The Watchers and the Holy Ones." This laſt literary performance of the learned prelate was compoſed of two parts, theological expoſition and political reflection, and breathes

the ſame ſpirit that pervades all his writings. No man of the age, perhaps, poſſeſſed more of what is generally termed recondite learning, or was more profoundly verſed in claſſical chronology. As a ſenator, he was conſidered in the firſt claſs; there were few important diſcuſſions in the Houſe of Lords, eſpecially when the topics referred to the hierarchical eſtabliſhments of the country, to the French revolution, or to the African ſlave-trade, of which he was a ſyſtematic opponent, in which his lordſhip did not participate. As an orator, his voice was deep, full-toned, and commanding, his enunciation diſtinct, and his delivery in other reſpects highly advantageous. His manner was rather dictatorial, yet he was nevertheleſs an argumentative ſpeaker. He has been accuſed of ſupercilioufneſs, and a ſpirit of perſecution; and while it cannot be denied that in the heat of controverſy his temper was diſpoſed to riſe too high, and to vent itſelf with too much energy againſt his opponents, it muſt at the ſame time be admitted that he was animated in the cauſe of truth and virtue, and that he exerciſed his ſeverity only on what he conſidered as falſchood, ſophiſtry, and vice. Though he had attained the age of 69, the powers both of his body and mind were ſo vigorous as to promiſe ſtill a conſiderable length of years. His remains were interred at Newington.

Miſs Cholmondeley, daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Robert C., (uncle of the preſent Earl C.), and ſiſter to the lady of Sir William Bellingham. She had been on a viſit for ſome days to the Princeſs of Wales at Blackheath, and accompanied by Lady Sheffield, ſet out with her royal highneſs in her barouche and ſix for Norbury Park, in Surrey, the ſeat of Mr. Locke. The party had nearly reached Leatherhead, when the vehicle (proceeding at the rate of fifteen miles an hour) in turning a ſharp corner, was unfortunately overſet. Her two companions eſcaped without much injury, but Miſs Cholmondeley was thrown with ſo much violence againſt a poſt, that her ſkull was fractured and ſhe was killed on the ſpot. She was immediately conveyed to the Swan Inn at Leatherhead, where ſurgical aſſiſtance was immediately procured, but the vital ſpark had fled never to return. The melancholy reſult of this excurſion derives additional intereſt from the object for which it was undertaken:—Every year the benevolent family of Mr. Locke employ themſelves in making fancy articles, ſuch as work-bags, purſes, &c. for Leatherhead fair, and the produce is applied to the relief of the neighbouring poor. Her Royal Highneſs, who had become acquainted with Mrs. Locke, at Mr. Angerſtein's, Blackheath, (whoſe ſiſter ſhe is) conceiving the laudable deſign of patronizing Mrs Locke's plan for the relief of the poor, had made it her amuſement for ſome weeks paſt to prepare ſome articles which were to have been ſold at the fair, for the purpoſe already mentioned, and in which preparation her Royal Highneſs had been aſſiſted at her retirement at Blackheath, by Lady Sheffield and Miſs Cholmondeley.—The whole of their little curious ſtock was completed, when the Princeſs and her two companions were eager to preſent them to Mrs Locke, that ſhe might diſpoſe of them to the beſt advantage at the fair. The articles conſiſted of curious fire-ſcreens of the richeſt and moſt beautiful needle work, landſcapes of the ſame on ſatin, rich paintings on velvet, &c. &c. worth, it is ſuppoſed, 300l. Miſs Cholmondeley was about forty years of age, of the moſt refined and elegant manners, and poſſeſſing ſuch a diſpoſition as conciliated the affections of all who had the honour of her acquaintance.

[*Further particulars of James Robſon, eſq. whoſe death is mentioned at* p. 298 *of our laſt number.*—James Robſon, eſq. was born in the year 1733, at Sebergham, in Cumberland, where his family had been ſettled from antient times in the reſpectable condition of yeomen; a claſs of men from whom whatever is eſtimable and ſubſtantial in the Engliſh character might eaſily be traced. He was educated at a neighbouring grammar-ſchool; and at the age of ſixteen came to London, under the protection of his relation Mr. Brindley, then an eminent bookſeller in New Bond-ſtreet, publiſher of a beautiful edition of the Latin Claſſics, which ſtill bears his name. Mr. Robſon ſucceeded him in buſineſs in 1759, which he carried on for more than forty years with integrity, fame, and profit. He entered the career of active life with all the advantages of a ſolid and pious education, habits of frugality without meanneſs, perſevering induſtry, and manners peculiarly liberal and obliging, free alike from the pernicious and offenſive vanity of aſſuming the habits of the higher ranks, or the inſolent affectation of contemning them. He ſoon obtained the friendſhip and patronage of the principal Literati, and many of the moſt elevated characters of his time, particularly the clergy, among whom we might enumerate nearly the whole prelacy, for the laſt fifty years, as having favoured him with their countenance and kindneſs. Soon after he ſettled in buſineſs he made a conſiderable addition to his domeſtic comforts and his property by marrying the only daughter of Mr. Perrot, an eminent builder in the neighbourhood of Groſvenor-ſquare, by whom he had a numerous family. His eldeſt ſon, James, unhappily loſt his life, at the age of twenty years, by a fall from his horſe, while on a viſit to his uncle at Sebergham; an affliction to his father which time, the balm of ſorrow, had never healed. His ſecond ſon, George, was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, the leading members at that time being his father's particular friends. Here he took the regular degrees; and, entering into holy orders, became domeſtic chaplain to the late

Dr.

Dr. Horſley, by whom, when biſhop of Rocheſter, he was preſented to the rectory of Snodland in Kent, 1799; and afterwards, when biſhop of St. Aſaph, to a prebend of that cathedral, and the vicarage of Chirke. Mr. R. had alſo five daughters; one of whom is married, the other four are ſingle.—Mr. R. was the re-builder and ſole proprietor of Trinity chapel in Conduit-ſtreet, now inherited by his ſon, which, though locally ſituated in the pariſh of St. George, Hanover-ſquare, is a chapel of eaſe to St. Martin's. After the death of his eldeſt ſon, whom he had intended to ſucceed him, Mr. R. gradually withdrew himſelf from buſineſs; and was appointed, about the year 1797, by the Dean and Chapter of Weſtminſter, high bailiff of the city and liberty; but reſigned it ſome time before his death. He was alſo in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Middleſex, in which he had conſiderable property. In 1776 Mr. R. republiſhed the works of George Edwards, the celebrated Ornithologiſt, which he had purchaſed from the author in his lifetime. Mr. Robſon prefixed to this publication an elegant Life of the Author, collected from his own converſations; and a Linnean Index, communicated by Linneus himſelf, in a letter addreſſed to Mr. Robſon; wherein he concludes, *Evolvi immortale Opus Edwardi, adpoſui raptim meas nomenclaturas ad mandatum tuum; tibi fauſta omnia adprecor.*—In 1788, accompanied by his friend Mr. Edwards of Pall Mall, Mr. R. undertook a journey to Venice, on purpoſe to examine the far-famed Pinelli Library, the Catalogue of which made ſix octavo volumes. This library, by a bold and ſucceſsful ſpeculation, he ſecured, by offering a price for it, which the executors and truſtees found it their intereſt to accept; and during the ſevere winter which followed, the books were, not without much hazard from the ſea, brought ſafely to London; and ſold by auction, in the following year. Mr. Robſon's principal amuſement, when relaxing from the tumults of the world, was that which delighted Iſaac Walton; and the records of Hampton and Sunbury proclaim his ſkill and his patience as an Angler; where, aſſociated with the late Rev. Mr. Harriſon, his friendly and ſkilful medical friend Mr. Woodd, and a few other ſelect companions, he occaſionally whiled away the early dawn and evening ſhade in harmleſs ſport. His converſation was mild, cheerful, intelligent, communicative, but never obtruſive; and, as he had imbibed in his early education a familiar acquaintance with the Latin poets, was frequently illuſtrated by apt quotations. Though very far removed from the character of a *bon vivant*, he was a member of a monthly dining-club at the Shakſpeare tavern. But of this friendly band, after an aſſociation of about thirty-five years, Mr. Robſon was nearly the laſt ſurvivor! The late Alderman Cadell, Mr. Dodſley, Mr. Longman, Lockyer Davis, honeſt Tom Payne of the Mews-gate, and Mr. Thomas Evans of the Strand, were members of this ſociety; from which originated the germ of many a valuable publication. Under their auſpices Mr. Thomas Davis (who was himſelf a pleaſant member of the club) produced his "Dramatic Miſcellanies," and his "Life of Garrick;" and here firſt were ſuggeſted the ideas which led to the publication of Dr. Johnſon's valuable "Lives of the moſt eminent Engliſh Poets."]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and ſent free of Poſtage, are always thankfully received. Thoſe are more particularly acceptable which deſcribe the Progreſs of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceaſed.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AT a Guild lately held at Berwick, it was reſolved to make application to Parliament for leave to bring in a bill to rebuild the old pier, called Queen Elizabeth's Pier, and alſo for deepening and improving the harbour, and to empower the magiſtrates to lay a ſmall tonnage on ſhipping towards defraying the expences. Leave has alſo been obtained from the Board of Ordnance, for taking down and widening the Scots Gate and the Draw Bridge leading thereto, ſo as to render the northern entrance into the town more acceſſible: it is alſo intended conſiderably to level the ſtreet of Hyde-hill. Theſe alterations will tend greatly to the improvement of the town, and to the convenience of travellers.

Married.] At Coldſtream, Enſign Aaron Reid, of the 72d Highlanders, to Miſs Elizabeth Douglaſs, daughter of Archibald D., eſq., of Adderſtone.

At Corſtorphine, Mr. James Milne, of Edinburgh, builder, to Miſs Jane Shields, daughter of the late Rev. James S., of Newcaſtle.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. Harry Watts, to Miſs Janet Stephens, of Camberwell, near London.

At

At Morpeth, Mr. Turner, to Miſs Cook.—Mr. William Stephenſon, to Miſs Miller.

At Biſhop Middleham, Mr. T. Garthwaite, to Miſs Mary Barker, of Sunderland.

At Barningham, Mr. T. Commins, of Sunderland, to Miſs E. Hobſon, of Barnardcaſtle.

At St. Andrew's Auckland, Mr. John Atkinſon, of Temple Sowerby, to Mrs. Wilde, widow of Mr. Daniel W., of Durham, attorney-at-law.

Died.] At Durham, Mrs. Ann Shawforth, wife of Mr. Thomas S , 85 —Mr. Wm. Pearſon, 87. He had held different ſituations in the cathedral upwards of 60 years, and reſigned the vergerſhip about five years ago, on account of his great age.—Mrs. Wilham, relict of Thomas W., eſq., M.D., 81.

At Herds-houſe, near Durham, Mrs. White, relict of Mr. Thomas W., 35.

At Eſh, near Durham, John Hunter, 106, leaving a widow, aged 92, and a daughter 61, whoſe huſband is 84, and all of whom lived in the ſame houſe.

At Old Newton, Mrs. Jackſon, who has been thrice married within the laſt three years, and has left her ſixth huſband to bewail her loſs.

At Hartford, Mrs. Burdon, wife of William B., eſq.

At Sunderland, Mr. George Haſſall, ſurgeon and apothecary.—Mr. Thomas Black, 28.—Mr. Benjamin Penn, 58.—Suddenly Mr. John Shott.

At Stanhope, Mr. James Rippon, 67.

At Gateſhead Fell, Mrs. A. Ogle, 55.

At North Shields, Miſs Burleigh, of Sunderland, milliner.

At Newcaſtle, Mrs. Sarah Mather, widow of Mr. Thomas M., 78.—Mr. John Gale, gooler.—Mr. Thomas Harvey, formerly an attorney, 80.—Mr. Thomas Walker, millwright, 62.—Mr. Thomas Elliott, 45.—J. Moore, aged 101 years, 90 of which he had been at ſea.

At Alnwick, Mr. William Leithead, 68.

At Stockton, Mrs. Bone.

At Bebſide, Miſs Clark, daughter of John C., eſq , 27.

At Harnham-lane, Mr. Thomas Leighton, and ten days afterwards his ſon of the ſame name.

At Tweedmouth, Mr. Robert Cuthbertſon, 65.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

It is intended to apply for an Act of Parliament, to enable the Magiſtrates of Carliſle to build a bridge or Bridges, acroſs the Eden; as likewiſe to erect Courts of Juſtice and a Jail in or near that city The Bridges are to be of the moſt elegant and noble conſtruction. It is intended, to form Court Houſes from the two baſtions ſtanding in the Citadel, with glaſs domes upon the ſummit; but, if it be thought better, to erect them on the ſcite of the Citadel. Carliſle will thus preſent a beautiful appearance to travellers coming by the two chief entrances to the city; and, altogether, will vie with any one of its ſize in the kingdom.

Application is intended to be made in the enſuing ſeſſion, for an act for incloſing and dividing the open commons and waſte grounds, common fields, and other lands in the pariſh of Great Croglin. Alſo for widening and altering the road from Brampton to Longtown, and building a bridge over the river Line at Cliſt, and erecting toll-houſes and bars on that road.

Married.] At Dalſton, Mr. Robert Matthews, of Carliſle, to Miſs Robinſon.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Henry Fox, mate of the ſhip Volunteer, of that port, to Miſs Nicholſon.—Mr. David Rickerby, to Miſs Mary Cragg.

At Kendal, Mr. John Walkingame Tatham, printer, to Miſs Gernett, daughter of Mr. Joſeph G., of Kirkland.

At Workington, Captain Joſeph Loſh, of the brig Roſe, to Miſs Oſborne, daughter of Mr. Joſeph O.

Died.] At Egremont, Mr. Peter Sherwen.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Cragg, wife of Mr. Thomas C., 79.—Mrs. Borrowdale, wife of Mr. William B., 58.—Mr. Thomas Hudſon, 76.—Mr. William Watts, 69.—Mrs. Mary Shepherd.

At St. Bees, Mrs. Robertſon, a maiden lady.

At Kidburn Gill, in Arlecdon, Mrs. Mary Dickinſon, relict of Mr. John D., 76

At Skibbereen, John Blakeney, 114. He retained his ſtrength and faculties to the laſt.

At Carliſle, Mrs. Mary Tweddle, 70.

At Borrowdale, of which place he had been the faithful and exemplary paſtor during the long period of 54 years, the Rev. John Harriſon, 82.

At Lowewood, Mr. John Modlin, one of the independent pikemen commanded by Phillip Howard, eſq , of Corby Caſtle, 52.

At Garland, near Scotby, Mr. Samuel Matthews, 69.

At Stanwix, near Carliſle, Mr. Richardſon, father of John R., eſq. agent to Viſcount Lowther, 80.

YORKSHIRE.

The new buildings, from the ſouth-end of Story ſtreet to the Infirmary, in Hull, are to be named, Etherington place, in compliment to Sir Henry Etherington, bart who has been ſo munificent a patron of that charitable inſtitution.

An application is intended to be made to Parliament for an act for incloſing the commons and waſte land in the pariſh of Allerſton, in the North Riding.

It is likewiſe intended to apply, in the enſuing ſeſſion of Parliament, for an act for making a Turnpike-road, to branch off from the great North Road, at the ſouth end of Barnſdale, in the pariſh of Campſall and Saelbrook, in the WeſtRiding, and to communicate with the preſent road leading from Wakefield

to

to Leeds; and to pass through the parishes of Campsall and Skelbrook, Smeaton, Badsworth, Ackworth, Pontefract, Featherstone, Castleford, Methley, and Rothwell.

The premiums offered by the Wharfdale Agricultural Society, and awarded by the judges at the general shew of Cattle, held at Otley, the 29th of September, were as follow: To Sir Henry Ibbetson, Denton Park, for the best short-horned cow, five guineas.—To Mr. Raistrick, Caley Hall, for the second best ditto, two guineas.—To Walter Fawkes, esq. Farnley Hall, for the best short-horned three year old heifer, five guineas.—To Sir Henry Ibbetson, for the second best ditto, two guineas.—To Sir Henry Ibbetson, for the best short-horned two year old heifer, three guineas.—To Mr. James Shaw, Otley, for the second best ditto, one guinea.—To Mr. John Raistrick, Caley Hall, for the best long-horned heifer, two years old, three guineas.—To Mr. J. Raistrick, Caley Hall, for the second best ditto, one guinea.—To Mr. Robert Dawson, of Newhall, for the best ram, three guineas.—To Mr. Abraham Ward, of South Stannilly, for the best one shear ram, one guinea.—To Mr. John Raistrick, Caley Hall, for the best pen of three shear ewes, three guineas.—To Mr. John Howgate, of Hay Park, Knaresborough, for the best pen of two shear ewes, three guineas.—To Sir Henry Ibbetson, for the best sow, two guineas.

Married.] At Hecton-park, Thomas George Fitzgerald, esq. of Oaklands, in the county of Mayo, Ireland, to Miss Field, daughter of Joshua F., esq.

At Halifax, George F. Lamotte, esq. youngest son of John L. L., esq. of Thorngrove, Worcestershire, to Miss Elizabeth Grimshaw, daughter of the late William G., esq.—Mr. Joshua Crowther, of Cooper-house, in Wharley, to Miss Mary Rothwell, youngest daughter of William R., esq.

At Hull, Ensign Boyd, of the East Suffolk militia, to Miss Wilson, of Berwick on Tweed.

At Whitby, Mr. Christopher Richardson, son of Christopher R., esq. to Miss Barker, daughter of Joseph B. esq.

John A. Worksop, esq. of the 11th light dragoons, to Miss Topham, daughter of Major T., of the Wold Cottage.

Mr. William Lunn, surgeon, of Clayfield-hill, near Rotherham, to Miss Storr, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph S., of Owlthwick.

Mr. Thomas William Tottie, of Leeds, to Mrs. Garforth, widow of the late Peter G., esq. of Castlefield, near Bingley.

At Knaresborough, Mr. Lohmeyer, to Miss Beckwith, both of High Harrogate.—Mr. William Kemp, linen-manufacturer, to Miss Hardcastle.—Anthonio Frankland, esq., of Dorlethire, to Miss H. Hardy, second daughter of T. Hardy, esq. of Wakefield.

Mr. James Robinson, of London, surgeon, son of the Rev. Thomas R., vicar of St. Mary's Leicester, to Miss Sarah Chorley, of Leeds.

Died.] At Everthorpe, near Cave, aged 104, Mr. John Turner, formerly a considerable farmer in the neighbourhood of Wallinsen; grandfather to Mr. John Turner, of Turner-hall, near Hull. Notwithstanding his very advanced age, he enjoyed all his faculties entire, until within a short period previous to his decease.

At Hull, Miss Richardson.—Mrs. Flintoff.—Mrs. Atkinson, wife of Mr. Peter A. shipbuilder.—Mr. Alexander Ross, 61.—Mrs. Cotsworth, mother of Mr. C., attorney, 70.—Mrs. Toyne, 93.

At Askam Bryan, near York, the Rev. John Preston, prebendary of Riccal in that cathedral, and rector of Marston and Foston, both in the diocese of York.

At Kirkby Underdale, near Pocklington, Mr. William Daniel, 82.

At Hepworth Grange, near, York, Lady Semple.

At Lofcoe Grange, Miss Shore, third daughter of John S., esq. banker of Sheffield.

At Ripley, suddenly, Mr. John Thorpe, parish clerk, 61.

At Burstwick in Holderness, Mr. Henry Alvin, 80.

At Bedale, Mr. James Williamson, attorney.

At Whitby, Mrs. Campbell, relict of Mr. George C., many years master of the sloop Providence, Newcastle trader.—Mr. Robert Bateson.—Miss Jackson, daughter of the late Mr. Charles J., 50

At Horton near Settle, Mr. John Green, 89.

At Frizinghall near Bradford, Mrs. Lister, relict of James L., esq., 81.

At York, Mrs Whittle, relict of Mr. Richard W.—Mr. R. W. Hotham, 48. He served the office of sheriff in 1802, and was a captain in the York volunteers.—Mrs. Merrey, hosier, 73.—Mr. William Browne.—Mr. Fryer, 80.—Mr. Thomas Bayes, 77

At Leeds, Mr. Todd.—Mr. Mark Reader.—Mr. Robert Smith, iron-founder.—Mr. John Mason, linen-draper.—Mrs. Ayrton, a maiden lady.—Mrs. Wood, wife of the Rev. William W., 47.—Miss Elizabeth Turner, second daughter of Mr. George T., merchant.—Mrs. Hartley, relict of Mr. Joshua H., many years agent to the Sun Fire Office.—Mrs. Marshall, relict of Mr. M., broker.

At Halifax, Mrs. Swaine, wife of Robert S., esq. banker.—Mr. John Harrison, of the Brown Crown Inn.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Lister, widow of Mr. Joseph L., 67.

At Clitheroe Castle, Martin Richardson, esq., 64.

LANCASHIRE.

The whole of those extensive ranges of building destroyed on the Quay of St. George's Dock, at Liverpool, by the tremendous conflagration

flagration in September, 1802, have risen from their ashes with improved magnificence, and greatly augmented extent. This task has been completed in less than four years; and of all the various proofs which have been held forth to the world, of the spirit and resources of the town of Liverpool, we consider this as one of the most decisive and unequivocal. At the time of the conflagration, the stone basement of the whole of that large and beautiful range which fronts to George's Dock, had been erected, but the super-incumbent warehouses had only been built on that division which reaches from the bottom of Brunswick-street to Water-street, and on about one-fourth part of the other division. The whole of this, except the small part last mentioned, was entirely demolished. But the entire range from Water-street to Brunswick-street, and from Brunswick-street to Moore-street, is now completed, and for elegance, convenience and situation, there certainly is not such another range of warehouses in Europe. The enormous piles which have been lately erected on the West India and Wapping Docks, in London, are indeed vastly superior in size and extent, but in beauty and convenience they are not to be compared. The new row on the Goree is, including the two divisions, in length nearly two hundred yards, of a proportionable depth, and in height six stories, exclusive of the cellars and garrets. It is built with exact uniformity, on a rustic stone basement, which incloses to the front a fine flagged arcade of thirteen feet in width, very convenient as a promenade for the merchants in wet weather. This piazza is formed by alternate great and small arches, the former ten feet nine inches in breadth; the latter five feet eight inches. This intermixture has a pleasing appearance to the eye, and detracts much from the heaviness of that species of architecture. The whole pile has the convenience of being open to a wide pavement both in front and rear; and the front rooms of the lower story are used as counting houses by the merchants who occupy the warehouses. The noble range of buildings belonging to Mr. France, Mr. Dawson, and others, which stood behind the pile just described, was also entirely consumed, and the whole of this ground, except a few yards, has likewise been completely rebuilt. The new buildings, it is true, do not reach the enormous elevation which in the old was so much admired, but this deficiency may justly be reckoned an improvement. The extreme height of the former warehouses was not only beyond the bounds of just proportion, but occasioned a variety of inconveniences; and particularly rendered the danger and mischiefs of a fire much more alarming and imminent. On the whole, these buildings may justly be considered as a most extraordinary monument of the opulence and enterprize of the town of Liverpool, and entitled to the highest attention both as a public ornament, and as a commercial establishment.

Married.] At Manchester, Obadiah Paul Wathen, esq. son of Sir Samuel W., of Stratford House, in Gloucestershire, to Miss Bateman, daughter of James B., esq. of Tollsonhall, Westmoreland.—Mr Thomas Renshaw, of Sale, to Miss Sarah Mather, of Salford.—Robert Barker, esq. M.D. to Miss Charlotte Wright.

At Lancaster, Mr. James Harley, to Miss Greenwood —Mr. Anthony Nicholson, to Miss Stoddart.

At Blackburn, Mr. Alexander Dixon, draper, to Miss Ellen Hargreaves.

At Liverpool, Captain Miller, of the ship Mary, to Miss Dawson, daughter of the late Mr. William D.—Captain James Dunbar, of the Experiment, to Miss Halliday, of Castle Douglas.—Mr. John Imrie, surgeon, to Miss Hornby, daughter of Captain H.—Captain Joseph O'Keefe, of the Atalanta, letter of marque, to Miss Litherland.

At Leigh, Mr. Charles Ambles, of Preston, to Miss Richardson, daughter of the late Mr. John R., of Chowbent.

At Rochdale, Mr. Richard Ashton, of the George and Dragon, to Miss Jane Ashworth. —Mr. Benjamin Wilson, jun. of St. Mary le Bow, London, merchant, to Miss Jane Lutenes, daughter of the Rev. William Lutenes, of Balderstone, near Blackburn.

At Arnwick, Thomas Claughton, esq. of Warrington, to Miss Leigh, eldest daughter of the late Colonel L., of Haydock Lodge.

Died.] At Broad-way-lane, near Oldham, Jonathan Robinson, an honest but truly eccentric man. He had in his possession a coat, denominated, by himself a *war coat*. This he constantly wore when England was at hostility with any foreign power—alas! it was sadly worn out in the latter part of his life. It had belonged, to his grandfather; it was the thickness of three or four rugs, having been covered, patch above patch, with great industry, for near seventy years, by himself.

At Lancaster, Miss Barwick, daughter of the late Captain James B., 21.—Mr. Richard Smith.—Mr. R. Butler, attorney.

At Liverpool, Mrs Heywood, widow of Arthur H., esq. and mother of Benjamin H., esq. of Stanley Hall near Wakefield, Yorkshire, 83.—Mrs. Margaret Brownbill, 78.—Mrs. Boardman, wife of Captain Timothy B.—Mrs. Charters, wife of Mr. William C., 80.—Mr. John Vose, 41.—Mrs. Town, wife of Mr. T.—Mrs. Starkie, wife of Mr. John S., 46.—Mr. John Green, 70.—Mrs. Shaw, wife of Mr. S. surgeon, 34.—Mr. T. Bevington, 29.—William Marchant, at the advanced age of 107.—The propriety of his conduct, and inoffensive manners, gained him the esteem of his neighbours and friends, whose benevolence and attention he eminently experienced in his last illness. He lived in four reigns, and

and well remembered one of his youthful companions enlisting in the service of Queen Ann. His widow is in her 99th year; and they were the parents of nineteen children, none of whom are known to be living.

At Toxteth Parke, Mrs. Oughton, relict of Joseph O., esq. of Summer Hill, Birmingham.

At Manchester, at the advanced age of 107 years, Susan Paxman: she had lived in three centuries, and in five reigns. She was attended to her grave by her youngest son, who is at present upwards of 70 years of age.—Mr. Henry Bulcock, 73.—Mr. George Swindells, 90.

At Upholland near Wigan, Miss M. Longworth, of Manchester.

At Astley Hall near Chorley, Mrs. Cooper, relict of T. C., esq., 56.

At Blackburne, Mr. Nevill, attorney at law, 43.

At the Convent, in Preston, Miss Jones, formerly of Llanarth near Monmouth, aged 72 years, 51 of which he had been a *religieuse*.

At Warrington, Thomas Watt, esq.

At Everton, Mrs. Chaffers, wife of Edward C., esq.

At Preston, Mrs. Penswick, relict of Mr. P., many years land-agent to Sir William Gerrard, bart.—Mrs. Critchley, wife of Mr. C.

At Hulton near Liverpool, John Edge, esq.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. J. Noble, of Liverpool, to Miss Hannah Turner, daughter of Isaac T., esq.

Mr. Thomas Brown, late of London, cheese-factor, to Miss Martha Burges, of Boxton Hall, near Knutsford.

Died.] At the Parsonage House, Nether Whitley, aged 71, the Rev. Philip Antrobus, minister of the chapel there. He was the son of Philip Antrobus, of Snelson in Cheshire; who had him instructed (being his younger son) not only in the mathematics, but also in a thorough knowledge of the Classics, being well versed in Latin and Greek, and having a competent knowledge of the Hebrew language, after his father's decease he undertook the grammar-school of Great Budworth, 1755; of Newton near Middlewich in Cheshire, 1767; was nominated master of Denbigh grammar-school, North Wales, 1775; ordained by the Bishop of London, and presented with the domestic chapel of Nether Whitley, 1777, by Sir John Chetwode, of Oakley in Staffordshire, father to the present worthy Baronet.

Nascendo morimur, vita altera morte paratur,
Non Mors sejungat, quos Christus junxit amore.
Amplior in cœlo domus est, ne crede Caducis,
Ut vivas vitæ sit tibi cura tuæ.

At Chester, Mr. William Blower.—Mr. John Shone.—Mrs. Ellis, wife of Mr. Samuel E. 35.—Mr. William Massie, late of London, surgeon, 66.—Mr. John Davies.

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At Stockport, Dr. Henry Richmond, for many years resident as a physician at Bath.

At Knutsford, Mrs Jordan, wife of Mr. William J.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. E. Church, jun. merchant of Liverpool, to Miss Elizabeth Bentley, daughter of John B., esq. of London.

At Allestry, Mr. David Cooper, of Norwich, to Miss Grace Stelley, daughter of Robert S., esq. of Waingrove Hall.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. Beeland, 66.

At Ashbourne, the Rev. William Webb.

At Chellarton, Mr. W. Harrison, 39.

At Chesterfield, Adam Slater, esq., 71.

At Willington, Mr. William Dethick.

At Burley, Mr. Richard Burley, 71.

At Loscoe, Mr. Jackson, 64.

At Eckington, Mr. Herdman, surgeon, member of the London college of surgeons, and for twelve years during the last war surgeon to the Nottinghamshire militia.

At Loughborough, Mrs. Joseph Paget.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A subscription has been opened at Nottingham for putting the Assembly Rooms into a proper state of repair, and for new furnishing them. A large sum has already been subscribed for the purpose.

Married.] At Newark, Mr. Tallents, attorney, to Miss E. Tomlinson.

At Mansfield, Mr. Tudsbury, grocer, of Sutton, to Miss Hardstaff, daughter of Mr. H., farmer.

Died.] At Mansfield, Mrs. Sheppard, wife of Mr. S., bookseller.—Mr. Henry Beaver.

At Newark, Mr. Jervis Rouse, of the Royal Oak.

At Southwell, Mrs. Sketchley, wife of Mr. Samuel S., and daughter of the late S. Lowe, esq.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Braithwaite.—Miss. Maddox.

At Mansfield-Woodhouse, near Mansfield, after a long period of useful services to his country, as a soldier, an antiquary, and a meteorologist, in his 84th year, Hayman Rooke, esq. F. R. and A. SS.; of which latter society he was chosen a member in 1776; and to their Archæologia he communicated several illustrations of the antiquities of Nottingham, and the adjoining county of Derby. To the student in Natural History he communicated a Meteorological Diary for twelve years successively, from 1794 to 1805. To the Society of Antiquaries, an account of the remains of two Roman villæ discovered near Mansfield-Woodhouse, in May and October 1786, Archæologia, VIII. 353, with five plates. Observations on the Roman roads and camps in the neighbourhood of Mansfield Woodhouse; with an introductory letter on Roman camps, IX. 193. Roman remains in Sherwood forest, X. 378. These last were incorporated into

Harrod's Antiquities of Mansfield-Woodhouse and its Environs, Mansfield, 1801. Deſcription and ſketches of ſome remarkable oaks in Welbeck-park, 1740, 4to., with ten plates, drawn by the Major, and engraved by Mr. Ellis. Sketch of the antient and preſent ſtate of Sherwood foreſt, Nottingham, 1799, 8vo., with four plates. Deſcription of an antient medallion in his poſſeſſion, found near Newſtead abbey, ibid. 1800. Deſcription of ſome remains in Harborough, county Derby, Archæologia, IX. 206. Of certain pits in that county, X. 14. Antiquities diſcovered there, XI. Roman Antiquities at Bradbourne, ibid. Account of Druidical remains, ibid. 41. Diſcoveries in a barrow, ibid. 327. Druidical remains on Stanton and Hurtle moor, in the Peak, I 110. Farther illuſtrations of Druidical remains, VI. 175. Two views of the croſs and Roman altar at Bakewell, after his diaries, in the Antiquarian Repertory, I No. 37.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

There is a walnut-tree now ſtanding in a paddock at Boſton, the property of Mr. Watſon, architect, which, though it has for many years paſt been to all appearance quite dead, has this year produced a conſiderable number of walnuts, and which are now growing on the tree, yet at the ſame time it is quite deſtitute of leaves, and has loſt a great deal of its bark. Were it not for the fruit upon it, it would be pronounced inconteſtibly dead.

Application is intended to be made in the next ſeſſion of parliament, for acts for incloſing the commons and waſte lands in the reſpective pariſhes of North Thoreſby and Wrangle.

Married.] Mr. John Nicholſon, attorney-at-law, Louth, to Miſs Suſannah Nicholſon, ſecond daughter of Richard N., eſq., of Brig.

At Louth, Mr. Elliot, to Miſs Wyley.

Mr. Richard Handſley, of Irby, to Miſs Lucy Rutter, of Langton, near Spilby.

Died.] The Rev. Thomas Birch, rector of South Thoreſby, 76.

At Coleby, aged about 58, the Rev. Mr. Wilſon, of that place.

At Immingham, Mrs. Waddingham, wife of Mr. J. Waddingham, to whom ſhe had been married 65 years.

At Lincoln, John Parſons, eſq., one of the aldermen of that city, 73. He ſerved the office of mayor in 1789 and in 1800.

At Grantham, Mr. Burgin, maltſter.

At Wrangle, Mr. John Edwards.

At Hangwortham, Mrs. Holderneſs, wife of Mr. H.

At Wainfleet, Mrs. Norton.

At Horncaſtle, Mrs. Meggitt, wife of Mr. Richard M., who was choaked with a bone from a giblet pye.

At Hundleby, Mrs. Houlden, 75.

At Stamford, Mrs. Elizabeth Ward, 75.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Richard Wood, of Leiceſter, to Miſs Kendall, of Milton.

The Rev. George Clarke, chaplain to the Royal Military Aſylum, Chelſea, to Miſs Dicey, only daughter of Thomas D., eſq. of Claybrook Hall.

At Wolverhamcote, Mr. Smith, brewer, of Harborough, to Miſs Ivins.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Richard Weſton, formerly a thread-hoſier, and author of various tracts on horticulture.—Mr. James Valentine.

At Loughborough, Mr. Joſeph Paget.

At Hathern, Mr. Thomas Pollard.

At Whitwick, Mr. Hutchinſon, jun.

Mrs. Owſley, wife of the Rev. John O., rector of Blarton.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to parliament in the next ſeſſion, for an act to enable the proprietors of the Navigation from the Trent to the Merſey, to vary the line of their canal through Harecaſtle Hill, in this county; and alſo at or near to Lawton, in the county of Cheſter, and which will paſs through the townſhips or liberties of Tunſtall, Ranſcliffe, Talk-oth'-Hill, Lawton, and Odd Rhode, in the pariſhes of Wolſtanton, Audley, Lawton, and Aſtbury, and alſo to make a feeder for conducting water into the reſervoir at Rudyerd Vale, in the county of Stafford.

Died.] At Stafford, Richard Horton, eſq., one of the members of the body corporate of that place, 41.

At Walſall, Mr. John Heeley, ſolicitor.

At Wolverhampton, the wife of the Rev. Shaw Hillier.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At a quarterly board of governors of the General Hoſpital, near Birmingham, held on the 16th of September, the auditors preſented the annual report, by which it appears that the balance in the treaſurer's hands, at midſummer, 1806, was 54l. 17s. 7d. The report will be printed as uſual, and delivered to the ſubſcribers. The profits of the oratorio in September 1805, enabled the governors to purchaſe 2000l. 3 per cent conſols. excluſive of what was applied to the current expences of the hoſpital, and the legacy of 400l. from the late Humphrey Vaughton, of Birmingham, who, according to his directions, and the order of the laſt anniverſary, laid out in the purchaſe of a freehold eſtate, and ground-rents, at the Sand Pitts, which coſt 1191. 15s. Of this excellent charity the annual expenditure amounts to double the certain annual income, ſo that it muſt ſtill depend for ſupport on the generoſity of the benevolent, who have hitherto been ſo liberal in donations and legacies.

A new public office and priſon are juſt completed at Birmingham. The firſt ſtone of this building was laid in September laſt year, and the rapidity with which it has been erected, reflects great credit on the committee who conducted the undertaking. The internal arrangements of the priſon are ordered with much judgment and convenience; the cells are roomy and well ventilated; the court-yard

is

is of ample dimenſions, well-flagged, and in all the apartments and offices, the health and cleanlineſs of the unfortunate priſoners have been ſtudied with peculiar attention.

Married.] At Aſton, Lambert Schimmelpenning, eſq., of Briſtol, to Miſs Galton, daughter of Samuel G., eſq., banker, of Birmingham.

At Weſt Bromwich, Mr. T. Miller, draper, of Coventry, to Miſs Iſabella Gregory.

At Birmingham, Mr. Richard Stanton, of Mole-hill, Bromſgrove, miller, to Mrs. Chillingworth, widow of Henry C., eſq., of Bromſgrove.—Mr. William Callow, of Saltwarp mills, near Worceſter, to Mrs. Gaulten.—Mr. James Bate, of Solihull, maltſter, to Miſs Ann Bate.

At Coventry, Mr. J. A. Kevitt, to Mrs. Jones.—Mr. Brown, officer of exciſe, to Miſs Catherine Radburne.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Evans, mother of Mr. E., hatter, 63.—Mrs. Edwards, 90.—Mr. William Allen, 30.—Mr. Thomas Mobbs, eldeſt ſon of Mr. William M.—Mr. Peter Barnett, an eminent ſaw-maker, 81.—Mr. George Morecroft.—Miſs Jackſon.—Mr. William Lloyd, youngeſt ſon of Mr. Thomas L., 17.—Mr. Samuel Vallant, 40.—Mrs. Allport, 90.

Aged 67, Robert Mynors, eſq., for 45 years an eminent ſurgeon of this town. His loſs will be long regretted, as a good huſband, a good father, a judicious friend, and an honeſt man. In his profeſſional capacity, his great experience, his matured judgment, his ſkill, and his ſagacity, will not eaſily be ſupplied.

At Coventry, Miſs Maria Pears, ſecond daughter of Mr. P., ſilkman.—Mr. Philip Joy.

At Aſhted, Mrs. Sarah Danks, 64.

At Warwick, Miſs Barnett.—Mr. Edward Williams.

SHROPSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made during the next ſeſſion of parliament, for an act for dividing and incloſing the commons called Middle Hill, Middle Wood, Harmer Hill, Balverton Green, and Witterage, in the pariſh of Middle.

Married.] At Oſweſtry, Henry Brooke, eſq., of the county of Donegal, Ireland, to Miſs Hume, eldeſt daughter of Mrs. Macartney H., of Liſſanoure caſtle, county of Antrim, Ireland.

At Newport, Mr. Thomas Wood, of Aſton, Staffordſhire, to Miſs Rathbone.

At Broſeley, Chriſtopher Bancks, eſq., of Corbyn's hall, Staffordſhire, to Miſs Wright, of Coalbrook Dale.

At Worfield, Mr. T. Barnett, of Wolverhampton, to Miſs Mary Barney, of Ackleton.

At Longnor, Mr. Speak, to Miſs Suſanna Williams.

At Wem, Thomas James, eſq., to Miſs Edwards, daughter of the Rev. Peter E., diſſenting miniſter.

At Shrewſbury, Mr. Williamſon, to Miſs Croſs.—Mr. Thomas Maddocks, to Miſs M., Aſterley.

Died.] At Roden, Miſs Ann Bickerton, only daughter of Mr. John B., 18.

At Payton park, Mrs. Glover, wife of Mr. Charles G.

At Shrewſbury, Mrs. Rachael Pryce, widow of Roger P., eſq., 68.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The late Anniverſary meeting of the Herefordſhire Agricultural Society was numerouſly and reſpectably attended. The premium for the beſt new variety of the apple was awarded to T. A. Knight, eſq.; it was a croſs between the Siberian Crab, and the Lulham Pearmain The fruit was exquiſitely beautiful; and a ſhoot of one year's growth of a tree of this kind was produced, and meaſured ſeven feet and one inch in length. This new variety is deemed a moſt valuable acquiſition and partakes of all the beſt qualities of the parent-trees. Mr. Tompkins of Wellington, obtained the premium for exhibiting the beſt two-years old heifer; and Mr. Weſtfaling of Rudhall, for the beſt pen of fine-wooled ewes. The ſtock exhibited was remarkably fine and was never ſurpaſſed on any former occaſion.

Married.] At Leominſter, Frederic Secretan, eſq. of the Paragon, Kent Road, London, to Miſs Coleman, eldeſt daughter of Thomas C., eſq. of the former place.

At Roſs, Mr. Nathaniel Morgan, to Miſs Sarah Taylor, of Maſto.

At Much Marcle, Mr. Wilſon, attorney, of Foye, to Miſs Bradſtock, daughter of John B., eſq. of Brokerton court.

Died.] At Hereford, Alexander Hay, eſq. formerly a captain in the 7th dragoons. He was a deſcendant of an antient family in North Britain, and ſerved in the ſeven years' war on the Continent.—Mr. James Meredith.

At Leominſter, Mrs. Simkinſon, widow of the Rev. Mr. S., maſter of Lucton ſchool.—Mr. Stavie.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Joſeph Powell, 41.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married] At Worceſter, Edmund Cracroft, eſq. to Miſs S. Lighthurn, ſecond daughter of Mrs. L.—Mr. Richards, maſter of the academy in the Tything, to Miſs Reynolds.—Mr. J. Cheſterton, jun. to Miſs Griffiths, of the Coach and Horſes.

Mr. Waldron, of Worceſter, to Miſs Boulter, daughter of Mr. Thomas B., of Pirton Common.

At Feckenham, Mr. Simmonds, to Miſs Clements.

Died] At Worceſter, John Girdler, eſq. of Naſſau-ſtreet, Soho, London. He was paſſing through on his way to Birmingham, and while he was walking about the town, was ſuddenly taken ill, and went into the houſe of Mr. Wakeman Long. His illneſs increaſing, a phyſician was ſent for, but he expired the following morning.—Mrs. Barry, relict of Robert B., eſq. of Bath-row, 87.

At Witby Miss Mann, daughter of Mr. M., surgeon

At Evesham, Mrs. Phillips, relict of William P., esq., 88.

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

Notice has been given of intended applications to Parliament in the ensuing session, for acts for making a rail-road, from Cheltenham to Glocester, and for making another rail-road from the river Wye, at or near Lidbrook, to the river Severn, at or near Lidney Pill; also a rail-road from the old Fire-engine coal pits, at Miery Stock, to join the main line at White Croft in the forest of Dean; and another rail-road to branch from the first mentioned, at Park End to the Nags' Head coal pits; which power also, from time to time, to make such collateral branches of rail-ways, to lead from the several main or principal lines, as may be necessary to lead to any coal pit, or stone quarry, within the waste lands of the said forest, not exceeding three hundred yards in length from such main or principal lines; which rail ways are intended to be carried on or through the extra-parochial lands of the forest, and in or through the parishes of Ruardean, Newland, and Lidney, and tythings of Nass and Purton, in this county.

A large oblong British or Danish barrow, was opened in the parish of Duntesbourne Abbots; in which was found a *Kistraen* or *Cromlech*, containing about eight or nine bodies of different ages, many of the bones of which, and the teeth, were entire. The whole length of the barrow, diagonally, was about fifty yards; straight over the stones about forty; the width about thirty yards; and the distance between the two great stones, twenty-four feet. The barrow was composed of loose quarry-stones, laid in strata near the great stones, and brought from a distance. The largest stone, which has been long known in the country by the name of the *Hore-stone*, is of the kind of grey withers, or Stone-henge: it is flat on the east side, and round on the side which is in the barrow; is twelve feet high from the base, and fifteen in circumference. The other stone lies almost flat on the ground, and is about three yards square, and one foot thick. This covers the *Kistraen* which contains the bones, and which is divided into two cells, about four feet square each, and six deep. There are several other barrows in the neighbourhood; and it is singular, that the farm adjoining is called Tack-barrows, probably a corruption or abbreviation of some other name. The bones are re-buried; but the barrow, and the tomb, will be left open some time longer, for the inspection of the curious.

In removing a tumulus a few days since, in the parish of Avening, three remarkable excavations presented themselves. The first was a vault nearly six feet square, and five feet and a half in height, containing eight skeletons, in the most perfect state. The second is about five feet square, containing three skeletons, but by no means in such high preservation as the first. The third is considerably smaller, having only one skeleton, together with the bones of some animals, which, no doubt, were part of the sacrifice at the interment. This barrow is in the neighbourhood of several others, and about one mile and a quarter from a valley called Woeful Danes' Bottom, where there was an encampment, and perhaps an engagement between the Danes and the Saxons, about the time of Alfred the Great.

Died.] At Cheltenham, Dr. Archer. No gentleman stood higher in the profession, or in private life was more respected and regarded. He was married to Lady Clonbrock, niece to Lord Norbury. Dr. Archer was joint state-surgeon in Ireland, with Surgeon Hume.

At Dursley, John Venn, 84, a pauper in the workhouse belonging to that parish. He hanged himself to the span-beam in his bed-chamber. On the inquest it appeared in evidence that this unfortunate man was one of the six marines selected to shoot Admiral Byng, and had often been heard to say he was sure his ball killed him. The verdict was—*Lunacy.*—

Isaac Williams, esq., of Llanthomas, Monmouthshire, one of his majesty's justices of the peace, 73.

At Bisley, Mr. Peter Gardner, many years a constable at Stroud.

At Archer's-house, William Halliday, sen. esq., 80.

At Sodbury, Miss E. Dyke.

At Stanley's End, Driver Walthen, esq.

At Glocester, Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. W., of the Talbot-inn.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] In his 19th year, Mr. C. Wentworth, youngest son of Mrs. W. of the Staff Inn, Oxford. He was a midshipman aboard his Majesty's ship Raisonnable, commanded by Captain Rowley, and was at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope; and afterwards sailed with Sir Home Popham to South America, where he was present at our late glorious conquest of Buenos Ayres; the particulars of which he had just transmitted to his friends, when by some accident, a few minutes after he had sent off his letter, he fell overboard and was drowned; and, to the great grief of his relatives and friends, the same post brought an account of the melancholy event He was a youth of amiable character, of much promise in his profession, and highly esteemed and regretted by his officers and shipmates.

At Oxford, Mr. William Cooke, butler of Magdalen college, which office he held 48 years.—Miss Phebe Pavier, 22.—Mrs. Susannah Baxter, wife of Mr. Richard B.—Mrs. Broughton, relict of Mr. Edward B. 84.—Mrs. Cock, 64.—Mr. George Blizzard, graduate of Pembroke college.

James Jones, esq., of Adwell and Stadhampton.

At Thame, Mrs. Frances May, a maiden lady,

lady.—Mrs. Styles, relict of Mr. S., late an eminent apothecary.

At Weston House, Miss Eliza Stone, daughter of Mr. S., of Nottingham.

At Burford, Mr. James Daniel, flax-dresser, 51.

At Culham, Elizabeth, the wife of the Rev. Henry Wintle.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At West Wycombe, S. Lamprey, esq. attorney of Maidstone, Kent, to Mrs. Oben, widow of Thomas O. esq. late store-keeper at Halifax.

Died.] At Amersham, on his way to Bath, the Rev. John Eaton, LL. D. rector of St. Paul's, Deptford in Kent, of Fairstead in Essex, and formerly fellow of New College, Oxford.

At Beaconsfield, Miss Mary Elizabeth Assheton, youngest daughter of the late Ralph A. esq. of Cuerdale, Lancashire.

At Wicken, the Rev. J. Mordaunt, rector of that place, and second son of Sir John M. of Walton, Warwickshire.

At the vicarage, Dinton, Miss Jones, only child of the Rev. Thomas J. 18.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Edward Collinson, jun. of Lombard street, London, to Miss Gascoyen, only daughter of Mr. G. of Irchester.

Mr. John Carding, of the Strand, London, to Miss Wilson, second daughter of Mrs. W. of Hinton in the Hedges.

Died.] At Newton in the Willows, near Northampton, Mr. Bagshaw, an eminent grazier.

At Marston St. Lawrence, Miss Gardiner, only daughter of the Rev. James G. rector of Yardley Hastings, 30.

At Towcester, Mrs. Sarah Flesher, relict of Mr. Gilbert F. 73.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Huntingdon, Mr. Lovell, land-surveyor, to Miss Searson.—Lieutenant G. S. Ravenscroft, of the Westminster militia, to Miss Hulner, only daughter of Mr. H. of the Fountain Inn.

Died.] Mr. Charles Launcelot Peek, youngest son of the late Walter P. esq. of Hilton.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A gentleman in the Fens, had lately growing fifteen acres of sun flowers, the stems of which are amazingly tall and thick, and the heads very large. They promise much seed, which many persons engaged in oil mills expect will produce oil, equal in quality to what is called Gallipoli oil.

Married.] At Saffron Walden, Mr. Thos. Mash, of Cambridge, to Miss Searle, eldest daughter of Mr. S. banker, of Walden.

At Icham, the Rev. J. P. Francis, vicar of Holy Cross, Westgate, and rector of St. Peter's, both in the city of Canterbury, to Miss Pechey, only daughter of John P. esq.

Died.] At Hill House, in Ely, Matthew Brackenbury, esq. banker, and lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Ely volunteers.

At Cambridge, Mr. Henry Kirbe White, student of St. John's College.—J. Wilson, esq. M. A. fellow of King's College.—Mr. George Wilson.—Mrs Proctor.

At Histon, Mrs. Sumpter, relict of Thos. S. esq. 67.

At Abingdon, Mr. Wm. Wade, surveyor and builder.

NORFOLK.

The magistrates of Norwich have directed that the bridge leading to the castle in that city, should undergo a thorough repair; that the trees growing round the castle-hill, and other obstructions to the prospect, should be taken down; and that a chevaux-de-frize should be erected entirely round the hill.

Married.] At Oulton, the Rev. Samuel Pitman, A. M., late of Christ's College, Cambridge, and domestic chaplain to Lord Byron, to Miss Bell, only daughter of Coulson B. esq. of Oulton Hall.

At Wells, Mr. Thomas Gales, druggist, of Lynn, to Mrs. Fuller, relict of Mr. F. of Yarmouth.—James Gardner Bloom, esq. to Miss Walker, daughter of B. W. esq.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Joseph Hunton, to Miss Fulleretta Sewell, daughter of Mr. William S

John Croucher, esq. of London, to Mrs. Hemptingstall, widow of the Rev. Mr. H. dissenting minister at Beccles.

The Rev. Francis Thomas Hammond, rector of Wydford and South Mimms, Herts, to Miss Maria Lovelace, eldest daughter of Robert L. esq. of Quidenham-hall, in this county.

At Billingford, near East Dereham, Ralph Pulcher, esq. to Miss Ann Tenant, daughter in law of Alderman John Fowler, of Ashill.

William Berrard, esq. of Knapton, to Mrs. Leathes, of Mundesley.

Died.] At Breccles, near Watton, John Stubbings, husbandman, aged 107 years and eight months. He retained his faculties till within a short time of his death. He never occupied more than five acres of land, nor ever received any parochial relief. He has left four sons and a daughter, all advanced to old age.

At Bungay, Mrs. Townshend, wife of Mr. T.

The Rev. John Long, rector of Spixworth.

At Holt, Miss Maria G. Smith, second daughter of the late Rev. Mr. S.

At Forncett, Mrs. Ringer, relict of Mr. R. 91.

At Bramerton, Mr. Robert Rudd, 53.

At Catton, Mrs. Fox, wife of Mr. F. 42.

At Diss, Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. W. post-master.

The Rev. Dr. Holt, rector of Northrepps.

The Rev. John Wilson, of Lyng.

At Norwich, Mrs. Mary Staddin, 66.—Mr. John Smith, surveyor of the turnpike road from Norwich to Scole.—Mr. William Taylor, butler at the bishop's palace, 65.—Mr. Drake, surgeon, 72.—Mrs. Day, wife of Starling

ling D. esq. alderman of this city, 65.—Mr. Henry Bowles, sen. formerly of the theatre of Norwich, 58.—Mr. Elden Earl, 67.—Mr. J. Manship, 36.

At Hemlington, Mrs. Heath, wife of William H. esq.

At North Elmham, Mr. Abell, 73.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Clayton, formerly an eminent linen and woollen-draper.

At Downham Market, John Martin, gent. 60.

At Burlingham, George Montague, esq.

At Shotesham, Mr. Thomas Fulcher, surgeon, 75. He settled at Shotesham at an early period of his life, and practised there with unblemished moral and medical reputation more than fifty years. The seclusion of a village residence denies to the practitioner the celebrity of more conspicuous situations, but it equally admits his being an useful member of the community; in discharging his duty, his merit is indeed more than ordinarily personal, inasmuch as in the varied offices of his profession, his acts must be peculiarly his own, where he has less opportunity of immediate reference to the opinion of others, and of profiting by experience not his own. In such a situation few men have done their duty more usefully or more honourably than Mr. Fulcher. His declining days, though not free from bodily infirmity, were marked with singular chearfulness, the happy result of a life well spent in the service of his fellow-creatures.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipswich, Captain Seton, of the 92d regiment, eldest son of Sir William S. bart., to Miss Frances Coote, grand-niece of the late Sir Eyre C., K. B.

At Woodbridge, John Kirkstopp, esq. of the Durham militia, to Miss C. Munro, daughter of Captain M. late of the Royal Veterans.

At Bury, Mr. S. Middleditch, of the Coach and Horses, to Miss Frost.

Died.] At Bury, Mr. Samuel Gawsell, well known as a transcriber of printed sermons for booksellers, afterwards sold to young divines as genuine manuscripts.—Mrs. P. Heigham, widow of Pell H. esq. 74.—Mrs. Hodgehon, wife of Mr. H.—Mr. J. Goodwin, 76.

At Chimney Mills, near Bury, Mr. Geo. Steele, 39.

At Sutton, James Sewell, esq. He served the office of high sheriff of the county, in the year 1786.

At Lowestoft, Mr. Robert Brown, merchant, formerly one of the proprietors of the china manufactory in that town, 66.

At Lavenham, Mrs. Westrop, wife of Mr. W. 82.

At Drinkstone, Miss Plummer, daughter of Mr. John P. 25.

At Beyton, Mr. Jonas Breckles, of the White Horse, 52.

The Rev. Wm. Graves, rector of Lackford.

At Sudbury, Mrs. Frost, mother of R. F. esq. town clerk.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Cobbold, wife of the Rev. Thomas C., minister of St. Mary Tower, a woman of exemplary piety and benevolence.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. Garrett, wife of Mr. G.

At Wrentham, Mrs. Primrose, wife of Mr. P. surgeon, 29.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. T. Silk, of London, merchant, to Miss Banks.

At Springfield, Mr. W. K. Dawson, of Frating, to Miss J. F. Balls, youngest daughter of the late Mr. B.

At Writtle, Mr. Abraham Constable, jun. of Wormingford Hall, to Miss Catharine Simson, fifth daughter of Mr. Ralph S. of Horstritch Park.

Died.] At Horndon on the Hill, Mr. James Slater, jun.

At Maldon, Master Rush, only son of Mr. John R. 15.

At Colchester, Mr. Wm. Borrows.—Mr. Wm. Rolle, turner, 83.

At Pattiswick, Mrs. Mary Bridge, wife of Mr. Stephen B. 61.

At Rasielden, Mr. Samuel Leake, farmer, 89.

At Stebbing, John Chopping, esq. 85.

At Kelvedon, Mr. Wm. Kendall, 66.

Near Colchester, James Ward, esq. a lieutenant in the Royal navy; he was one of the few remaining companions of the celebrated Cook, and was defending him when he received his death wound in the South Seas. In his early life Mr. Ward's character stood high in the estimation of his professional friends; he was a brave intelligent officer, but the hardships he suffered in his voyage with Cook destroyed his constitution, which prevented him from following the profession, in which he was calculated to do honour to himself and to the navy.

KENT.

Application will be made to Parliament, in the next session, for the power to supply the town of Woolwich with water, to be conveyed in pipes or under-drains, from the north-east corner of Woolwich Common to an aqueduct or reservoir intended to be made at the south-east corner of the glebe land, in the same parish, and from thence to the town.

Married.] At Margate, Thomas Kynwood Bowyear, esq. major of the Hereford militia, to Miss Le Geyt, grand-daughter of the late Robert Le G. esq. of Canterbury.

At Bromley, Edward Hawkins, jun. esq. of Court Herbert, Glamorganshire, to Miss Eliza Rohde, daughter of Major R., of Oakley Farm.

At Greenwich, Robert Woodgate, esq. of Ramsden

Ramsden Hall, Essex, to Miss Watkins, daughter of the Rev. George W. rector of Fairstead in the same county.—Captain Knox, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss M. Rocke.

At Lydd, J. S. A. Dennis, esq. commander of the gun-brig Sparkler, to Miss Mary Clarke, of London.

At Dover, William Henry Shadgett, esq. of London, to Miss Ridley, only daughter of Captain R. of the Royal navy.

Died.] At Eltham, Mrs. Ann Strounge, widow, 111. She retained most of her faculties till within a few weeks of her death.

At Chatham, Mrs. Brock, wife of Mr. B. sen.

At Maidstone, Richard Gammon, gent. 85.

At Hearne, Mrs. Riddout, wife of Mr. R. surgeon.

At Ickham, Mr. Thos. Gibbs, a wealthy yeoman, 70.

At Goudhurst, Mr. Hugh Welch, 54.

At Rochester, Mrs. Smith, a maiden lady, 73.—The infant daughter of C. Thompson, esq.

SURRY.

Died.] At Merton, Miss Anne Lindsay, second daughter of James L. esq.

At his son's house at Mitcham, John Jones, esq. of Cavendish-square, London, 89.

At Richmond, Mr. R. Morrison.—Mrs. Winstanley, of Appleton, Berkshire.

SUSSEX.

The erection of the theatre at Brighton is going on with amazing celerity; the walls are eight or ten feet above the ground, and the timbers to support the stage, &c. are already in their places. It composes a very considerable area; and is to be finished in a style of elegance, which will render it proper for the reception of the distinguished personages who form so considerable a part of the Brighton audience.—The dispute which had for a number of years existed, respecting the right of an individual to build a house at the north end of the New Steine, is now amicably adjusted; the parties concerned are about to fill up the hole dug for cellars, to convert the site into a pleasure garden, and to let or sell the ground contiguous, for the purpose of building a handsome street.

Died.] At Brighthelmstone, Thomas Williamson, esq. of Clifford's Inn.—Suddenly, Richard Cooke, esq. of Clarence House, Kensington.—Mr. Henry Piercy, brandy-merchant.—Mrs. S. Elgatt, a maiden lady, 92.

At Lewes, Mr. S. Brook, son of Mr. B. saddler.

HAMPSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, for an act for inclosing the common fields and meadows in the parish of Ringwood.

Married.] At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. N. Smith, of Yaverland Farm, to Miss Bennet, daughter of H. B. esq.

At Weybill, Philip Bedwell, esq. of London, to Miss Elizabeth Lockton, daughter of the Rev. John L. of Clanville.

John Denis Burdon, esq. of Black Torrington, Devon, to Miss Burdon, eldest daughter of Abraham B. esq. of the Isle of Wight.

At Sherfield, near Romsey, S. Lockhart, esq. formerly a banker of London.

At Farnham, Mr. John Clinch, joint-proprietor of the Gosport and Portsmouth coaches, and son of Mrs. C., who has lost by death her husband and six children in the space of five years.

At Romsey, Mr. James Sharp, son of James S. esq. banker.

At Stoke, near Alresford, Mr. B. Earl, an opulent farmer, 85.

At Belcomb Cottage, Philip Norris, esq. 51.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Wilton, Mr. Cowdry, of the Bell inn, to Miss Ford.

Mr. John Honywill, of Melksham, to Miss Biggs, of Devizes.

At Highworth, William Frampton, esq., of Bourton Grove, to Miss Edwards, only daughter of ——— Edwards, esq., of the parsonage, Highworth.

Died.] At Devizes, Mr. W. Springbat.

At Easton, near Devizes, Mr. John Axford.

At Boreham, Mr. Thomas Morgan, 84.

At Broughton-house, near Melksham, William Curtis, esq., 66.

At Chilmark, Mrs. Furnall, wife of Mr. John F., 82.

At Paulton-house, near Marlborough, the residence of Colonel Baskervill, Mrs. Lawes, wife of Lieutenant L., of the royal navy, and sister of Mrs. Baskerville.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Windsor, William Burnie, esq., of Tavistock-place, London, to Miss A. Lind, daughter of James L., M. D.

At Reading, Mr. Lander, to Miss Drover, eldest daughter of Mr. D., china-man.

Died.] At Cape-hall, near Newbury, Miss Elizabeth Cowling, second daughter of the late Henry C., esq., of Richmond, Yorkshire.

At Newbury, Mr. Rolfe, of the Fountain-inn, and many years clerk of the market.

At Reading, Mrs. Charity Stevens.

The Rev. John Hayes, rector of East Hendred, and of Everdon, in Northamptonshire.

At Botley, Mrs. Elizabeth Brydges, relict of Mr. John B., 70.

At Maidenhead, Mr. Bench, of the Jolly Gardeners.

At Windsor, Mrs. Stroud.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Notice has been given of an intention to apply to Parliament, next session, for an act for inclosing Bath Common, in the parish of Walcot, and for enabling the mayor, aldermen, and citizens, to grant building leases of the said Common, and for making reservoirs and aqueducts for supplying such buildings with water.

Married.]

Married.] At Bath, Thomas Coker Adams, esq., second son of the late Simon A., esq., of Ansty-hall, Staffordshire, to Mary, youngest daughter of Johnson Pistor, esq.—The Rev. Richard Herdsman, of South Petherton, to Mrs. Mogg, relict of the Rev. Mr. M., vicar of High Littleton.

At Bristol, John Hall, esq., of Knockmaroon, in the county of Dublin, to Miss Grinfield, of Berkeley-square.

At Wedmore, Robert Phippen, esq., of Meare, to Miss Savige, daughter of the late Mr. William S., of Blackford.

At Shepton-Mallet, William Hurle, esq., of Clifton, to Miss Morgan, eldest daughter of Francis M., esq.

At Westbury, near Bristol, R. Townsend, jun. esq., of Membury, Wilts, to Miss Rudhall, daughter of the late Mr. John R., of that city.

Died.] At Clifton, to which place he went for the recovery of his health, Henry Goldney, of Walton-upon-Thames, esq.

At Bristol, Mr. Joshua Gilpin, only son of the Rev. Mr. G., vicar of Rockwardine, Salop.—Lieutenant Phibbs, of the 4th dragoon-guards, 21.—Mr. W. Underwood.—Mrs. Anne Wade, wife of Mr. Josiah W., and daughter of the late Launcelot Cooper, esq., —John Wilcox, esq., merchant.—Mrs. Susannah Martin.—Mrs. Ann Ford, 68.—Mr. Goodale, many years a respectable bookseller, but who had long retired from business, 70. —Miss Sarah Redoul, daughter of Charles R., esq.—Mr. Walts, of the Shakespeare tavern.—The Rev. Benjamin Spry, vicar of St. Mary, Redcliff.

At Bath, Mrs. Caulfield, wife of Colonel C., of Curromore, in the county of Roscommon.—Mrs. Phillott, wife of Charles P., esq., mayor of this city, 60.—Mr. Samuel Hazard, many years a most respectable printer and bookseller of this city. His integrity as a tradesman, his conscientious observance of the religious tenets he had embraced, and the various charities he established and exerted himself in promoting, are his best eulogy.—Miss Hancock, daughter of Mr. H., apothecary.—Colonel Haultaine.—Mrs. Jacombe, wife of the Rev. Robert J.

DEVONSHIRE.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament in the next session, for acts for the following purposes: for inclosing the commons and waste lands in the parish of Warnbrook, and for making, amending, widening, and altering the carriage road from Honiton to Ilminster, in Somersetshire, and for making it a turnpike-road.

Married.]. At Rattery, Sir Henry Carew, bart. of Haccombe, to Miss Palk, only daughter of Walter Palk, esq. of Marley, Devon. After the ceremony, the whole of the tenantry, together with all the labourers and poor of the parish, were sumptuously regaled in booths, erected on a green adjoining the church-yard.

At Exmouth, Chefelden Henson, esq. son of Robert H., esq. of Bainton House, Northamptonshire, to Miss Master, only daughter, of the Rev. Legh Hoskins M. of Derbyshire, late rector of Lympsfield, Surrey.

Died.] At Rawleigh-house, near Barnstaple.—John Bignall, esq.

At Mount Stamp, near Exeter, William Maxwell Adams, esq.

At Exeter, Mrs. Ann Dacie.

DORSETSHIRE.

Application will be made to parliament in the next session, for an act for inclosing the commons and waste lands in the parish of Stockland.

Married.] At Weymouth, Major Parry Jones, of the 90th regiment, eldest son of Thomas Parry J. esq. of Madrin, Carnarvonshire, to Miss Stevenson, only daughter of Robert S. esq. of Morton Hall, Chiswick.

At Langport, Mr. Elfwood, attorney, of Chard, to Miss Stuckey, eldest daughter of Geo. S. esq.

CORNWALL.

It is in contemplation to establish a depot of salt provisions and biscuit at St. Mary's, Sicily, which will be of great utility to homeward-bound transports, with troops, or merchant vessels, that often beat about, by means of the easterly winds which prevail at some seasons of the year, 'till they are almost starving, and at a short allowance, and can in future be relieved if they touch at the island.

Married.] At Fowey, Mr. Wm. Willmore, of Birmingham, to Miss Mary Scott.

At Callington, Robert Mules, esq. of Stourport, Worcestershire, to Miss M. A. Kinsman, eldest daughter of Mr. John K.

At Madron, near Penzance, Tho. Smyth, esq. of Jamaica, to Miss Grace Robyns, second daughter of the late Tho. R. esq. of Trenere.

Died.] At Falmouth, Christopher Drake, esq. late commander of the Diana packet.

At Truro, Mr. Richard Kitts.

At Perran Wharf, near Truro, Mr. Robert Fox, son of George F. esq.

At Penzance, Mr. Daniel Ley, alderman.

At Megavissey, Thomas Hall, M. D. of Bodmin.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Lisbon, Mr. Lunardi, the celebrated aëronaut.

At Salzburg, John Michael Haydn, the worthy brother of the author of the Creation, the Four Seasons, &c. in the 68th year of his age. His works are master-pieces of church music.

At Houssèje, twelve leagues from Paris, the wife of Marshal Augereau.

Suddenly of a nervous cholic, the hereditary prince of Brunswick, Charles George Augustus, nephew to his majesty, and brother-in-law to the prince of Wales. His highness was born in London, February 8, 1766; and married, October 14, 1790, the princess Frederica Louisa Wilhelmina of Orange.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE present ſtate of the infamous traffic of THE SLAVE TRADE, will appear from the following ſtatement of arrivals from Africa, and Slaves imported into the Weſt Indies, in Britiſh veſſels, in the years 1802 and 1803, as laid before the Houſe of Commons, on the 5th of April laſt.

	1802-3. In 73 Ships.		
	Slaves Imported.	Slaves Exported.	Slaves Retained.
Jamaica,	6391	2092	4389
Barbadoes,	1395	56	1339
Antigua,	289	200	89
St. Kitt's,	755	189	566
Nevis,	238	—	238
Tortola,	649	442	207
Dominica,	497	67	430
St. Vincent's,	2098	—	2098
Grenada,	1112	4	1108
Tobago,	—	—	—
Trinidad,	4336	—	4336
Bahamas,	2200	2181	19
	19,960	5232	14,730

It appears that, on the peace in 1802, the trade greatly decreaſed; and in 1804, in war, it again recovered.

In 1787, the African trade, by the Britiſh, for ſlaves was.....36,000
Of this number the Britiſh colonies retained 15,862

Supplied to foreign ſettlements, ...20,138

In 1802, the African trade, by the Britiſh, for ſlaves was.....36,621
Of which the Britiſh colonies retained 15,973

Supplied to foreign ſettlements, ...20,958

The Ships cleared out in 1787, and ſince 1794, from Great Britain for the Slave Trade on the coaſts of Africa, under limitations, by Acts paſſed 1788-1799, &c. were (by the Return to the Houſe of Commons, made on the 5th of laſt April) as follows:

	London.		Briſtol.		Liverpool.		Total.		Each Ship carried.
	Ships.	Slaves allowed.	Ships	Slaves allowed.	Ships.	Slaves allowed.	Ships	Slaves.	
1787	26	.....	22	.....	73	.....	121	36,000	494
1795	14	5149	6	2103	59	17,647	79	25,198	317
1796	8	2593	1	302	94	29,125	103	32,411	315
1797	12	4225	2	801	90	29,958	104	34,984	336
1798	8	2650	3	1433	149	53,051	160	57,134	356
1799	17	5582	5	2529	134	47,517	156	55,628	356
1800	10	2231	3	717	120	31,844	133	34,792	261
1801	23	6347	2	536	122	30,913	147	37,846	259
1802	30	9011	3	704	123	31,371	155	41,086	266
1803	15	3616	1	355	83	20,954	99	24,925	253
1804	18	5001	3	798	126	31,090	147	36,899	244
10 years	....	46,405	....	10,718	....	323,770	....	380,898	.....

This table ſhews the greateſt poſſible extent of the ſlave trade, as allowed by law; and ſuppoſing the whole numbers to be procured and taken from Africa, then for the years 1802-3, there were freighted, as an average number, on board each ſhip, 260 ſlaves.

It alſo appears, that Briſtol has of itſelf nearly abandoned the ſlave trade:

That London, to the year 1798, was abandoning the trade; but that ſoon after, as the conſignees of the conquered colonies of Demerara, &c. began to ſpeculate on extending

thofe great continental fettlements, and to carry the fame into effect, by the annual tranfport and fupply to thefe foreign provinces of 5336 African flaves in 1801, and of a much larger number in the preceding years; as may be juftly inferred from the fudden increafe, and extraordinary extent, of the flave trade in the years 1798 and 1799.

It appears, too, that Liverpool, from 1787 to 1804, has more than doubled its fhare of the flave trade, and actually poffeffes fix-fevenths of the whole trade, as carried on by Britifh traders.

The following were the average Prices of Navigable Canal, Dock, and Fire Office Shares, in October 1806, at the office of Mr. Scott, New Bridge-ftreet:—The Staffordfhire and Worcefterfhire Navigation, dividing 36l. per fhare net per annum, 600l. —Grand Junction, 96l. to 95l.—Peak Foreft, 52s. 10s. to 50l.—Wyrley and Effington, 90l. —Rochdale, 37l. to 36l.—Worcefter and Birmingham, 37l to 39l.—Kennet and Avon New Shares, per fhare premium, 2l. 15s. to 4l.—Weft India Dock, 146l. per cent.—Eaft India Dock, 122l. to 124l.—London Dock, 103l.—Imperial Affurance, 12l. per cent. premium.—Globe ditto, 98l. to 99l.

The following are the prices of the principal Stocks:—Omnium, 2¾; 3 per Cent. Confols, 61½; India Stock, 183½; Bank Stock, 213½.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE weather being favourable for plowing fallows and clover leys, the farmer has been enabled to put his wheat in the ground in the beft condition. Many pea and bean ftubbles have alfo been well ploughed, cleaned, and fown, in the ten country. The grain, which is already above ground, looks healthy and well; and the coleleed, for fheep feed, is in abundance, ftrong, and luxuriant. Wheat averages, throughout England and Wales, 78s. 8d.; Barley, 42s. 4d.; Oats, 28s.

Turnips, on dry foils, are univerfally a good crop, and many acres of barley and wheat ftubbles have been recently fown with turnips and rye, for fpring feed for ewes and lambs. In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. to 5s per ftone; Mutton, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; Pork, 4s. 8d. to 6s.

Potatoes have been taken up, and well fecured. The crop, upon an average, is a fair one, found and good

Orchard fruit has been all gathered; and in many fituations there has been abundance, particularly walnuts, and the common forts of apples and damfons.

Paftures, for the time of year, look green and well, affording good bite.

At the late fairs, which have been abundantly well fupplied with cattle, fheep, and horfes, but little variation has been experienced in their prices. Porking pigs are much in requeft. Cheefe and falt butter have been fold at prices fomewhat lower than laft year.

The wheats which have been recently thrafhed yield well to the flail, and the quality found and good, in fo much that for many years a crop more free from fmut or blight has not been obtained.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

———See the fading, many-colour'd woods,
Shade deepening over fhade, the country round
Imbrown; a crowded umbrage, duſk, and dun,
Of every hue, from wan declining green
To footy dark.

THE verdure of all the country, during the preſent month, has undergone that change, previoufly to the fhedding of the leaf, which renders the autumn a feafon fo intereſting to the painter. The lime trees began to loſe their foliage about the middle of September, and many of them are now (17th of October) entirely leafleſs. Theſe trees are nearly the earlieſt of the fpring, and their foliage is amongſt the firſt which the cold winds and piercing froſts of the autumn bring to the ground.

The hedges are every day loſing leaves, and are faſt approaching to their wintry ſtate.

In the gardens the woodbines are now (17th of October) flowering the ſecond time. The fruit of the ſtrawberry-tree (*arbutus unedo* of Linnæus) is nearly ripe; and this, with the innumerable, drooping, and flaſk-like flowers which now alſo hang from the branches, render theſe ſhrubs, at the preſent ſeaſon, the moſt beautiful of any that the gardens can boaſt.

The althæa frutex (*biſcus ſyriacus* of Linnæus) has been in flower during the whole of the month.

All the farmers are buſily employed in ſowing wheat.

During the whole of the month the weather has been exceedingly pleaſant and ſeaſonable; however, if there had been a little more rain the dry and gravelly lands would have been benefited by it.

Hitherto

Hitherto, in this county, we have felt fo little of the equinoxial gales, that in my memoranda for the month I do not find any remark of the wind having been particularly high.

I am informed that woodcocks were obferved for the firft time a few days ago, in fome parts of Dorfetfhire. All the birds of the fwallow tribe left us before the 17th of October; I have not obferved any of them for feveral days paft, and the immenfe flocks which a little while ago fwarmed around the towers of churches and other high buildings are not now to be feen.

The goat fuckers (*caprimulgus europæus*) have likewife taken their leave of us for this year.

Salmon fifhing is over for the feafon, and the herrings are daily expected; but I am informed that none of the fhoals have yet been feen in the neighbourhood of our coafts.

The fky-larks, wood-larks, and blackbirds, are all yet occafionally heard to fing.

About the latter end of September I, for the firft time, obferved the faffron butterfly (*papilio hyale* of Linnæus) on wing. I have frequently feen this beautiful and fomewhat uncommon infect fluttering about the lanes and hedges fince.

The goffamer now floats in the air in confiderable abundance; I firft remarked that the catkins of the hazel were formed on the 20th of September; and thofe of the birch I obferved a few days afterwards.—Sept. 26, meadow faffron (*colchicum autumnale*) in flower.—Sept. 30, the fruit of the mountain afh, elder, hawthorn, floe, and bullace trees, either perfectly ripe or very nearly fo.—The ivy has been in flower fince about the 1ft of October, and the berries of fome of the trees are now beginning to appear. The fruit of the holly is ripe.

Hampfhire.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obfervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of September to the 24th of October, 1806, inclufive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheft 30.38. Oct. 7. Wind N.W.
Loweft 28.77. Oct. 22. Wind N.

Greateft variation in 24 hours. } 1.09 inch. { Between the evenings of the 22d and 23d inft. the mercury rofe from 28.9 to 29.99.

Thermometer.

Higheft 68°. Sept. 29. Wind S.W.
Loweft 34°. Oct. 23. Wind N.

Greateft variation in 24 hours. } 16°. { Early in the morning of the 22d, the thermometer was as high as 52°, but at the fame hour on the 23d, it was no higher than 36°.

The quantity of rain fallen in the courfe of this month, is equal to 2.24 inches in depth.

The average height of the barometer for the prefent month is equal to 29.9 inches; that of the thermometer is 52.5, which is more than 5° higher than it was during the fame period of laft year. With the exception of a few days, the weather has not only been mild, but the atmofphere has been very clear and bright. A few mornings have been accompanied with fogs, but thefe have generally given way to the fun's beams by ten or eleven o'clock. On this fide of the metropolis, hay was made, and got in tolerably well, as late as the 6th or 7th of October. The only remarkable variation in the barometer is noted above: it rofe nearly an inch and a tenth in the courfe of 24 hours. The mercury had been gradually falling from the 19th inftant till the middle of the 22d, it was then as low as 28.77; in this ftate it did not remain more than about an hour, when it began to rife, at firft very gradually, but by the evening of the 23d it ftood as high as 29.99.

The wind has been variable; and the number of very bright days have not been fewer than fixteen or feventeen out of the thirty.

The following additional Obfervations have been communicated by Mr. LOFTT.

FROM the 20th of September to the 20th of October, there have been many bright days, and fine ftar-light nights.

Monday, October 13, a meteor was feen, though not by me, both at Trofton and Tamworth (a village about 3 miles S.W. of Trofton), about ½ after 5 in the evening; a full twilight, and before any ftars could be feen.

It feems to have firft appeared not very much below the zenith of thefe places; and thence to have defcended, with a flow motion, toward the eaftern horizon; when it was within not many degrees (perhaps 20 or 25 of the horizon), to have continued a like even and flow motion, nearly parallel to the horizon, northward of the caft: its train alfo nearly parallel with the line of its motion. It was of a very vivid white light refembling a ftar, but appearing much larger. It was followed by a train, fhort, but very brilliant; and which, by the beft defcription, was prifm-formed, broader next the head of the meteor,

and narrow at the further extremity; but, throughout, well defined. The head vanished, as into a cloud or thick smoke, without appearing to fall; and the train broke into red sparkles, leaving for some time after it the appearance of reddish light.

It was probably not seen higher than 60° by those who noticed it in the situations mentioned. For, unless the eye be purposely directed to celestial phenomena, it rarely sees an object, and especially an unexpected one, at a greater altitude.

The prismatic figure of the train indicates a great concentration of light. The change of colour was probably occasioned by a passage from the higher and more oxygenated regions of the atmosphere into the lower, where there is more of hydrogen.

I suspected that the real height of these meteors above the earth's surface, and consequently their magnitude and real velocity (estimated by their apparent velocity and calculated height), has been considerably under-rated; and I am strengthened in this suspicion, by observing that the illustrious Halley calculated a meteor at 60 miles nearly above the surface, from a comparison of observations.

The probability that some of them at least are permanent revolving bodies, as lately suggested, gives additional interest to the observation of these phenomena.

On the night of the 20th, at near 1 o'clock in the morning, there was either a very luminous meteor, or a most vivid flash of lightning.

Tuesday, October 14, very heavy and long continued rain; and much on the 15th.

The barometer, during most of the days from the 20th to the end of September, was rather low.

Thermometer, in the sun, ½ past 9, 1st and 2d October, as high as 102, in a southern aspect in the green-houses.

CAPEL LOFFT.

To CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

ONCE more we earnestly solicit the patience of several OLD and MUCH VALUED Correspondents, for deferring some communications which are not of a temporary nature, but which shall have place with as little delay as is consistent with our paramount duty to the public.

The offer of a distinguished Scholar to enrich our pages with a systematic series of papers on the Greek and Latin Classics, cannot fail to be acceptable to our readers.

A. Y. could not more oblige us than by sending the poetical compositions of his deceased friend. SUPERIOR POETRY is always acceptable to us, from whatever quarter it may come; and it is the species of literary commodity of which the Editors of a Magazine have generally the smallest stock on their hands.

Our readers will congratulate us on the re-appearance of our old friend THE ENQUIRER, and on the prospect of the frequent repetition of his favours.

The great attention which has been so justly drawn towards the recent conquest made by the British Arms in South America, has occasioned us to insert, in the present number, a CORRECT MAP OF THE COUNTRIES BORDERING ON THE RIVER LA PLATA. It has been accurately reduced from a great Spanish map of South America, few copies of which are to be found in this country.

We continue to receive communications from Members of various Book Societies, in reply to the enquiries of Dr. Simpson, and think it proper to inform those friends that, on account of the length of their several communications, we are under the necessity of referring the whole to our Supplementary Number.

The interesting account of the late controversy, relative to the election of a Mathematical Professor in the University of Edinburgh, shall certainly have place in our next.

The Friends of Humanity, who have entrusted Mr. Phillips with their subscriptions to the family of Palm, are informed that the amount will be paid to the treasurer at LLOYD'S, and their respective contributions be distinctly specified.

ERRATA.

WE are desired by a correspondent to say, that Lady Dacre, of Lee, daughter of Sir Thomas Fludyer, and widow of Trevor Charles Roper, Baron Dacre, is alive and well; and that it was Lady Dacre of Buckingham, who died a short time since, and about whom we intended to insert some particulars in our Magazine published September the First.

Errata in Mr. Gleig's Reply to Mr. Laing, in Magazine for September.

P. 123,	col. 2,	line 7 from bottom, for Herbert, *read* Hubert.
P. 124,	col. 1,	line 14 from top, for the facts, *read* their facts.
P. 125,	col. 1,	line 20 for alone, *read* done.
——,	col. 2,	line 22 for the opinions, *read* their opinions.
P. 126,	col. 2,	line 11 for Revenge, *read* Baronage.
P. 227,	col. 2,	line 28 for as I, *read* or.

Also at P. 224, col. 2, line 55, for enchalander, *read* achalander.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 150.] DECEMBER 1, 1806. [5 of Vol. 22.

"As long as thoſe who write are ambitious of making converts, and of giving to their opinions a maximum of "influence and celebrity, the moſt extenſively circulated miſcellany will repay with the greateſt effect the "curioſity of thoſe who read either for amuſement or inſtruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

Each wight who reads not, and but ſcans and ſpells,
Each word-catcher who lives on ſyllables,
Ev'n ſuch ſmall critics ſome regard may claim. POPE.

SIR,

IT is the buſineſs of ſome dull ſouls to prepare with painful induſtry the materials which happier geniuſes are to turn to account. It is not eaſy to ſay of any faithful collection of facts, however apparently trivial, that it may not be profitably employed. In this view I have been led to think that an enumerative claſſification of the words of our language might not be totally uſeleſs. The choice of a ſource of analyſis for this purpoſe ſeemed to lie between Johnſon and Aſh; the latter of whom is perhaps as cenſurable in point of redundance as the former is for deficiency, while the ſuperfluities of one do not ſupply the defects of the other. I have therefore conſidered it a mark of due reſpect to take Johnſon for my theme, ſince whoſe time no ſufficient authority on this ſubject has yet ariſen; uſing his large edition, as fuller than his abridgment. On account however of the great additions to our language by the recent enlargement of ſcience, as well as from the faſtidiouſneſs of Johnſon, it is obvious that ſuch an undertaking as mine will be conſiderably imperfect as a teſt of its abſolute copiouſneſs.

An accident has deprived me, for the preſent, of the minute details of my progreſs in this enumeration, and of ſeveral remarks which in the courſe of it I had made on particular parts; and as I do not wiſh to delay any longer ſending you this communication, I can only ſtate a few of the latter from memory.

Such compounds as admit of their parts (whether united by Johnſon or not) being ſeparately and diſtinctly written without injury to the ſenſe or the conſtruction, are omitted in my ſtatement. Moſt of his names of plants particularly are of this deſcription. I could not, for example, perſuade myſelf to call either *redlead, all ſaints day,* or *welcome to our houſe,* a mere ſubſtantive. Compound adjectives, as *high-ſpirited,* are not often ſuſceptible of this diſunion. It is perhaps difficult to draw the exact line of the diſtinction, but it is more ſo to go through the vocabulary without attempting it. I ſuppoſe that I have diſplaced about two or three hundred words from Johnſon's liſt on this ſcore.

With reſpect to verbs and other words having, with the ſame orthography and pronunciation, quite diſtinct ſignifications and etymologies, he has often repeated them, as ſeparate articles; as in *bill, to blow,* and *long* adverb, (ſee the Dictionary:) but in *pile, quarry,* and *roll,* each ſuſceptible of four ſuch diviſions, with a great number of others having alſo two or three, he has inconſiſtently neglected it. Wherever I found my attention awake to this circumſtance, I have enumerated theſe different branches.

His liſts of the indeclinable parts of ſpeech appear often very exceptionable in point of claſſification; but as I have not before me my notes of the particular inſtances, my numerical ſtatement is as he gives them, or nearly ſo.—Some other remarks I ſhall ſubjoin to the columns of the Table.

I detail the reſult of my examination under the individual letters of the alphabet, for the convenience of any of your readers who may wiſh to verify particular parts of the enumeration: but I muſt moſt ſtrongly caution whoever goes over the Dictionary with a view to the parſing, againſt unwarily taking the words as they appear marked; the errors of printing, in this reſpect, in the edition which I have uſed (the recent octavo), being throughout extremely frequent and flagrant.

The elder Scaliger is ſaid to have thanked God for having given to ſome men a talent and inclination for compiling dictionaries and indexes. I ſhall be glad if any utility to be derived from my labour in the preſent inſtance, ſhould excite a ſimilar ſentiment in the mind of a ſingle ſpeculator on the ſtructure of language. Σ.

THE claſſes of words, or parts of ſpeech, adopted by Johnſon are theſe: Article; noun ſubſtantive; adjective; pronoun; verb active, neuter, paſſive, defective (or imperfect), auxiliary, and impersonal; verbal noun; participle; participial adjective and noun; adverb; preposition; conjunction; and interjection:—

	art. *	n s.	adj.	pron †	verbs						v.n. **	part ††	participl. adj. ‡‡	n §§	adverbs. ‖‖		prep.	conj	int	Total
					act.	neut.	pas. ‡	def. §	aux. ‖	imp. ¶										
A	2	1464	590	1	319	99	—	—	—	—	1	2	23	1	103	124	18	2	0	2765
B	—	1154	305	—	330	167	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	—	21	59	10	4	3	2063
C	—	2314	802	—	520	269	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	1	8	201	2	—	—	4136
D	—	1275	487	—	495	148	—	—	—	—	—	7	11	—	8	136	2	—	2	2366
E	—	826	336	3	351	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	28	72	3	—	1	1706
F	—	970	430	—	247	126	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	22	104	5	1	3	1919
G	—	728	195	—	110	100	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	65	—	—	2	1206
H	—	725	292	6	130	72	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	36	71	—	—	20	1355
I	—	759	593	3	287	57	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	7	217	2	2	—	1930
J	—	165	37	—	25	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	—	—	—	271
K	—	112	25	—	29	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	194
L	—	651	279	—	115	78	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	19	71	—	1	3	1227
M	—	1058	405	3	229	97	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	14	95	—	—	2	1909
N	—	325	145	1	48	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	20	37	2	3	—	598
O	—	483	201	1	223	35	—	1	—	—	—	6	3	—	23	49	5	1	0	987
P	—	1389	648	—	384	171	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	16	18	1	—	3	3283
Q	—	140	52	—	22	24	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	10	—	—	1	254
R	—	959	385	—	387	178	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	4	82	1	—	1	1951
S	—	2314	900	2	568	363	—	1	—	—	—	5	17	—	46	238	2	—	5	4155
T	1	980	387	7	233	151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	71	6	3	5	1869
U	—	265	1258	—	204	22	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	9	134	7	1	—	1907
V	—	385	174	—	66	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	37	—	—	—	701
W	—	452	157	11	118	93	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	43	49	3	—	3	931
Y	—	40	18	3	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	8	4	—	1	—	90
Z	—	23	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	28
Total	3	20409	9053	41	5445	2425	1	5	1	3	1	38	125	3	496	2096	69	19	68	40301
					7880															

* *A, an, the.*

† In these I have not exactly followed the Dictionary; which marks some as *n. s.*, and gives separate places to the *mere plurals* of others. *Such* I cannot bring myself to rank as a pronoun, but have included among the adjectives. *Aught, else,* and *other,* also, I am inclined to think exceptionable as pronouns, though included here.

‡ *Hight.*

§ *Must, ought, quoth, shall, wist.*

‖ *May* is the only verb ranked under this name.

¶ *To irk, meseems,* and *methinks. Reck* also sometimes used impersonally.

** *Abandoning* is the only word ranked under this name; which however might with equal propriety be made to include the similar formation of *every* active verb, as is evident from the single example given by Johnson: "he hoped his past meritorious actions might outweigh his present *abandoning* the thought of future action.—*Clarendon.*" It appears to be precisely the gerund.

†† Johnson gives all the irregular participles; but I have taken only the participles that have no verb from which they are formed, as *bedrid.*

‡‡ "An *abandoned* wretch" is one of the examples of this class of words; but they do not seem to me to be always very clearly distinguished from simple adjectives or participles.

§§ *Abhorring, childbearing, lying.* From the examples however (one of which is "they will have me whipt for *lying,*" Shakspeare), it seems very clearly that a word of this kind may be formed from *every* verb.

‖‖ I have subdivided the adverbs into two parts, the second of the columns comprising only those ending in *ly* (including *early* and *only*). See *Ly,* and the somewhat similar case of *Un,* in the Dictionary.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reading over Mr. Barrow's Voyage to Cochin China, which, from the little it contains of that country, might as well have been called a voyage to any other part of the world, it is impoſſible not to be ſtruck with the great variety of ſubjects that are introduced into it. Hiſtory, travels, botany, chemiſtry, electricity, political economy, political arithmetic; in ſhort, every ſcience from the higheſt to the loweſt, from the art of governing a ſtate to the art of ſlaughtering a bullock, are diſcuſſed with equal readineſs and ability in this multifarious compilation; and the author diſplays ſuch an immenſe *ſuperficies* of knowledge as to leave his reader aſtoniſhed to find "that one ſmall head ſhould carry all he knew." In general, however, it is obſerved that knowledge becomes attenuated in proportion as it is diverſified or extended; and it is poſſible that ſome of his readers may be diſpoſed to think that Mr. Barrow forms no exception to this rule. Without entering into this queſtion, which in itſelf is of little importance, I ſhall juſt notice one paſſage in his work, with the view of doing juſtice to the memory of the friend who is calumniated in it, rather than from any deſire to aſcertain either the length or the depth of Mr. Barrow's erudition.

In his account of Madeira, which, conſidering his ſhort reſidence in the iſland, is wonderfully circumſtantial, Mr. B. makes the following obſervation: "I do not remember to have ſeen or heard of any remarkable inſtance of longevity; and the chances are that Dr. Price, in ſpeaking of the mortality of this iſland as one in fifty only of the population, while that of London he conſiders as one in twenty, is not leſs inaccurate in thoſe inſtances than in many others of his calculations." It is much to be wiſhed, that voyagers and travellers would read before they write; ſo that in eking out their ſtory into a ponderous quarto, they might at leaſt underſtand the extraneous ſubjects which are neceſſary to be introduced for that purpoſe. Is it poſſible that any perſon who ever read Dr. Price's "Eſſay on the Expectations of Lives in London, &c." ſhould be ſo ignorant as not to know the authority from which he derived his information reſpecting the probabilities of life in Madeira? Has he not particularly ſtated it to have been deduced from the account given by Dr. Thomas Heberden, in the 57th volume of the Philoſophical Tranſactions? If, therefore, any error has been committed, "the chances are" that it no more belongs to him than the merit of diſcovering it belongs to Mr. Barrow. The truth however is, that the whole is perfectly correct; and that neither error nor inaccuracy are to be found either in Dr. Heberden's account or in Dr. Price's computations. The former obſerves, that "from an exact ſurvey made from houſe to houſe, the number of inhabitants on the iſland was found to be 64,614, and that the number of deaths for eight years was 10,351," or about 1294 annually. From theſe data Dr. Price concludes, as Dr. Heberden had already done, "that a *fiftieth* part of the inhabitants of Madeira die in the year;" and I think it will require more ſkill in arithmetic than Mr. Barrow poſſeſſes to prove this computation to have been wrong. It is very ſtrange that a perſon, ſo utterly unacquainted with the ſubject, ſhould venture to advance his opinions ſo readily, and to maintain them with ſo little regard to candour and decency. Had he been inſtructed even in the firſt rudiments of political arithmetic, he would have known that the longevity of a few perſons in any place affords no *datum* for computing the ratio of mortality amongſt its inhabitants; and that this could only be determined in the manner which Dr. Price has purſued. He does not, indeed, appear either to have examined the regiſters of the births and burials, or to have made the moſt diſtant enquiry about the actual number of inhabitants in Madeira; or, in ſhort, to have taken any other method of obtaining information, than merely to read the inſcriptions on the tomb-ſtones, or to count the perſons whom he caſually met in a ſtate of decrepitude. But even of theſe latter it is not probable that he ſhould have ſeen many; for, as he himſelf previouſly obſerves, "the reſidence of a few days among a foreign people cannot be ſuppoſed to furniſh much information of their manners, character, and condition." The little information, however, which he did obtain, ſhould have taught him to ſpeak more reſpectfully of Dr. Price's accuracy, and to form concluſions directly the reverſe of thoſe which he has adopted; for in the very next ſentence he adds, that "the peaſantry, like all other mountaineers, are a ſtrong healthy race of men, whoſe chief employment conſiſts in the various occupations of agriculture."

ture." If the men are strong and healthy, I should be glad to know whether it is not more probable that the number of deaths among them should be in a low, than in a *high*, proportion to the number of the living? In truth, a mortality of one in fifty is by no means so inconsiderable as to argue an uncommon degree of salubrity in Madeira. Instances might be produced in which it is much less; and if Mr. Barrow should think fit to improve his knowledge before he again attempts to write on the subject, he ought to read Dr. Heberden's paper, from which he will learn, that with an annual mortality of one in fifty, the inhabitants do not double themselves oftener than once in 89 years. This, compared with the mortality in some other countries, where they are said to be doubled in less than 25 years, is so far from being small in the extreme, that it produces an increase of the human race so very moderate that I do not believe even Mr. Malthus's apprehensions would be alarmed on account of it.

London, Oct. 20, 1806. M. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE observations which follow are occasioned by a notice, in the number of your valuable Miscellany published on the 1st of July, of "the ladies of Hull having recently established in that town a Repository, or *Charitable* Institution, intended principally for the benefit of young persons, the daughters of decent parents, who, though not absolutely under the necessity of earning their bread by their labour, may be desirous of contributing to their own maintenance by the commendable exercise and application of their talents and acquirements."

There can be little doubt of the ladies of Hull having been actuated in the establishment of this institution by the most honourable and patriotic motives, and that similar undertakings in other parts of the kingdom have been promoted with equally laudable views; it cannot therefore be deemed invidious by those ladies, to inquire whether the objects they propose to attain can be effected, and the general condition of society remain at the same time unimpaired.

If these institutions afford constant employment to young women who wish to be usefully, but not publicly, occupied, and who have dependence for support but upon their own exertions, they may be considered advantageous:—they open a channel by which the fruits of necessitous industry may be readily disposed of to the consumer, and thus facilitate a reciprocity of interests. That part of the plan, however, of any establishment which admits the productions of individuals who are not under the necessity of earning their subsistence, for the purpose of being exposed to sale, tends to diminish the quantity of labour that would otherwise have been performed by those that labour from necessity. This diminution deprives the necessitous labourers of precisely the amount that such labour would have produced them, and lessens their means of subsistence. It is obvious that the appropriation of the money which the articles may sell for to charitable purposes, does not lessen the pernicioufness of the effect; for it would be no satisfaction to the necessitous labourers, if they were informed that the sums thus obtained are expended in charity: their difficulties of obtaining a livelihood would be increased, and they might use with propriety the homely language of an old precept, "Be just before you are generous;" and probably, with no less fitness, although more offensively, they might say, "Do not commit an act of injustice, that its consequences may enable you to appear liberal."

Habitual, as well as general and indiscriminate, charity, are mere inducements to poverty to remain in idleness; and that bounty which seeks a variety of objects on which to dole out trifling sums, serves but to extend their wretchedness by increasing their number. It is not by bestowing sums in mere charity that the evils of poverty can be obviated. The hand that is accustomed to receive the daily or weekly allowances of benevolence, will not be closed till the pittance is withheld; it takes the stated sum not in aid of its endeavours to obtain a sufficiency of support by industry, but it labours in aid of the charity that is incompetent to the full supply of its wants.

The veriest mendicant of the troublesome swarms that dun every well-dressed passenger in the streets of the metropolis, probably received his first alms with reluctance: it might have been the voluntary unsolicited mite of some humane being, who was desirous of alleviating the misery of poverty, without stopping to inquire its origin, or in what way the money

money would be disposed of towards its relief. Excessive indigence might have so enervated this man's mind, that, after the first impulse of gratitude for an unexpected favour, a repetition of the gift injudiciously bestowed effected the destruction of that sense of disgrace on receiving or asking charity which every independent individual dreads to experience. That man or that family which habitually receives charity, whether it be privately or demanded at the parish workhouse, is as much degraded in self-estimation as the pauper who holds out his hat in the street;—the beggary of the mind is complete, and independence of situation and character are gone for ever. Perhaps the only way in which the affluent could most effectually assist the poor, would be by encouraging them whilst young to the practice of economical habits, and inducing them to lay by the savings of their frugality against the common *accidents* of our nature—infirmity and age: any deficiency of means in industrious individuals, after their utmost endeavours to make a sufficient provision for those contingencies, should then be supplied, not as an eleemosynary, but as a just reward due to those who had done all in their power to preserve their independence.

The patrons of the institutions that have been mentioned, are highly laudable in their endeavours to overcome that delicacy which prevents persons who are in a dependent situation from entering into trade, or employing themselves to advantage. Private individuals would thus be relieved from their support, and society would not be compelled to provide against the chance, at least, of some of these persons becoming a burden to it. It ought, however, to be constantly kept in view, that the articles sold in all institutions of this kind be at the full price which would have been charged for them had they been disposed of at the shops in the regular way; for if they be of as fair a quality, and at an under price, a depreciation will be effected in the value of the same kind of goods elsewhere, and consequently a degree of poverty in proportion to the sum saved to the consumer in the purchase. De Foe says, that "to set people at work on the same thing which other people were employed on before, without increasing the consumption, is giving to one what you take from another."

Perhaps, after all, the efforts of the liberal might be exerted still better, by putting the destitute and neglected poor into a way of supplying the wants of each other, and thereby producing an additional degree of comfort, without disturbing any of the present arrangements of trade. Persons who have not been previously in the habit of labour, should be encouraged to manufacture such articles of utility and taste as might be suited to their respective wants and inclinations. If their industry were thus increased by the interchange of their own wants, the introduction of these new labourers into the market would not depreciate the price of labour; and the wants thus supplied by their mutual efforts would leave them without occasion for those pecuniary resources which, by a mistaken application, are now conveyed to them in the form of charity.

The avowed object of all our liberal institutions is to "better the condition of the poor." I cannot help thinking that a more enlarged object, and a more correct phraseology, would be "to improve the state of society;" and if numbers of our poor are obliged to remain scantily lodged and badly clothed, the advantage society would derive by enabling them to barter all their waste time with each other would far exceed its expence: I should therefore advise, as the most effectual effort of charity, that it should enable the poor to wear more shoes and better clothes, and to have more comfortable dwellings, than they can at present obtain. In order to effect this, let the liberal, instead of bestowing alms upon beggars and idlers, club their humanity for the purpose of enabling those people to make shoes, clothes, &c., which they should be paid for by articles in their own request, and which the other *half-employed* poor should be enabled to make for exchange. The deficiency of a circulating medium amongst them would thus be overcome; and I need not write a syllable more to prove that habits of economy and care would soon put them into possession of that facility.

M. E.

July 7, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I DOUBT whether your Oxford correspondent is serious in his statement of his supposed injury by his neighbour's *bees*. There is a declamation, ascribed to Quintilian (elegant, by whomsoever written),

written); on an injury done the bees by a perſon who did not like they ſhould viſit his garden. It ſeems to me *Damnum ſine injuria.* Theſe *aërial treſpaſſers* (if treſpaſſers they muſt be called) are at leaſt privileged by the courteſy of common conſent; and if the farmer ſuffers *game* on his land, which often he may not taſte, the gentleman may with much greater reaſon ſuffer the *bees* of his poorer neighbour. Beſides, they hardly confine themſelves to his garden: *heaths*, or fields of *clover* or *buck-wheat*, are in moſt places to be found. If his repugnance to them be not too great, he may keep *bees* of *his own*, who will probably defend their territory againſt *invaders*.

EELS.

Theſe, I believe, may be killed by drawing a ſilk thread dipped in oil of tobacco under the ſkin near the cheek; as recommended by Henry Baker, in his Account of the Microſcope: or by letting them fall their whole length at once, drawn out ſtraight, on a ſtone-pavement; which I underſtand, from memory, to be the recommendation of the benevolent Dr. Hawes, the founder of the Humane Society. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

CAPEL LOFFT.

Troſton, Nov. 9, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Pytches, in his letter to you in your laſt number, concerning the very important work in which he is engaged of writing a new Engliſh dictionary, ſays "It is a univerſally received protaſis among grammarians, that the firſt terms of every language were nouns, which were turned into verbs by putting them in action." I confeſs I do not preciſely know what is here meant by putting nouns in action. I have heard different opinions advanced reſpecting the nature and origin of the verb. Mr. Horn Tooke, the moſt eminent grammarian of the preſent age, though he has written much about verbs, has not yet given us his opinion concerning their preciſe nature and origin; but has promiſed to do it in his next volume. This is certainly a proof that he thinks it a ſubject of ſome difficulty, about which grammarians do not univerſally agree.

I ſuppoſe the firſt words in every original language to have been nouns, *i. e.* names of things, names of their qualities, and names of their actions; and that the names of actions became verbs by being united with the *copula*, or verb of *exiſtence, to be, etre, eſſe*, a word eſſentially neceſſary in every language. Thus raining, or rain is, thunder is, hail is, would ſoon be contracted into rains, thunders, hails. In like manner ſuch words as living, or live is, eat is, drink is, ſleep is, ſit is, ſtand is, walk is, &c., would eaſily become lives, eats, drinks, ſleeps, ſits, ſtands, walks, &c. This opinion I ventured to lay before the public in my Diſſertation on the Engliſh Verb, printed 1789. I then aſſerted it with ſome diffidence, I now do it with more confidence; not only becauſe it has been approved by many friends whoſe judgment I value, but becauſe the ſame opinion has been very ably maintained by the learned Dr. Vincent, with reſpect to the Greek verb, in his treatiſe on that ſubject; and likewiſe by Mr. Seyer, particularly with reſpect to impersonal verbs, in his valuable Syntax of the Latin Verb. I am, &c.

J. PICKBOURN.

Hackney, Oct. 28, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A LETTER *from* MR. H. TOULMIN, *for ſome years* PRINCIPAL SECRETARY *to the* GOVERNOR *and* STATE *of* KENTUCKY; *now a* DISTRICT JUDGE *of the* CIRCUIT COURT *in the* MISSISSIPI TERRITORY, *to* MR. G—— *of* ——.

SIR,

IT was but a few days ſince I received your letter of April 25th. I ſhould have been happy to have ſeen you in Kentucky on your firſt arrival in America; and I ſhall be glad, when you do come, to render you any ſervices in my power. I will proceed to give you ſuch information reſpecting this country as you may probably wiſh; though, as it is likely you are not entirely a ſtranger to it, I may poſſibly mention circumſtances many of which you are already acquainted with.

You aſk me at what price an hundred acres of land, with twenty or thirty cleared, can be obtained?—The prices are very various, from one dollar to ten per acre, according to the ſituation. Near this place, which is the ſeat of our government, ſuch a tract would coſt from 5 to 600 dollars. At the diſtance of three or four miles from town, near Lexington, it would be ſomewhat higher.

But

But if you go into the ſouthern, or rather weſtern, part of the ſtate, I ſuppoſe you might obtain ſuch a tract for leſs than 300 dollars. Indeed, there are ſtill ſome vacant lands, which are ſold to ſettlers by the public at 20 dollars per hundred acres; but there is not much left which has any timber upon it, though otherwiſe very good land; but, being deſtitute of timber, that kind of land is called Barrens.

However, let me adviſe you, when you come to the ſtate, to be very cautious about buying; or, rather, not to buy at all till you have been ſome time in the country; or, at leaſt, not without the advice of ſome friends, in whom you can confide: for Europeans who bring money, and lay it out immediately, are almoſt ſure to be impoſed upon.

The general object of farming here is not the ſame it is in England. Here a man propoſes to live by his farm *directly*; there it is *indirectly*: that is, he raiſes wheat, barley, ſtock, &c. for ſale, conſuming but a ſmall proportion in his own family; here he raiſes almoſt every thing with a view to family conſumption, even his clothing is made at home, and he ſells no more than what will ſerve him to buy ſalt and a few other articles.

Having travelled ſome little time in America, you have probably learnt ſomething of our mode of travelling. Engliſhmen, however, frequently do not learn it till they have ſpent all their money. But a Kentucky man, if he is alone, and much more if he takes all his family with him, carries his own proviſions along with him, or buys them from time to time at private houſes, in order to ſave tavern charges. Nay, they will often ſleep in the woods, to avoid the expence of beds: and I know from experience, that a blanket before a good fire out of doors, is much better than an indifferent bed in a dirty houſe. The route to this place is to Redſtone; then down the Ohio river to the mouth of the Kentucky river, about 40 miles from which, on the bank of the river, is the town of Frankfort. Goods from the mouth of the river can be brought to this place, either by water or on horſeback.

The prices of ſundry articles are as follows: Wheat, ½ a dollar per buſhel; oats, ⅓ a dollar ditto; potatoes, ⅓ a dollar ditto; beef, 2½ to 3½ dollars per hundred weight, or 2¼d. or 3d. per pound, Virginia money; pork, 2 dollars or 2½ per hundred weight; ſmoaked bacon, from 4d. to 6d. per pound; ſalt, from 1¼ of a dollar to 3 dollars per buſhel; country ſugar, from ⅛ to ¼ of a dollar per pound, according to the ſeaſon. Tea about the ſame as in England.

Engliſh and other European manufactories are very dear; at leaſt 50 per cent., in general, more than at the retail ſhops in England. Bricks now at 5 dollars per thouſand: ſome have lately been ſold at 3¼. There are ſeveral brickmakers here, but every man will come in for his ſhare. There are no tilemakers: indeed, tiles are not known with us; though, I think, they would be better than ſhingles for many kinds of buildings.

Now for a perſon with 300*l.* to make a comfortable living, muſt depend altogether upon his wants, and upon his qualifications. The mere intereſt of 300*l.* though it would go further here than perhaps elſewhere, would not enable a man to live in *ſuch a manner* as it may be ſuppoſed that a man who has 300*l.* has been accuſtomed to. But if he can plough, and do other things appertaining to a farm; and if his wife or his daughter can ſpin either flax or wool, or cotton, enough to clothe the family, unqueſtionably he may have an abundance. I ſuppoſe you mean 300*l.* ſterling, which is 400*l.* of this money. We may ſuppoſe it is to be laid out as mentioned underneath:

	Virginia currency. £.	s.	*Sterling.* £.	s.	d.
80 acres of land, with decent cabbins, and 30 cleared	120	0	90	0	0
2 plough horſes	30	0	22	10	0
2 cows and calves	6	0	4	10	0
10 ſheep	6	0	4	10	0
1 plough	1	16	1	7	0
Geers and ſaddle	6	0	4	10	0
A one-horſe cart	10	0	7	10	0
Houſehold furniture	20	0	15	0	0
One year's proviſions, viz. 1000 wt. of pork	6	0	4	10	0
300 weight of beef	2	14	2	0	6
3 buſhels of ſalt	1	16	1	7	0
40 ditto of wheat	6	0	4	10	0
80 ditto of Indian corn	4	16	3	12	0
2000 weight of hay	2	0	1	10	0
20 buſh. of potatoes	1	10	1	2	6
Sundries	6	0	4	10	0
	230	12	172	19	0

Which will leave 169*l.* 8*s.* for contingencies,

gencies, and for purchasing outlands for the benefit of his children at a future day. On this 30 acres of land, with domestic manufactures, he may support his family. I should mention that the prevalent religious sects here are baptists and presbyterians. I am, Sir, your's, with every good wish, H. Toulmin.

Frankfort, Kentucky,
28 *June*, 1802.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

LOOKING over your interesting Miscellany for September, I observe an enquiry respecting the best drilling and threshing machines. Being placed in a situation which enables me to gain every information relative to the improvements made in agriculture in this part of the kingdom, I can with confidence recommend the drill invented and made by Mr. Christopher Perkins, of Stockton upon Tees, as the most complete implement of the kind I have seen or heard of, and not liable to any of the objections (mentioned by your correspondent) incident to Mr. Cooke's drill. Those machines having the requisites of cheapness, strength, and durability to recommend them, are become quite general in this and the neighbouring counties. It is necessary to observe, that I have been in the habit of using this drill with most kind of pulse, grain, and seeds for ten years, and must say it has answered my most sanguine expectations. I am also in possession of a threshing-machine, invented and made by the same person, which cost me, at Mr. Perkin's manufactory at York, 38*l.*, including the erection. In addition to which sum, I had to procure timber at home which came to 3*l.* 10*s.* This machine, with the assistance of two horses, two men, and two boys, is capable of threshing eighteen quarters of wheat, or twenty-four of oats, per day of ten hours; provided the straw is not of a very great length, and the yield tolerably good. Though it is certainly advisable to be as careful as possible to prevent stones, or other hard bodies, going through the machine, yet was such to be the case with mine, I apprehend no harm would accrue; for the part the grain is thrashed against would rise proportionally to the size of the stone, &c. Indeed, I once witnessed a large piece of iron, which had been inadvertently laid on the feeding table, come through without doing any damage. With respect to threshing clean, I think the machine very preferable to the flail. I am, Sir,

Yours, &c. W. W.

Yorkshire, Nov. 7, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A HISTORY of the English Colleges from their foundation, with their regulations, bursaries, &c. seems to be a desideratum in English literature. I find, in the 21st volume of Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account of Scotland, an account of that kind for those of that kingdom. At page 89, I observe a remarkable passage, which as it differs so widely from the following account of each bursary, just given me by a friend, I think it may not be unworthy a place in your excellent repository; and as it circulates very freely in this town, perhaps some of my townsmen may be able to confute or confirm the statement in the statistical account above referred to. The bursaries are reported, by those who drew up the statement (which seems to have been transmitted to Sir John by the members of the University, in 1793), not to be more than 50: from the following account they amount to 80!

A Looker-on.

Aberdeen, Nov. 7, 1806.

12 founded for competition by Sir Thomas Burnett of Leys, in 1648
3 Leys, presentation, (Sir Thomas Burnett, of Leys), 1648.
3 Melville, competition, 1678.
12 Redhyth, presentation, 10l. 10s. (Lord Findlater,) 1679.
20 founded for competition by Mr. Fullarton, 5l. 17s. 6d., in 1692.
2 Park, competition, 1692.
2 Watson, competition, 1699.
8 founded by Mr. Adam, for 5l. 17s. 6d. competition, in 1700.
1 Braco, presentation, (Lord Fife), 1706.
1 Ogilvie presentation, (David Ogilvie), 1723.
1 Mr. Greig, presentation, 1724.
2 Glenfarquhar, presentation, (Lord Kintore), 1724.
2 Kintore, presentation, (Lord Kintore), 1724.
1 Dr. Frazer, presentation, 1730.
4 founded by Mr. Moir, for 5l. 17s. 6d. competition, in 1783.
2 Mrs. Udney, Duff, (Lord Fife), 1794.
1 Grant, presentation, (Rev. Mr. I.) 1797.
2 Johnston's presentation

80

For the Monthly Magazine.

On FOSSIL BONES, SHELLS, &c.

CUVIER, the French naturaliſt, continues, with undiminiſhed zeal and equal ſucceſs, to proſecute his reſearches concerning the foſſil remains of different animals.

Some bones of this kind were diſcovered ſeveral years ago in a cavern ſituated in the county of Green Briar, in Virginia. There are many ſimilar caverns in that province, the ſoil of which is calcareous, and greatly reſembles thoſe cantons of Germany and Hungary where, in ſimilar caverns, bones of bears have been found.

Mr. Jefferſon gave a deſcription of theſe foſſil bones, in a Memoir read before the Society of Philadelphia, on the 10th of March, 1797. He has given to the animal to which the bones belonged the name of *megalonix*, conceiving it to have been of the lion tribe.

It appears to have been more than five feet in height, and to have exceeded nine hundred pounds in weight.

Cuvier having received lately from Paliſſot de Beauvoir one of the teeth of this animal, and from Peale a few models of ſeveral of its bones, became convinced that it muſt have belonged to the genus *bradypus*, Lin., which he proves by giving an accurate deſcription of the bones of theſe two animals. But its ſize muſt have been much more conſiderable, for it ſeems to have equalled that of the largeſt Hungarian bullock.

There are contained in the cabinet of Madrid, large portions of the ſkeletons of the *megatherium*, which were ſent in 1789 by Loretto, Viceroy of Buenos Ayres. By him we are informed that they were found in excavations dug near the banks of the river Luxaro, about a league diſtant from the village of Luxan, and three leagues from Buenos-Ayres, and thirty feet above the level of the water. By a compariſon of theſe bones, or their figures, with thoſe of the bradypus, Cuvier found the reſemblance ſo ſtriking, as to induce him to ſuppoſe that the animal in queſtion had belonged to the ſame genus. The naſal bones are however extremely ſhort, which has induced Profeſſor Lichtenſtein to ſuppoſe that this animal muſt have been furniſhed with a trunk, or probocis, and might be conſidered as a fifth ſpecies of elephant that inhabited South America. But Cuvier is not of this opinion.

The megatherium appears to have a ſtriking reſemblance to the megalonix, but it muſt have been of much larger ſize.

Dodun has given an account of different foſſil bones of mammalia diſcovered in Languedoc, and particularly of a fine foſſil head, at preſent in the cabinet of Dree, which, according to Cuvier, muſt have belonged to an animal of that genus, which is now only met with in South America.

Beſides the labours of Cuvier on this curious and intereſting ſubject, many diſtinguiſhed naturaliſts have been aſſiduous in their reſearches reſpecting foſſil ſhells and vegetables, ſeveral of whom have now in their poſſeſſion very numerous collections of the former, among which we may diſtinguiſh that of Defrance, who has collected more than fourteen hundred ſpecies. Thoſe of Lamark, of Faujas, of Roiſſy, at Paris, and that of Deluc, at Geneva, are likewiſe well deſerving of notice.

Lamark has given, in the Annals of the Muſeum, a Deſcription of the Foſſil Shells in the Vicinity of Paris. The following are the reſults of all the facts at preſent known in this department of natural hiſtory.

1. There are a ſmall number of foſſil ſhells abſolutely ſimilar to thoſe of animals at preſent exiſting, among which the following are in the poſſeſſion of Delametherie—1. *Nautilus pompilius.*—2. *Cyprea pediculus.*—3. *Trochus agglutinans.*

2. There are a ſtill greater number of ſhells which differ very little from the ſhells of exiſting animals.

3. The greateſt number of foſſil ſhells yet diſcovered bear no reſemblance to the ſhells of animals exiſting at the preſent day, at leaſt to thoſe with which we are acquainted, becauſe the hiſtory of conchology is yet in its infancy, and travellers each day enrich our collections with new and unknown ſpecies.

Among various foſſil vegetables diſcovered by Faujas, in beds of marle, beneath baſaltic ſtrata of more than ſix hundred feet in thickneſs, exact reſemblances of the following ſpecies were recognized:—1. *Populus tremula*, trembling poplar.—2. *Populus alba*, white poplar.—3. *Fagus caſtanea*, cheſnut tree.—4. *Acer Monſpeſſulanum*, Montpelier maple.—5. *Tilia arborea*, lime tree.—6. *Pinus pinea*, ſtone pine.

With reſpect to the foſſil remains of animals and vegetables, the learned world are at preſent greatly divided in opinion. Wallerius, Michaelis, and Camper, conceive that the greateſt part

of the animals and vegetables whose fossil remains are found buried in the earth, now no longer exist. Others again, as Delametherie, agree with Hunter in thinking that the minute differences perceptible between many fossils and their existing resemblances, are only to be considered as the consequence of a change of climate, temperature, &c., and that much greater differences prevail between the bones of a spaniel, a greyhound, a bull-dog, &c.

It has been already observed that fossils frequently display vegetables, insects, shells, fishes, and reptiles, apparently in all respects similar to those that are now in existence. With respect to birds, their *reliquiæ* are too few to enable us to decide how far they are analogous to any of the same class now in being.

The fossil remains of mammalia are more abundant, and frequently so distinctly characterized, as to warrant us in affirming that they are analogous to the bones of the same class of animals at present in existence.

Cuvier himself, who supports the contrary hypothesis, allows that the fossil bones of the hippopotamus are similar to those of the living animal. The same thing may be affirmed of the fossil marmose, or marine opossum, described by the same naturalist. Let any one compare the bones of the fossil and the living marmose, and he will be convinced that the differences between them are much less considerable than those which exist between the skeleton of a handsome white man and that of a Laplander or a Negro of New Guinea, or those which are daily perceived between the varieties of the same species.

The slight differences observable between bones in other respects perfectly similar, cannot then afford sufficient grounds to conclude that they belong to animals of a different species.

The following results are fairly deducible from the facts already known on this interesting subject.

1. There are a considerable number of fossils analogous to existing animals and vegetables.

2. There are likewise a great number of which we have no existing resemblances. But it is probable their living counterpart may at some future period be discovered in regions hitherto unexplored by naturalists.

3. Climate, temperature, food, multiplication of different races, new hybrid species, &c., have in the progress of time produced considerable changes among existing species.

4. Some new species have been produced, since observers suppose they have discovered new species of animalcules upon the larger species of animals. It is however evident, that all the animalcules must have been produced posteriorly to the animals on which they live.

5. There remains not a doubt that several species have been destroyed by the drying up of extensive lakes and inland seas, by the destructive agency of civilized man, and by particular accidents.

For example, we are informed by Bose, that the *Dionæa muscipula* has only hitherto been found in the small space of two or three square leagues, in North America, so that by grubbing up its roots, and cultivating this spot of ground, it might be easily destroyed.

The condor, giraffe, &c., are now reduced to a very small number of individuals, and might with the greatest ease be wholly extirpated.

All the feeble species of animals at present existing in New Holland, such as the kangaroo, &c., will, it is highly probable, wholly disappear on the peopling of that country.

On the whole, therefore, geologists ought never to lose sight of these facts, in comparing fossil remains with living animals and vegetables.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WILLIAM ELLIS, of Hertfordshire, on "the Nature and Use of foreign and British Timber," treats of the grafting, inoculating, character, and use of the horse-chesnut tree, and observes, "it is to be wished that we more universally propagated the horse-chesnut, which being easily increased from layers, grows into a goodly standard, and bears a most glorious flower, even in our cold country."

"This timber is much used for avenues in France, and now in some parts of England too." There were many trees growing in the author's time at Highgate, Fulham, and Chelsea. "This tree was first brought from Constantinople to Vienna, thence into Italy, and so to France, but to us from the Levant."

"It flourishes so well in England, that we have ample encouragement to denizen other strangers among us." It yearly bears a serviceable *fruit for feeding deer and swine*. The nuts may be made much

more

more nutritious and ſerviceable, if they were ſoaked in water*: by this means thouſands may be made agreeably ſweet to cattle in a little time, and for hardly any charge, that before were naturally bitter, and would not anſwer the purpoſe of fatting nearly ſo well. "The ſweet or Portugal cheſnut tree is (next to oak) one of the moſt ſought after by builders; it formerly furniſhed good part of the timber in the ancient houſes in London, and therefore it is thought to have grown in great plenty in ſome woods near the metropolis."

"This ſweet cheſnut affords the beſt ſtakes and poles for paliſadoes, pediments for vine-props, and hoops; alſo for mill-timber and water-works.

"If water touch the roots of the growing trees, it ſpoils both fruit and timber. Theſe trees are ſo prevalent againſt cold, that where they ſtand they defend other plantations from injuries of the ſevereſt froſt." G. B.

November 6, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN anſwer to your correſpondent J. P.'s enquiry concerning a Drilling-Machine, I beg leave to communicate to him, through the channel of your repoſitory, ſome information that may not be unacceptable. The writer of this article has invented a machine, either for *dritting*, or a cloſe imitation of *dibbling*, at any diſtance, and with almoſt any quantity of grain; and which may, at a ſmall additional expence, be made applicable to the ſewing of peas and beans. It is upon a principle very different from that of any other drilling-machine; is totally exempt from thoſe inconveniences ſtated by J. P.; and if the inventor is not deceived by that fondneſs which every man is diſpoſed to indulge for his own diſcoveries, it claims a ſuperiority, in many reſpects, to any which have been hitherto employed in this branch of huſbandry. He has been improving it for ſeveral years; a ſolicitude to render it as perfect as poſſible has hitherto reſtrained him from making it public, which he propoſes to do after he has made ſome trivial alterations which ſtill appear deſirable.

This information will be received too late for the purpoſes of the preſent ſeaſon; but if it ſhould be ſufficiently important to I. P. to merit farther notice, he will pleaſe to ſend his addreſs to Mr. Richards, ſecretary to the Bath and Weſt of England Agricultural Society, at Hetling Houſe, Bath, in a line addreſſed to A. B., and he ſhall be made acquainted with every particular.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. A. B.

* The author does not ſay in what manner the nuts are to be ſoaked for feeding cattle.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the CONNECTION *of the* CLERICAL ORDER *with the* ADVANCEMENT *of* CIVILIZATION *and* LEARNING *in the* MIDDLE AGES. *By* PROFESSOR EICHHORN, *of* GOTTINGEN.

IN that awful period when the repeated migrations of barbarous nations had deſtroyed almoſt every trace of civilization and learning, no condition of men was more called upon to labour for their reſtoration and revival than the clergy. In the newly-eſtabliſhed ſtates into which Europe was now divided, they had undertaken the important employment of examining the truths and doctrines of Chriſtianity; of initiating the people, and leading them, by inſtruction, through faith, to morality and virtue; — a truly honourable employment, and adequately deſigned to promote the great work of forming the minds of men.

Inquiry was the daily duty of the ſacred order. The doctrines which they undertook to introduce to the knowledge and belief of men, had ſources which lay buried under the learning of ancient times, and which, without knowledge of the ancient languages, and ſome acquaintance with the government, laws, and cuſtoms, of that period when thoſe doctrines were firſt promulgated, it was impoſſible for them either to underſtand or explain. Without ſuch an application of the wrecks of ancient literature, their diſcovery and preſervation had been uſeleſs. The religion they were called to examine was founded on events moſt intimately connected with the hiſtory of various nations, the underſtanding of which made it neceſſary to work through an immenſe maſs of hiſtorical evidence, of which only a ſuperficial ſurvey could not fail of exciting the active powers of the mind. The reſult of all theſe inquiries became very early involved with queſtions of philoſophy, which introduced a ſcientific method, a degree of preciſion in thinking, in weighing facts, and drawing concluſions, by

which the judgment was ſtrengthened, the penetration ſharpened, and all the powers of the mind improved and called into activity. The clergy muſt, therefore, in conſequence of their daily avocations, have poſſeſſed more learning and ſcience than any other claſs of men.

In the mean time a variety of uſeful knowledge flowed in upon them, not immediately connected with their calling. In the ancient authors whoſe labours they explored, lay much practical and theoretical wiſdom; a rich ſtore of political ideas on the conſtitution, legiſlation, and government of ſtates; a treaſure of cheap experience for the uſe both of public and private life, which were as yet a ſecret in their own hands. The prieſt was thus qualified, in thoſe times of darkneſs, to be the beſt adviſer and conductor in all affairs, whether public or private, whether political or domeſtic.

This enlightening of their underſtandings made the clergy from an early period a ſort of oracle to the laity of every condition. The prince conſulted them in things which concerned the ſtate, the citizen on particular occaſions in his municipal or private capacity, and the father of a family on his domeſtic affairs. They were thus counſellors of ſtate, and arbitrators in private concerns, as well as counſellors in affairs of conſcience;—offices fully competent to raiſe men to the higheſt degree of conſideration, who were the depoſitories of all the human knowledge extant, whether phyſical, moral, or ſpiritual; and ſuch was their advancement even in the moſt northern parts of Europe before the end of the ninth century, that men in every quarter of it might have enjoyed a part of thoſe bleſſings which were to be looked for from no other order of men, and which they ought to have made it their pleaſure, as it was their duty, to ſpread abroad.

But the ſelfiſhneſs of the clerical order, the ſavage ſpirit of the times, and the weakneſs of the governing powers, deprived all the eaſtern parts of this ſignal advantage. Inſtead of promoting civilization, the clergy threw obſtacles in its way. Inſtead of aſſiſting the noble efforts of the human mind to riſe above the darkneſs that ſurrounded it, the clergy checked and counteracted them. Inſtead of aſſiſting the ſtate by promoting a well-judged proportion between its orders, by them was every diſproportion magnified, and every miſunderſtanding aggravated. Inſtead of advancing morality, as the ground-work of all human happineſs, by the clergy was it corrupted and depraved. That order which might have been a bleſſing to Europe, proved its curſe.

From a regard to the pre-eminence of their talents, kings employed the clergy in temporal affairs. They were gratified by the great influence they acquired over kings and princes, their ſubjects and vaſſals, by legiſlation, or the ordering and ſuperintendance in affairs of ſtate, or by regulations for the order, convenience, and ſecurity of ſociety. But by unperceived degrees worldly affairs ſuperſeded in the clergy their inquiries into the doctrines of Chriſtianity; and ſenſible how neceſſary their aſſiſtance was in matters of government, the views which the conſciouſneſs of their abilities opened to them, awakened, nouriſhed, and ſtrengthened in them the deſire of reigning for themſelves.

Their firſt ſtep was to make themſelves by degrees independent of the higheſt power in the ſtate, and to govern themſelves by a particular form of government of their own. They formed an ariſtocracy round the throne of the monarch, free from his controul, and at moſt acknowledged his ſupreme authority in feodal matters.

By degrees they withdrew themſelves from the performance of thoſe duties which every ſtate is entitled to demand from all its citizens, and aſſerted not only a perſonal immunity, but likewiſe an immunity for their lands and property. Having firſt aſſumed the authority of judging their own members, they next extended their juriſdiction over the laity, and regarded their fellow-Chriſtians in the dioceſe as a community over whom, for the good of their ſouls, they were entitled to claim, under the prince, an uncontrolled power. In forming their ariſtocratic conſtitution, they arrogated to themſelves many ſeignorial rights, and in ſome inſtances even exalted themſelves above their ſovereign. Thus was a two-fold authority eſtabliſhed in every ſtate, a ſpiritual and a temporal, the former part of which, however, continually threatened the ſubjugation of the latter.

Ignorance and infidelity had been the grand ſupport of the clergy in their ambitious views, and raiſed them to the ſecond power in the ſtate, and they found the ſame means by which they had obtained their extorted authority, the ca-

ſieſt wherewith to maintain and increaſe it; while the ſole poſſeſſion of the learning and ſcience of the times, formed the beſt bulwark of the hierarchical ſyſtem.

Aſſiduouſly, therefore, did the clergy debar the laity from all the beſt ſources of knowledge. The few clear notions they had before obtained, became more obſcure and confuſed, and at length were entirely loſt. Confuſion in ſtates, diſagreement between their orders, and irregularities in their conſtitution and executive department, grew greater and greater, and in matters of religion a worſe than Egyptian darkneſs overſhadowed the underſtandings of the laity of every degree. Among the clergy themſelves remained a partial light, but its rays were ſo ſcattered over a multitude of worldly concerns, that the ſpirit of inquiry in religion ſoon died away, and the ſmall meaſure of information they had acquired, for want of new acceſſions, continually decreaſed, till at laſt univerſal ignorance and barbariſm overwhelmed both clergy and people.

Under the protection of this mental darkneſs was it that the order which the ſtate had received into its boſom, to be, under its inſpection, an inſtructor of its ſubjects in morals, in ſpiritual and temporal affairs, erected their ariſtocratical form of government, and reigned with tyrannic ſway among princes and nobles, till one of their order, more enterpriſing than the reſt, ſtarted up an independent eccleſiaſtical prince, and in the weſtern, northern, and ſouthern parts of Chriſtendom, employed the labours of his former brethren to extend his deſpotiſm.

Long already had the plan been laid for this new uſurpation. The Decretals of the falſe Iſidore had long taught, that all powers, both ſpiritual and temporal, were ſubject to the apoſtolical authority of Rome. This newly-erected ſovereign bore the paſtoral ſtaff in the name of God, and with it aſſumed the right of directing kings, of ſitting in judgment on their actions, and puniſhing their diſobedience at pleaſure, by dethroning, or ſubjecting them to the anathema of the Church. With this they protected the wealth, the liberties, the privileges, and the immunities of the church, regulated the epiſcopal order, puniſhed the diſobedient, and, in more deſperate caſes, expelled them from their ſees, but guarded the worthy and obedient as the apple of their eye, and protected them from violence. Thus did the Romiſh Pontiffs already in the ninth century, elevate themſelves above all kings and princes, and on the wrecks of the ghoſtly ariſtocracy found an eccleſiaſtical and temporal deſpotiſm.

The moſt important materials for the new ſtructure were furniſhed by the able hand of the falſe Iſidore, who did not however bring it to perfection; that perhaps required another hand: an active and daring one ſoon preſented itſelf to the work, and behold the ſubſtantial part of the monſtrous coloſſus of papal power complete with all its terrors!

Gregory VII. firſt compelled the Weſtern World to acknowledge an eccleſiaſtical monarchy, ſtanding alone, independent of all lay authority. Rome he fixed on for its ſeat and capital, and the chair of the Romiſh biſhop for its throne, the wealth of the Chriſtian church for its poſſeſſions, the biſhops for its vaſſals, the kings and princes of the Weſtern World, together with their people, for its ſubjects, and the countleſs hoſt of monks and clergy for its ſtanding-army:—a monſtrous deſign, to the complete execution of which neither the power nor duration of one reign was equal, however reſtleſs and enterpriſing, though on every ſide patient tools had offered themſelves to the work. At this time the enlightened mind extols the boldneſs and temerity of the undertakers; for, notwithſtanding the mental darkneſs and univerſal torpitude which prevailed, againſt deciſive oppoſition was it commenced, and in ſpite of that oppoſition carried into effect. It coſt the Roman ſee a ſtruggle of 150 years before it was completed; and if the proud deſign was not accompliſhed in all its gigantic aims, yet went it far enough for the deſtruction of all order, and fixing on the neck of the whole Weſtern World the iron yoke of ſervitude.

This new empire of the world, which now fixed its head-quarters at Rome for the ſecond time, was in a particular manner the work of four daring men, Gregory VII., Adrian IV., Alexander III., and Innocent III., (from 1074 till 1276.) It attained its greateſt height under Innocent III., (from 1198 to 1216,) and maintained for eighty years (from 1216 to 1296,) the elevation to which he had raiſed it. As Boniface VIII. was attempting a ſtill farther extenſion of its power, the ſprings which had kept this monſtrous ſtate-machine in motion ſuddenly gave way, and one part after another fell to ruin and decay.

Gregory VII., while, under the name

of

of Hildebrand, Archdeacon of Rome, limited the interference of the lay-powers in the election of the pope to the College of Cardinals. As pope, he rendered the influence of kings disputable even in the disposal of archbishoprics, bishoprics, and abbeys, and bound the archbishops, before they received the mantle, to take an exclusive oath of vassalage to the Roman see. He attempted to render the prohibition of marriage to the clergy general through the Church, and by that mean to make the whole body of the clergy more dependent on him, and himself and successors, by degrees, the heirs of all their rich possessions. In every kingdom he was present by his confidential ministers, and by their assistance kept every rank in a systematical subjection, kings, princes, and the whole body of the clergy, from the metropolitan to the lay-porter of a monastery.

Scarcely had thirty years passed away from the commencement of this new power, when all the states in Christendom of any importance, — Germany, France, England, were struck with terror at its despotism. Henry IV. in Germany, (1076,) Philip I. in France, (1094,) saw themselves degraded by an interdict, and an ignominious and open expiation of their offences; Henry V. in Germany, (1122,) and Henry I. in England, (1107,) robbed of a substantial right of royalty,—the ecclesiastical investiture of their bishops; and Duke Roger, the new potentate in Sicily, in the year 1100 found himself constrained to take on himself the title of legate, to avoid a visitation of the papal minister.

For several years after this (till the year 1154,) was the renovated temporal dominion of Rome so firmly established, that none of the surrounding states, even the most powerful and enterprising, dared rise up in opposition to it. How did Adrian IV. harrass, for nearly half a century, the ambitious and resolute Frederick I.; and when Frederick at last was admitted to terms of peace, he was received into favour by Alexander III. like a returning prodigal son. How ignominiously was Henry II. of England treated at Becket's tomb by the same pope, after having long endured excommunication!

Setting themselves above all human ordinances, and in despite of all rights, the Roman pontiffs opposed prince against prince, subjects against their sovereigns; excommunicated monarchs at their pleasure, and absolved their subjects from their oath of allegiance; dethroned kings, and gave away kingdoms. The maxims of government they openly avowed were, that no king's or emperor's title was valid till ratified by the consent of the pope.

After 125 years of continued active and successful employment of every favourable conjuncture for strengthening their power, Innocent III., as I before observed, brought the papal authority to its highest pitch of greatness. Ever-discontented Rome was by him brought to obedience. He took possession of the apostolical estates of Mathildis, (the foundation of the modern ecclesiastical state:) he opened to the apostolic chamber an inexhaustible source of wealth in the sale of dispensations: and lastly, what alone remained to be done to complete the subjection of the higher orders of the clergy, he exacted an oath of vassalage from the bishops. He sent whole colonies of his creatures in all directions over every kingdom in Europe, and established them in benefices at his pleasure. By means of legates, who acted as his ministers, a vast tribe of archiepiscopal vassals, and a countless host of needy priests and friars, to whom he gave preferment, his dominion was complete. But this aspiring pontiff did not confine his ambition to Western Christendom. Under him a Latin kingdom was established at Constantinople, where also he reigned over every age, sex, and degree with uncontrouled power; over kings as well as subjects; and to render the former more submissive, he added new terrors to the anathema, by the addition of the interdict. All bowed before him in reverential awe. He compelled Alphonsus X. and Philip Augustus to annul their marriages, and afterwards divided their dominions between Peter of Arragon and the savage Bulgarian Calo John. Armenia paid him only a hollow submission; but he held the Emperor of the Romans in a state of absolute vassalage, as by an hereditary right attached to the apostolic chair; and while, where he could make no such pretensions, the care of souls did not lie very near his heart, yet for the salvation of monarchs whose crowns he hoped to grasp one after another, he betrayed all the anxiety of a tender father for his first-born. John of England is an example of this, whom he so humbled, that at last he was a king without territory and without subjects; and how arrogantly at last did he consent to replace

him

him on the throne, on his offering to receive his kingdom from the pope's hands, as a fief from the holy fee.

This new fabric of government was now extended as far as it was deſtined to be: Rome had now for the ſecond time plundered the world; not, as formerly, with armed legions, but by hoſts in frocks and cowls; not with the edge of the ſword, but with bulls and decretals, with interdict and excommunication. Again was Rome miſtreſs of the world; but ſhe had exchanged the throne for a biſhop's chair, and the ſceptre for a paſtoral ſtaff; inſtead of armies to execute her abſolute decrees, the performance of them was equally enſured by the alternate application of curſes and benedictions.

While all Chriſtendom lay in quiet ſubmiſſion at his feet, his yoke was more grievous to be borne than that of any Oriental deſpot; yet from the great maſs of the public no complaint or remonſtrance was heard. If here and there the deep voice of an heretic raiſed itſelf againſt him, and broke through the terrific ſilence, the holy father ſoon hurled the anathema at his head; the heretic and his hereſy expired together; and a general ſilence again pervaded the whole of Chriſtendom.

Political and religious freedom fell together. The liberty of thinking, of inquiry, and of private judgment, were reſtricted to ſophiſtical defences of the exiſting tyranny, or giving a colour of right to its uſurpation. On every other ſubject the holy ſee ſaved them the trouble of thinking: articles of faith and rules of life were there determined: the rights of the church, and the duties of its ſubjects, aſcertained; and heaven itſelf declared to be only attainable by the purchaſed favour of the ſucceſſor to St. Peter's key.

Was the Church embroiled? the biſhop put on his helmet and cuiraſs, and ruſhed into the conteſt: at home he preached duties and enjoined penances, which he forgot in his chamber. The pariſh-prieſt ſat in his confeſſional, and laid a contribution on the ſins of his pariſhioners, for the benefit of the cloiſter's ſtrong-box; and biſhop, prieſt, and lay-brother, in their turn, fleeced the flock committed to their care. The monk, in his voluntary ſecluſion from the world, had abjured all worldly concerns, and left to the lay-brother the management of all temporal affairs; but the enjoyments purchaſed by wealth were not of too temporal a nature for him. The layman might count his beads, and indulge in all the ſenſual gratifications; and when the meaſure of his ſins was full, he haſtened to the confeſſional to get rid of the load. Was he poor, his body muſt pay the penalty; was he rich, his purſe. The holy father thought not alone for his children here below; but thoſe who were well endowed with worldly poſſeſſions, might, through him, ſecure their happineſs for time and for eternity.

The greateſt part therefore of the confuſion and error both in the politics and religion of the middle ages,—a confuſion which beggars all deſcription,—was the work of the clergy during their uſurpation of temporal authority. In every connexion in which we conſider them, in connexion with the church or the ſtate, being in the ſole poſſeſſion of all the learning of the time, their whole labours tended to the deterioration of ſociety.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN addition to the ingenious and judicious communications on the anomalous orthography of our language that have been made to Mr. Pytches, through the medium of your valuable miſcellany, permit an obſcure individual to contribute ſome remarks that he has made on the ſame ſubject.

It has long appeared to me a matter of aſtoniſhment, that no writer in the Engliſh language, ſo far as I have obſerved, has attempted to adjuſt the orthography of three words, *exceed*, *proceed* and *ſucceed*, to the analogy of the other Latin derivatives from *cedo*, which in our language are ever written *concede*, *intercede*, *precede*, *recede*, and *ſecede*: the only change the original words have undergone is that of changing the *o* into *e*, as *concedo* to *concede*, &c.; but for what reaſon the other three compounds ſhould not fall in with this rule, and be ſpelled *excede*, *procede*, and *ſuccede*, I have not been able to diſcover. This anomaly has not, perhaps, eſcaped the ſcrutinizing eye of our lexicographer. The other compounds of *cedo*, which are *antecedo*, *decedo*, *diſcedo*, and *retrocedo*, do not appear to be transferred to our language, at leaſt in the verbal form.

A regard to the ſame analogy would induce us to ſpell *concele* and *revele* (from *concelo* and *revelo*), not conceal and reveal.

veal. So too *repete* (from *repeto*), not repeat; and several others.

In retaining the *e* in judgement, abridgement, and acknowledgement, he has made a rule of orthography universal, as these words appeared to be the only exceptions to it. And this, if I mistake not, was the way in which Bishop Lowth uniformly spelled them.

Mr. Pytches, in substituting wholely for wholly, will, I presume, be approved by every English scholar.

I might ask why counselling, levelling, revelling, &c. should have the *l* doubled when the accent is not on the second syllable of the radical? But the orthography of our language is so indeterminate and fluctuating, that many such questions may be proposed.

It may not appear expedient to Mr. Pytches to depart, in the Vocabulary of his Dictionary, from the general usage; but these hints may serve as the foundation of some remarks in his Prolegomena.

Permit me once more to ask whether *ceiling*, if derived from the French *ciel*, heaven, the upper regions, should not be written *cieling*; and if derived from the Latin *celo*, to hide or cover, should not be written *ceeling*? I would also write *Maur*, a Mauritanian, a man of black complexion, and not *Moor*.

Mr. Pytches will, I trust, accept these ideas thus loosely thrown together, as a humble but well-meant endeavour to promote the truly laudable and arduous undertaking in which he is engaged.

ZENAS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to join the number of your Querists, in search of some few particulars relating to the history and introduction of Sugar. The time when it was first refined I have not been able to discover; though the art seems to have been known at least as early as the reign of Henry VIII. A roll of provisions of that period mentions,

"Two *loaves* of sugar, weighing 16 lb. 12 oz. at 7d. per lb.

Mr. Whitaker however, in the History of Whalley, p. 109, quotes an earlier instance, in 1497, from a computus of Whalley Abbey.

"Pro *sucare inrolat.* et al. spebus. xiv*d*."

A manuscript letter from Sir Edward Wotton to Lord Cobham, dated Calais, March 6th, 1546, advertises him that Sir Edward had taken up for his lordship twenty-five sugar loaves, at six shillings a loaf, "whiche is eighte pence a pounde."

Mr. Whitaker's authority seems to place the refining of sugar anterior to the discovery of America.

Yours, AN ANTIQUARY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a country like ours, where civilization and improvement of every species have made such rapid and extensive advances, it is both singular and reprehensible that any of its inhabited parts should be deficient in that prime necessary of life, and medium of health, cleanliness, and comfort, *pure and good water*. Nor have I often found any legitimate or valid excuse for the defaulters, who are, in many parts, indolently content to drink in the summer season from the corrupt, stagnated, and muddy bottoms of pools and ditches, when they might enjoy the pure, cool, and luxurious beverage of the well, would they be at the pains and the profitable expence to dig one. They who have so little sensibility of taste and cleanliness, cannot be supposed much alive to the certain, although gradual and imperceptible, ill consequences to their own health, and that of their servants and animals, from the constant internal use of foul water. Intermittents, liver complaints, colics, fluxes, and putrid fevers, may indeed now and then play their parts; but the patients are too wise and too resigned to trouble their heads about causes, and as to effects, they are the proper affair of the village doctor. As to making tea or beer with a substitute composed of one part water, and the residue of earthy and animal matter, the *exuviæ* of insects, the spawn of frogs and toads, and the dung of beasts, it is, I will acknowledge, a mere nothing to those accustomed to it, and that which does not immediately poison may fatten; but the stranger and the guest may not wish to volunteer the risk of being either poisoned or fattened.

To those who are disposed to view this matter in a serious light, and who love plenty of pure water, not only for internal use, but for the necessary and delightful purposes of bodily ablution, an

enquiry into the readieſt and cheapeſt means of obtaining water where it is deficient will doubtleſs be acceptable. And to this enquiry, with your permiſſion, Mr. Editor, I invite ſuch readers and correſpondents of the Magazine as may have obtained ſcientific or practical and local experience on the ſubject; and who may be thence enabled to afford thoſe uſeful and cautionary inſtructions, ſo extremely valuable at the commencement of any work of improvement. My view, in this eſſay, is to put the ſubject fairly afloat, to offer the little information thereon which I already poſſeſs, and to obtain an addition to my own ſtock, through the channel of a Miſcellany which has long had the moſt extenſive circulation of any other, and is eſpecially devoted to uſeful ſubjects.

To proceed methodically, this matter muſt be viewed in ſeveral different lights, induced by peculiar local circumſtances of the ſoil and ſituation, or of the inhabitants themſelves. In the firſt place, there are but two practicable expedients of obtaining water artificially; which are, through the medium of wells, and of ciſterns and tanks, in which, the moſt ſalubrious of all, rain-water may be preſerved. Wells in ſome ſituations may be extremely expenſive to work, and individual proprietors, or tenants, may be unable to afford the needful expence; or the water, when found at great depth and heavy charge, may be of hard and inſalubrious quality, and in quantity not ſufficiently conſiderable. Digging wells in ſandy ſoils is frequently attended with conſiderable danger to the workmen. To theſe conſiderations may be added, the beſt and cheapeſt mode of fabricating ciſterns, and of artificial ponds for the uſe of cattle. On all the above and various other diſcuſſions of the ſubject, which will eaſily ſuggeſt themſelves to the experienced, apt and particular inſtructions are deſirable to the country.

No expence which can be borne by a ſingle proprietor, or ſeveral in vicinity conjointly, is too much for a well of good water; and in the circumſtance of conſtant and conſiderable ſcarcity in a neighbourhood, it might prove a profitable ſpeculation to ſink a well for general uſe, ſince water is an article of ſuch importance, that no reſident within reaſonable diſtance, who had a family and cattle to ſupply, but would willingly allow a handſome contribution for the convenience of being well ſupplied. Such an undertaking might probably coſt an hundred pounds, but could ſcarcely fail of making an annual return of more than twenty per cent., beſide rendering a moſt acceptable and important ſervice to the neighbourhood, and exhibiting a laudable example to the whole diſtrict. Calculations on ſuch a plan, with as many practical hints as poſſible, the water ſuppoſed to lie at conſiderable depth, would be eſteemed a favour by the writer of this article, who has a particular ſituation in his view.

But in many parts, from the nature of the ſoil or of the ſtrata through which the water paſſes, it contracts properties very injurious to the health of the inhabitants who conſtantly drink of it; and the evidence of facts, intituled to far greater conſideration than any medical opinions, even of the lateſt faſhion, indiſputably proves that in certain ſtony diſtricts, in which well-water is generally drank and made into beer, the inhabitants are peculiarly liable to nephritic complaints. Many years ſince, this point was the ſubject of literary controverſy among the medical faculty, the moſt eminent of whom turned the ſhafts of ridicule againſt a well known common-ſenſe doctor, who found a powerful argument in the caſe of a gentleman perpetually tormented with the ſtone and gravel in his own country, which was remarkable for the hardneſs of the water and beer, but who in London was ever free from thoſe complaints; on which account, at length, he was under the poſitive neceſſity of bidding a final adieu to his native ſoil. Such defect is, however, fortunately by no means inherent in every ſpecies of hard water, ſome of which are peculiarly ſalubrious and corroborative; but when ill effects are to be apprehended, the only remedy conſiſts in percolation of the water through certain purifying materials, a permanent convenience of which kind may be had at no great expence of either money or attention. A wooden or bricked and terraſſed ciſtern adjoining the well, will ſerve the ſalutary purpoſe of filtration. The bottom may be lined with chalk, or chalk rubbiſh, or the chippings of free ſtone reduced to the ſize of eggs, upon which may be laid a ſtratum of pebbles or flints, and upon that a top ſtratum of ſandy gravel: ſome chuſe to ſurmount this with a covering of turfs, which is a matter of indifference. The well-water being thrown upon theſe ſtrata, may be afterwards drawn from the bottom of the receptacle, perfectly filtrated and puri-

fied from its noxious qualities, and sufficiently soft for the purposes of brewing, washing, and tea-making. It is necessary to remark, that such receptacles should be thoroughly cleaned, and the materials for filtration renewed at sufficiently frequent periods.

Rain-water, so valuable from its superior purity, is perhaps no where made the most of in this country. It is affirmed that the most excellent and wholesome beer is made from this water: and farther, that it will produce the greatest quantity of beer from a given quantity of malt. The roofs of the dwellings and of all the out-houses should be at first constructed in the most advantageous mode for catching the rain, and afterwards kept in a clean and unobstructed state, cisterns being prepared for the preservation of the water. In Portugal, channels are made on the tops of the garden walls, and in the walks, in order to obtain every possible supply of the necessary fluid.

With respect to the discovery of springs it has been said, that in England you may find water any where, provided you go deep enough. Doubtless people are often deterred by the labour and expence, setting those perhaps at a needless excess, and thence subjecting themselves to shifts and inconveniences which might be avoided. The discovery of springs is a practical point in geology very well known. They may be generally found above any moist or marshy plain, the moisture of which shews that springs exist on the strata beneath. Rushes, coltsfoot, and the various aquatic herbs, are certain indications of springs at no very considerable depth from the surface. In any case, the experimental application of the *borer* will determine the degree of success which may be expected, and where labour may be most profitably expended. Where the water rises with great force through holes pierced by the borer into a deep stratum, it is liable to bring up along with it much sand, so as sometimes to obstruct its passage; which sand, in this case, must be frequently removed for a few days, in order to the re-application of the auger. For a remarkable instance of this, see a late volume of the Philosophical Transactions. Mr. Williamy sunk a well 236 feet deep, and 4 feet wide; and on their boring a few feet lower, with a five inch borer, so much sand arose, with a violent stream of water, as to fill up the whole well, which was repeatedly cleared away by buckets in its fluid state, and at last the water ran over the surface to the amount of 46 gallons in a minute. In sinking the King's-well at Sheerness, the water rose 300 feet above its source in the well (Phil. Trans. vol. 74). At Hartford, Connecticut in America, a well was dug 70 feet before water was found; when on boring an auger-hole through a rock, the water rose so quick as to induce great difficulty in keeping it dry by pumps until the whole could be blown larger by gunpowder; which was no sooner accomplished, than the well filled and ran over, and has been a brook nearly a century. In Lancashire, Yorkshire, Surrey and Sussex, they are accustomed to bore for water to a certain depth; when found, it rises high enough to flow over the surface: whence it is highly probable, that such artificial springs, subservient both to domestic and agricultural purposes, might be produced whenever wanted, at no unreasonable and forbidding expence, and even at a cheap rate in many favourable situations.

In a situation where water may be found with no great difficulty, the sinking a well is so common a business, that few villages are without an engineer capable of the task, and the only wonder is that the want should exist of a convenience so easily attainable. But the case is widely different where, from the unfavourable nature of the ground to be worked upon, to obtain an adequate supply of water must require much labour and expence, and considerable skill. Here the first expence (in the common phrase) is ever the best, and most truly economical; and the measure proper to be pursued is, at once to engage an engineer of reputation from one of those districts where similar works of difficulty have been skilfully and successfully completed. I speak feelingly in this case; having more than once thrown away considerable sums in certain works, from not taking decisive measures in the first instance.

It has been observed, that digging wells in sandy and crumbling soils is often attended with considerable danger to the labourers, and indeed fatal accidents have so happened. The following secure method has been in use, probably for a century or more, in some parts of the country: it may yet be unknown in others, or improvements may have arisen and superseded the ancient method. The ground was first opened on the surface to the proposed circumference of the bottom

bottom or ciſtern of the well, and made conſiderably wider and more extenſive than the ſhaft, that it might contain the greater quantity of water. The earth was then dug to the depth of eight or nine feet, or any depth which did not endanger its falling in, when a large, ſolid, green elm frame or kirb, conſiſting of four pieces well and ſtrongly jointed, was placed around the aforeſaid circumference; and on the ſummit of the ground or well another temporary frame of any ſort of wood of tolerable ſtrength. Next were fixed a proper quantity of ſtrong ſlabs, ſomewhat longer than the diſtance between the two kirbs; at one end of which, behind the lower kirb, ſlabs or planks were placed, and ſtrongly pegged, or otherwiſe faſtened to the upper kirb, ſo that the ſhaft was lined with ſlabs or planks.

The workmen then began to wall on the lower kirb, until they had raiſed their work to the height of three feet; that done, they dug a foot or two lower, and with a mattock or pick-axe undermined the kirb, which immediately ſank from the ſuperincumbent weight: the walling was then continued to be raiſed as before, until it became neceſſary to undermine and ſink the kirb again: ſo they proceeded alternately to ſink the bottom and raiſe the wall, until the well was ſunk to the deſired depth, and completed.

As the well ſinks, it becomes neceſſary invariably to contract the ſhaft within a narrower compaſs, and to lay ſome of the earth from the bottom between the walling and the ſolid ground, filling up the vacuity by preſſing in the earth cloſe. Thus a ſafe foundation may be laid, and a well ſunk conſiderably deeper, than when a looſe foundation is to be made after the water is found; and if the windlaſs and other tackle hold firm, the workmen are equally ſafe as in laying a floor.

In order to avoid the conſiderable expence of ſinking wells, the inhabitants of ſome diſtricts are content with ſuch water as they can preſerve in ciſterns, and in ponds purpoſely excavated, bottomed and made water-tight with proper binding materials. This reſource can, however, be by no means equally certain in very dry ſeaſons; nor can the purity of the water from artificial ponds be much depended on for domeſtic uſe: in fact, when theſe laſt become dry in a very parching ſeaſon, a good deep well will be a certain reſource. Dr. Grew obſerved, of old, that "foul water breeds the pep in hens, and lice and ſcabs in kine."

Autumn is the proper ſeaſon for digging and lining artificial ponds. The moſt uſeful is the baſon form, the ſides gradually ſhelving towards the centre or deep. The ſituation of the pond ſhould be ſuch, if poſſible, as to receive contributions of water from higher ground, or from artificial channels; and the extent ſufficient to hold all the water which may be expected, or a communication made with ſome other reſervoir by an outlet, kept conſtantly clean and pervious. Chalk rammed hard, and covered with a thick coat of gravel, is ſometimes found a ſufficiently ſecure bottom for theſe pools; but in a looſe and pervious ſoil, to make a permanent reſervoir, it will be found neceſſary to clay and plaſter the bottom and ſides. The clay for this uſe ought to be pure, perfectly free from ſticks, ſtones, or dirt, and the coat from three to ſix inches in thickneſs. Where clay can be eaſily obtained, it may be advantageous in the end to lay on two coats, which muſt be well rammed and worked into perfect and impervious leaves or ſheets, previouſly to being covered with the plaſter, which alſo ſhould be of the beſt materials. Clay by itſelf, and undefended by plaſter, will always crack both from heat and froſt, and will beſides be liable to the perforations of worms; whence it is neceſſary to lay a foundation for it with lime, clinkers, and coal-aſhes, as well as to cover it with cement; the finiſhing ſtroke is to defend the plaiſtered clay from the tread of animals, in the firſt place with a coat of earth, and laſtly with a good ſubſtantial ſurface covering of ſtones and rough binding gravel. I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

AQUARIUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* SETTLEMENT *of the* ANGLO-SAXONS *in* BRITAIN. *Extracted and tranſlated from* DANMARK'S HISTORIE *ved* P. F. SUHM.*

†IN the year 501 one Porta (uncertain whether a Jute, an Angle, or a Saxon), with his two ſons, Beida and

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* What was inſerted under this article in our number for September laſt, was taken from the ſame author, vol. i. p. 302-305, and p. 306-308.

† In the inſertion of this article, p. 116-117 of the Monthly Magazine for September laſt, the following paſſage has been omitted,

Mægla, went over to Britain in two very large ships. They landed at a place which after Porta was called Portſmouth; where they ſlew a young Briton of great family who governed there, put the inhabitants to flight, and poſſeſſed themſelves of the territory; which as we find to have been peopled by Jutes, it is probable that Porta and his ſon were of that nation. In the ſame year, Cerdic circumnavigated the whole of that part of Britain, which afterwards was called Weſſex. Some years after Cerdic and his ſon Cenric, Porta and his ſons, Oſca king of Kent, and Olla king of Suſſex, who was then conſidered as the ſupreme head of all the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes in Britain, raiſed a great united army, with which (A. D. 508) they advanced againſt the Britiſh king Natanleog, who was ſlain, with 5000 of his Britons. Thenceforth that part of the country as far as Cerdicesford, was called Natanleog. The iſſue of the battle was, however, dubious for ſome time; for Natanleog put the right wing, which was commanded by Cerdic, to flight: but the left, conducted by Cenric, fell upon his back and ſlew him. In addition to this misfortune of the Britons, the fugitive princes, Octa and Eoſa, came the next year (A. D. 509) with a very great fleet, and a numberleſs hoſt from Anglia, to the northern parts of Britain, committing great ravages in Albain, or Scotland. Aurelius was then confined by illneſs, on which account he ſent againſt them Lot, alderman of Liur, from the county of Louthan* in Scotland, a man of conduct and valour. He was married to Anna, the daughter of Aurelius. He had many ſkirmiſhes with the Angles, and fought with various fortune. Sometimes he loſt; ſometimes the advantage was equal on both ſides; ſometimes he compelled them to retreat to their ſhips, or to the woods. In this manner the war was carried on for three years; when the Angles at length puſhed forward to Verolamium*. In this extremity Aurelius collected all his forces, and, himſelf carried upon a chair, advanced againſt thoſe formidable enemies, (A. D. 512). The Angles, hearing of his illneſs, deſpiſed him, and entered the city, leaving the gates open. But for this contempt they had likely to have paid dear; for the Britons were very near forcing their way into the city, and were repelled with the greateſt difficulty. Therefore, on the next day the Angles withdrew from the city, and a deſperate battle was fought, in which the Britons were at length victorious, after Octa and Eoſa had been ſlain. Nevertheleſs, the Angles continued to ſway the northern parts of Britain, whither Aurelius would have purſued them, but was prevented by his illneſs. (Vol. i. p. 322-324.)

There lived at this time (A. D. 512) one Guitlach, a ſubordinate king in Funen, whoſe name has been ſtrangely perverted by foreign hiſtorians: they have called him Cochilaicus, Rhodolaicus, Cochilagus, and Chodilaicus. This Guitlach was engaged in war with the Britons and the Frenchꝺ, which was occaſioned in the following manner. Berinus, or Belin, the brother of the Britiſh king Aurelius, went to Alfrec, king of Flordcland in Norway, who lived at Alfrek-ſtad, to court his daughter, whom he obtained, and carried with him to Britain. Guitlach, who was in love with her, purſued him, and took away his bride, together with the ſhip in which ſhe was. But a ſtorm diſperſing his fleet, he with difficulty ſaved himſelf on the coaſt of Northumberland with three ſhips, where he and all his people and the queen were taken priſoners by Aurelius; and the latter not being will-

which is to follow immediately after the laſt words: *carried devaſtation before them every where.*

——[deſtroying the churches, murdering the prieſts at the altars, burning the ſacred books, and filling up the tombs of the martyrs with earth. Yet the Britons again made head againſt them, and a battle was fought (A. D. 465) at Wyppedes Fleod in Kent, ſo named after the valorous Angle Wypped who fell there; notwithſtanding which, Hengſt and his ſon Oſca were victorious, and twelve Britiſh aldermen, or leaders, were left on the field. Hengſt was ſo much affected by the death of Wypped, that for ſome years he deſiſted from hoſtilities, with which the Britons were well ſatisfied. Perhaps alſo his intention was internally to eſtabliſh and ſtrengthen his ſtate. But at length he and Oſca again attacked the Britons, obtained a complete victory, and made a great booty (A. D. 473).]

* Now Louthian, the ancient ſeat of the Picts, where Edinburgh lies.—*Camdeni Britannia*, p. 687-690.

* This city is known from the time of the Romans, it lies in Hertfordſhire, near St. Albans.—*Camdeni Brit* p. 292.

† His expedition to France has nothing to do with the hiſtory of England, it is therefore omitted in this extract.—*Tranſlator.*

ing to set her free again, it came to a conflict between the brothers, near the Caledonian forest, in which 1500 Norwegians were killed, and the rest fled to their ships. Aurelius availed himself of this opportunity, to prevent any farther migrations of the Angles and their allies into Britain. He treated Guitlach with kindness, and gave him and the queen their liberty; but on condition that he should promise on oath to remain faithful to his interest, and to pay him an annual tribute, and that he should surrender the sons of his principal men as hostages. Berinus, who had taken refuge among the northern Saxons (in the present Holstein), was so enraged at this, that, with the assistance of those people, he made an irruption into Funen, but met with no success. He then repaired to the Thyringians, where he married the daughter of duke Segne. This Berinus is said to have made an expedition into Gascony with 21,000 men. The mother of Aurelius and Berinus is, on this occasion, named *Conuvenna*,* which means a handsome woman, whence it is probable that she was of Danish or Norwegian descent †. (Vol. i. p. 329-330).

About this time‡ Aurelius died, and Arthur, his son, a brave and intelligent prince, succeeded to the throne, being then only fifteen years of age. Etkild and his brother, whose name is not mentioned, the sons of Guitlach§, were then kings of Funen. The latter of them refused to pay the promised tribute to Arthur, probably from contempt of his youth. But Arthur came with an army, and slew him; and is said at the same time to have conquered also the island of Gulland, or perhaps rather Jutland, if that is meant by *Goland* in Galfred of Monmouth. It is related, that Arthur was married with Gunvos, the daughter of duke Kaddor: from the name we must conclude that she was a northern princess, but it is uncertain whether she was a Dane or a Norwegian, for Arthur had many transactions in Norway as well as in Denmark; and these his expeditions into our northern countries are, in my opinion, as certain as I look upon those to be fabulous which he is said to have made into Gaul and Italy. Nay, the obligations of the kings of Funen to Arthur were so great, that a long time after this, namely in the year 542, Etkild went to his assistance, which must have been done with the consent of Rolf*, otherwise this prince was powerful enough to have prevented it. But all the circumstances shew, that the increasing power of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain has much displeased the Danish kings: for as they had conquered Jutland and Anglia, there was reason to fear that those people might one day, from Britain, make an attempt to recover their native countries. (Vol. i. p. 337-338).

* *Kone*, in Danish, signifies *woman* and *wife*; *ween*, pronounced *wehn*, is a word of the Norwegian dialect, signifying *handsome*. —*Translator.*

† From what follows in the original, it appears that this transaction happened some time before the year 509.—*Translator.*

‡ The author has just before related the death of Frode V. king of Leire, which occured in the year 520.—*Translator.*

§ Guitlach lost his life in Flanders on his French expedition.—*Translator.*

* King of Leire, and supreme king of all Denmark, a brave and potent prince, who had reduced under his power Anglia (now Sleswic), and the whole of what was then called Denmark.—*Translator.*

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* WRITINGS *of* HISTORIANS *of all* AGES *and* COUNTRIES, *chiefly with a* VIEW *to the* ACCURACY *of their* MILITARY DESCRIPTIONS, *and their* KNOWLEDGE *of the* ART *of* WAR. *By* GENERAL ANDREOSSI.

WHEN printing was first invented, the editors of the ancient historians strenuously endeavoured to correct, in the press, the errors of their national manuscripts; but the generality of them not being conversant with the art of war, were unqualified to refine these corrupt idioms. Translators, instead of releasing us from this maze, have multiplied our difficulties. They even recur to former ambiguities in their military details, a decided proof of their ignorance.

The art of war, like every other art, has its peculiar and distinguishing phrases. The ancients carefully treasured up their original definitions, and we have fragments of a vocabulary by Urbicius relating to the Phalanx, and of Modestus relating to the Legion: the translators, however, disheartened, no doubt, by the apparent sterility of the research, have not thought proper even to notice this circumstance.

When letters were revived, many distinguished persons devoted themselves, with indefatigable zeal, to the restoration of all such documents as were calculated

to throw infallible lights upon the ancient ſyſtem of warfare. Aware that ſo arduous an undertaking could not be accompliſhed without an infinity of labour, in exploring the records of Greek and Roman antiquity, they left us valuable commentaries which clearly define the ſubject. Caſaubon has reviſed Polybius, Athénæus, Strabo, &c. &c., and has removed the myſtery which formerly obſcured their works. Du Choul, who ought to be diſtinguiſhed as the moſt celebrated antiquary of his day, has written a very learned, as well as critical, review on the Roman exerciſes, their diſcipline, and camp-manœuvres.

In thoſe remote ages, when the untutored conquerors of the Roman empire ſpread the veil of ignorance around them, every thing vegetated in confuſion: they compiled their hiſtories with as little method as they conducted their wars: a labyrinth of diſordered materials heaped into an unconnected maſs, formed the ſummit of their efforts.

The Italians, in the 14th and 15th centuries, were the firſt to attempt regularity, and to reduce objects to practical theory. They were great advocates for the Emperor Leo's tactics, which have been finely tranſlated by Philip Pegafetta, and enriched with excellent notes.

In the 16th century, Guichardin eſtabliſhed a laſting reputation, as the elegant hiſtorian of wars of his native country: his ſtyle is charming, and his impartiality, when not ſpeaking of the French, exemplarily ſevere.

Machiavel, in his account of the City of Florence, diſplays more talent as a politician than as a ſoldier. Notwithſtanding, he has written a military treatiſe, tending to enforce the neceſſity of combining ancient with modern tactics. This work appears in dialogue between two celebrated characters, Rucelli and Fabricio Colonne, both Italians. With the exception of the general principles then adopted, this treatiſe has little merit, and certainly confirms the criticiſms made by Folard. The name of Machiavel, and the gratification of that curioſity which leads us to draw comparative views of things, are the only merits of this work. In the epiſode we perceive the touches of a great maſter, as he delineates the cauſes which produce great men, and the effects which inflame or repreſs national ardour in the purſuit of military glory.

Paulus Jovius, Biſhop of Nocera, in a very entertaining work, the ſcenery of which preſents itſelf ſucceſſively in Europe, Aſia, and Africa, elucidates with great perſpicuity the tactics of the 15th and 16th centuries.

Buonamici has written ſeveral excellent hiſtories of different wars, which will hereafter occupy our attention.

The unfortunate Gianini explains to us, in his Hiſtory of Naples, the various military movements of that kingdom.

The Jeſuit Mariana was well qualified to have given poſterity a view of the internal ſituation of Spain, during the frequent revolutions it ſuffered, had he not marred his narrative with tedious digreſſions on diſputes among the cloiſters, and the intrigues of the court.

During the laſt century, the Marquis de Santa Cruz publiſhed a memoir, containing regulations on the various branches which compoſed the art of war, which he entitled "Reflexions on Military Tactics," and ſupports his opinions by the authority of renowned leaders. This work appears to be the reſult of long ſervice and experience, and of a remarkable memory. There are too many political reflexions interſperſed throughout; but the author takes every occaſion to ſhew his attachment to diſcipline. The engineer and artillery departments are too lightly paſſed over. It is ſingular that the Spaniards, always a warlike nation, ſhould have written ſo little on the art of war.

The English, although perpetually involving themſelves in continental wars, have no military characteriſtic to diſtinguiſh them. Their military memoirs contain no matter either intereſting or inſtructive to the land ſervice; if we except thoſe bloody wars which, for three centuries, were the fatal conſequences of the impolitic divorce of Eleanor of Aquitaine by Louis VII. Previouſly, indeed, war was without ſcience: but in the reigns of Louis XIV. and XV. the Engliſh armies diſtinguiſhed themſelves from among their allies in their battles with the French; their particular exploits, however, are confounded with the general accounts of the war, as given in the Hiſtory of Europe.

Lord Crawford wrote a very intereſting Memoir of the battle of Fontenoy, eſſential to the hiſtory of that war. The famous diſſentions between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, which ſo long deluged England in blood, occupy a large portion

portion of its history, and are highly descriptive of the miseries of a civil war.

Rapin-Thoyras, as an historian, evinces very profound penetration, without one grain of taste.

David Hume is a better critic, and his style more flowing. His work is divided into periods descriptive of the different reigns.

Smollett, a party writer, knew nothing of military affairs; but having been at sea, his descriptions of naval actions are free from gross blunders.

Belsham, who has written with spirit and accuracy the History of England from the Revolution till our own times, has few national partialities. His predilection for freedom will always render him popular in England, notwithstanding he has with so much honesty arraigned the military councils of his government.

Buchanan, the Scotch historian, possesses a superior genius, founded on the ancient school. He is said to have violated truth in several instances.

Robertson has the art of penetrating objects and of connecting facts with so much skill, that the imagination, in contemplating the action, parleys with the actor. In his Introduction to the History of Charles V. this talent is eminently conspicuous. In his narratives he is exact; in his criticisms, just; and in his style, appropriate. He is, at once, a sound philosopher and an impartial critic; but as a painter, he is certainly deficient.

In his History of America he gives an account of the navigation of the ancients, its progress, and of the discoveries made by Columbus, concluding with the physical and moral character of the New World. His facts are deduced from Spanish authorities.

Gibbon has written the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, in which he follows the footsteps of Hume and Robertson. The best historians, at least for the last century, have been English.

Soliman was the first Turkish sultan who established a regular military code in his empire; and this work is so venerated by the Turks, that they have clasped it with the Alcoran. We have no other account of their tactics than those to be found in foreign authors.

Marsigli has compiled a Statement of the Ottoman forces, with a correct description of Turkish discipline; but their field manœuvres are not noticed. His remarks on the course of the Danube form a fine ground-work for future military operations on that river; and his sketches of the ruins of a Roman camp, taken on the spot, enhance considerably the value of his publication: his picture, however, is too confined.

Cantimir improves on Marsigli; and describes the manner of receiving a Turkish assault, which, in itself, proves his ignorance of their tactics. By allowing them time to arrange their attack, to advance their cannon, and to form their lines, which they do of extraordinary depth, he removes the possibility of withstanding the impetuosity of their onset. Cantimir, like all other historians, when speaking of a remote nation, does so at random: his Turkish and Russian tactics are, therefore, founded in error.

It has been remarked, by Major General Warnery, that the Turkish trenches are almost impenetrable; and that the besieging party cannot guard too vigilantly against the effects of their frequent sorties, in which service they impress all who are capable of bearing arms. He advises, that an enemy should never attack them by a regular siege; but harrass them in all directions, wherever they may be found; to attack with horse and foot indiscriminately, but in good order, and by rapid movements; and, above all, to beware of leaving the least opening in his lines, as the natural bravery of the Turks, added to their skill in wielding the sabre, often gives them the victory when engaged hand to hand.

By observing these cautions, General Warnery asserts confidently, that an army of 30,000 men is equal to route an army of Turks, be their number whatever it may, and to force their march into Constantinople. These plans were adopted, and with success, by Count de Romanzow. Speaking of the Russians, he says, they excel all other nations in the fluency and correctness with which they talk French; that their Generals distinguish themselves on every occasion; that patriotism, or rather religious frenzy, the skill, and the temperance, habitual among their troops, give the Russians a decided superiority. He subjoins the detail of their military force, and their progress in arms, interspersed with portraits of their subjugated allies.

Warnery has also written a treatise on cavalry, in which, according to custom, he ridicules the writings of all who differ in opinion from him. He contends that the cavalry should use no other arms but the

the fabre; and that every dragoon ought, like the Turks, to be ſcientifically trained in the broad-ſword exerciſe, without reflecting that ſuch qualifications might make the ſoldiers quarrelſome.

The Baron de Tott, who paſſed fifteen years among the Turks in teaching them European diſcipline and manœuvres, has written a Memoir more explanatory than any other on the real ſtate of Turkiſh tactics.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHOLLY occupied in the country for ſome weeks paſt in my profeſſion, I have yet had no further leiſure for calculations on the ſubject of the meteor of the 17th of July, or for combining the valuable obſervations of Mr. Singleton and Mrs. Cobbold in your September Magazine (pages 143 and 144) with thoſe which I have been able to collect, ſo as to determine ſeveral places of this curious *fatellitula* in its courſe over England, with the preciſion which is now, I think, attainable; I am, alſo, ſtill not without hope of ſeeing further communications from your ingenious correſpondents, which, by multiplying the points determined in its orbit, may enable us to aſcertain the excentricity and dimenſions of the ellipſis, within near limits, in which this *fatellitula* was moving. It appears probable, that the meteor, when it ſeemed to vaniſh, was quitting the oxygenous parts of our atmoſphere, and its combuſtion ceaſing in conſequence; on which account ſome ſets of obſervations made near the northern parts of its viſible courſe would be very important, and may, I hope, yet be communicated, through the medium of your very valuable miſcellany.

On my return to town, on Saturday evening laſt, the 11th of October, about ſeven o'clock in the evening, the ſtars ſhining bright, and a light wind blowing from the S. E., a bright meteor was ſeen by myſelf and ſeveral others, about 15½ miles from London on the St. Alban's road, near the bright ſtar *atair* in the Eagle, deſcending with rather a ſlow motion towards the W. It firſt appeared to us about 8° to the W. of the S. meridian, at 47° of elevation, and after a courſe of about 55°, diſappeared at once in the clear part of the hemiſphere, as though ſuddenly extinguiſhed; being then 62° W. of the S., and at about 15° of elevation, as I roughly calculate from the poſition of the ſmall ſtar near which it vaniſhed. I followed the courſe of the meteor with my eye, and did not perceive any tail or ſtreak of light left by it, although moſt of the gentlemen preſent deſcribed different appearances of this kind which it aſſumed to them: it ſeemed of about twice or three times the ſize of Jupiter (which planet was within about 27° of its courſe), but far brighter; the duration of its appearance to us could not, I think, exceed two ſeconds, but having had no opportunity of ſince tracing the courſe, and obſerving a ſtop-watch, this is uncertain.

I am happy to obſerve, from M. Lalande's Hiſtory of Aſtronomy for the paſt year (page 223 of your laſt number), that Meſſrs. Benzenberg and Brandes, at the diſtance of 75 miles from each other, have made correſponding obſervations on ſhooting-ſtars, and thereby found their diſtances to be 15 to 195 miles: from the obſervations of Mr. Bevan and myſelf, in 1801, (mentioned page 144 of the September Magazine,) theſe are to be underſtood, I expect, as their direct or hypothenuſal diſtances, and not as their perpendicular heights above the earth; but I ſhould feel much obliged to either of the gentlemen above mentioned (ſhould they ſee this), or to any other reader of your Magazine, who would communicate the detail of their obſervations, or of others, which may have a tendency to determine the orbits, periodic-times, &c. of any of the *fatellitulæ*, or to ſhew that ſhooting-ſtars, meteors, and meteoric-ſtones, have any other origin than in the perpetually revolving maſſes of matter, which I have ſo named. Yours, &c.

John Farey.

12, *Upper Crown-ſtreet, Weſtminſter,*
14*th October*, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF I had not been aſhamed to couple the conſideration of my own verſes with the vindication of thoſe of Milton, I ſhould have ſaid a few words, in a former paper, upon the ſubject of an eſtabliſhed inaccuracy of typography; illuſtrations of which are exhibited in the printed copy of Anacreontic Stanzas, which appeared in your Magazine of June: I mean the frequent eliſion of the vowel, as in "wint'ry" for "wintĕry," and "th' autumnal" for "thĕ autumnal."

nal."* I might add, indeed, (if Dr. Johnſon did not ſtare me in the face,) "remembrance" for "remembĕrance:" for moſt aſſuredly every elegant ſpeaker would pronounce the vowel, whatever the lexicographer may order us to write.†

This eliſion is, in reality, one of the moſt glaring defects of modern typography; and when attended to, as it too frequently is, by the reader, it will ſometimes reduce a verſe of the ſweeteſt euphony to a kind of cluttering cacophony, that would not be tolerated in the moſt careleſs and unornamented proſe. It has originated, moſt undoubtedly, in that ſpirit of pedantic criticiſm which attempts to ſcan the rythmus of verſe upon the fingers, becauſe it is incompetent to appreciate it by the ear; to that barbarous confuſion in the language and ideas of modern proſodiſts, which confounding together the diſtinctions of heavy and light with thoſe of long and ſhort, and inſenſible to the happy flexibility and almoſt infinite varieties in the quantity of Engliſh ſyllables, have not had mathematics enough in their ears to perceive that $2+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$ are equal to $2+1$. Such, however, were not the perceptions of the great maſter of rythmical harmony, our immortal Milton; an eſſential part of the excellence of whoſe verſification appears to conſiſt in that admirable dexterity with which he has ſo frequently enriched his lines with ſupernumerary ſyllables:—ſyllables that, in many inſtances, ſet at defiance all the mechanical expedients of eliſion, and ſecure a rich variety of melliſluous rythmus, which no ſucceſſion of lines uniformly compoſed of ten ſyllables ever can pretend to rival. In this reſpect, weak follower as I am, I have endeavoured, at humble diſtance, to tread in the footſteps of my illuſtrious maſter: and believing a due mixture of ſhort notes (provided the *equal meaſure of the cadences* be not interrupted) to be as eſſential a grace in the muſic of ſpeech, as it is in the ordinary muſic of inſtruments and ſong, I have ſeduloully interſperſed the few compoſitions of my riper years with verſes partly compoſed of ſuch words, and ſuch ſucceſſions of words, (wherever the nature of the ſentiment and the echo of the ſenſe would permit), as might preſent this variety in the moſt unequivocal form. Accordingly, in the three firſt lines of the Anacreontic in queſtion I have preſumed to introduce no leſs than four of theſe ſupernumerary ſyllables, and twelve more will be found in the nine enſuing ſtanzas: yet I ſhould hope that no one of the lines in which the ſuppoſed redundancies occur, when meaſured by the nice perceptions of an accurate ear, will be found to treſpaſs againſt the ſtrict laws of cadential quantity and proportion. And ſurely, if we may have "An-ac-rē-on's ſhell," and not "An-acr'on's ſhell,"—"In-ēb-rī-ate with the wanton lay," and not "In-ēb-r'ate," &c.; we may alſo have "thē-au-tum-nal," and not "th'au-tum-nal fire." If we may read "low-ĕr-ing (or hov-ĕr-ing) near," and not "low-'ring" or "hov-'ring;" if, without offence to the meaſure, we may preſerve "rap-tū-rous ſhell,"—"The viſions that in mem-ō-ry roll,"—"The draft on mem-ō-ry's tablet true," &c., can there be any neceſſity or reaſon for rejecting "wint-ĕr-y ſnows,"—"cords of ſweet rem-emb-ĕ-rance," &c.? I am aware, however, that there are many who would print, and not a few who would even read, in all theſe inſtances, *wint'ry*, *hov'ring*, *rapt'rous*, *mem'ry*, *th'autumnal*, &c.: but ſuch printing may I ſeldom behold; ſuch reading of my poor verſes may I never be condemned to hear!

Every obſerver will preſently be convinced, that in the ſpontaneous flow of elegant converſation ſuch barbarous eliſions are never heard; and I cannot admit that any combination of ſyllables ought to be regarded as an Engliſh verſe, that cannot be at once recognized as ſuch when pronounced, through every ſyllable, within the ſtricteſt limits of converſational propriety. Many of our ſyllables indeed will be found, even in ordinary delivery, to be liable to a conſiderable degree of latitude, both in *quantity*

* In the ſecond line there is a more important inaccuracy, "lowering near" for "hovering near."

† So, alſo, our beſt ſpeakers in the Houſe of Commons, &c. uniformly pronounce *Henry*, not *Henry*; nor can there be any reaſon in common ſenſe or etymology why it ſhould not ſo be written. Thoſe who appreciate the euphony of the Engliſh language not by the ear, but by mechanical calculations, would do well to conſider how many voweis we pronounce which we do not write, as well as how many we write which we do not pronounce. I obſerve alſo, with much ſatisfaction, that a few of our parliamentary orators, of moſt acknowledged taſte and erudition, pronounce the word India, &c. as three ſyllables, *In-dī ă*; and leave *In-jee* to the natives of Hibernia and their imitators, and *In-dē* to the country gentlemen.

time; thefe, when they occur in profe, we humour according to our convenience, our tafte, or our caprice; in verfe, on the contrary, their flexible qualities become fixed and afcertained, by the feletion and arrangement of the poet. Still, however, the freedom of his election extends no farther than the limits of converfational ufage; and the printer, or the reader, fhould take it for granted, if the author in reality be worthy of his types or of his breath, that when he moft ftrictly conforms himfelf to the limits thus preferibed, he moft efficiently repreferts the fpecies of harmony the poet intended to produce.

The egotifm of thefe remarks may, perhaps, require fome apology; but as a matter of general application, I prefume to hope that the principles fuggefted may not be thought unworthy the attention of your readers. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

J. THELWALL.

Bedford Place, Ruffel-fquare, 4th October, 1806.

In my laft communication I find the following errata:—Line 8, *cavil* for *cavils*. In l. 5 of the fecond paragraph, the omiffion of the dafh after the words "be denied;—" throws an unneceffary difficulty in the way of the reader: (properly ufed, perhaps, the dafh—is one of the moft ufeful indications of our whole fyftem of typographical notation). P. 212, col. 1, l. 14, "rythmus and conftruction *has* been," &c. for "rythmus and conftruction *have*—"

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *made during a* TOUR *through the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.—NO. XII.

IMMEDIATELY after the conclufion of Wayne's treaty, the United States took poffeffion of the country ceded thereby; and the ftate of Pennfylvania divided that portion of territory which was within her limits into five counties, one of which is Beevor, the chief town and feat of juftice in which is denominated Beevor Town. The original lots were 120 feet front, and 300 deep. Thefe were fold by auction for the benefit of the ftate, and averaged 30 dollars each: they are now eftimated at 60 dollars. Land in the vicinity fells as high as 30 dollars the acre, and is generally rich. There is a fmall ifland in the Beevor, and fituate near the bar, which may contain about eight or ten acres of land; the proprietor demanded 2400 dollars for it. One day it will be infinitely valuable, as the bar prevents veffels which navigate the Beevor from paffing into the Ohio. Of courfe the produce of the country through which the Beevor meanders, muft be firft landed at this ifland, and then put on board the veffels which go down the Ohio. Beevor is laid out on a large fcale, though at prefent its population is fcanty, and the houfes widely fevered from each other. It however bids fair, one day, to become a town of confiderable commercial importance. The tavern at which we ftopped was mean, the linen dirty: we had a wretched fupper, and four of us, viz. our party and a ftranger, were crammed into a fmall room, and three beds. On our return, however, we found a much better houfe, and more agreeable accommodations. When this country was in poffeffion of the Britifh, they had a fort here, called Fort Mackintofh, and a garrifon. This town was badly fupplied with water, until the inhabitants, much to their honour, introduced fome of an excellent quality from the highlands about a mile from the town. Many of the houfes are neat, and the gardens on the banks of the creek are prettily laid out. It may be worthy of remark, that here we parted with the Lombardy poplar. This tree, now fo great a favourite in the United States, and fo plentifully diftributed through the more cultivated parts of them, was unknown till after the conclufion of our revolutionary war, when a merchant imported a few into New York; by fome accident they were thrown into a lumber-room, and for a long time forgotten or neglected; at laft, they were planted, and from thefe parent ftocks are defcended all the Lombardy poplars in the United States. They do not feem to deferve the favour they receive: it is true they grow rapidly, but they afford but little fhade, and are very injurious to the foil; as a ftreet-tree they are very improper, as the cattle are greedy of their bark, and their horizontal roots force up the pavement. Whilft on this fubject, permit me to regret that the Englifh horfe-chefnut is unknown, at leaft in thofe parts of the United States with which I am acquainted. That it would flourifh here I have no doubt, and its beauty would render it highly ornamental.

Hitherto we had purfued a north-weftern courfe; we now left the Ohio, following the windings of Beevor Creek and a northerly direction, paffed through a country beautifully diverfified with hill and dale, and croffed Brady's Creek, which

which empties into the Beevor about two miles from the town of that name. This creek is called after an officer, who commanded a body of United States' troops, and who were here utterly deſtroyed by the Indians. From Brady's Creek to Greerſburgh, where we dined, about 26 miles, the country is very waving, the ſoil indifferent and clayey, and, what is even worſe, almoſt all the titles o the land are litigated. Greerſburgh is a flouriſhing little town; and though not commenced till about three years before my viſit to it, then contained between 30 and 40 houſes; and there were at that time 12 building. Lots of 160 feet front and 140 deep were ſold, when the town was laid out, at 12 dollars each: they were eſtimated when we were there, at 40 dollars. Land in the neighbourhood ſold at nine dollars the acre. As we had a long ſtage to make this evening, we did not ſtop to have any thing cooked at Greerſburgh, but fed our horſes, and refreſhed ourſelves with cyder, bread, cheeſe, and butter. In quitting this town, we alſo paſſed the laſt brick houſe we ſaw on our journey, until we returned to the ſame ſpot. It is 16 miles from Greerſburgh to the line which ſeparates the ſtate of Pennſylvania from that of Ohio. This line is nothing more than trees, cut down in a ſtraight courſe from north to ſouth, about 12 to 15 yards wide, and extending from Lake Erie to Virginia. It paſſes through a country at preſent thinly ſettled; and, from what I could learn, poſſeſſing but little better than a middling ſoil. The land ceded by the Indians to the United States by Wayne's treaty, and which was within the limits of the now ſtate of Ohio, has ſince been divided into four counties, and into farms of from 150 to 200 acres each, and ſold for the benefit of the public. The county of Columbiana was the only one of theſe which we paſſed through, and which afforded no object worthy particular notice; or, at leaſt, none which will not be equally deſcribed when I come to Trumbull: for new countries much reſemble each other. Poland, where we arrived at about ſeven o'clock in the evening, is the firſt townſhip in the county of Trumbull, abutting on that of Columbiana; here we ſlept that night, and as my readers may require ſimilar repoſe, I ſhall conclude this letter with the aſſurance of the reſpect of RICHARD DINMORE.

Alexandria, 17th April, 1806.

P.S. However foreign it may be to the buſineſs of my letters, permit me to put you and your countrymen right on an important ſubject, which, as well as moſt others relative to the United States, Engliſhmen appear much miſinformed about:—I mean the facility with which foreign ſailors, in the ſervice of the United States, are ſaid to receive protections. The fact is, none can procure them, except they be citizens of the United States. To acquire this honourable diſtinction, the applicant muſt have reſided at leaſt five years in the United States, and two years at leaſt within the ſtate or territory in which he is naturalized; and further, he muſt ſatisfy the court, that during that time he has conducted himſelf as a man of good moral conduct. To procure his protection, he muſt prove, by one (at leaſt) affidavit, that he is a citizen of the United States. The protection then deſignates his name and perſon, his height, the colour of his hair and eyes, and the various particulars which diſtinguiſh man from man. But you ſay theſe protections are fraudulently purchaſed. Without entering into their defence, or even enquiring whether the Britiſh nation would permit their veſſels to be examined, and men violently forced out of them, and compelled to fight the allies of their country, I certainly may aſk, how ſhould a protection deſcribing ſo minutely, as I have ſtated above, one man, be rendered uſeful to another?

For the Monthly Magazine.

LONDINIANA.

NO. VII.

HANGING THE STREETS WITH TAPESTRY.

WE find this ceremony practiſed at the entrance of Lady Elizabeth, Queen of Henry VII., into the city of London. "Al the ſtrets ther whiche ſhe ſhulde paſſe by wer clenly dreſſed and beſene with cloth of tapeſtrye and arras, and ſome ſtreetes, as Chepe, hanged with riche clothes of golde, velvettes, and ſilkes." This was in the year 1481. (See Leland. Coll. in Opuſcul, p. 220. edit. 1770.)

LONDON BRIDGE WATER-WORKS.

The Thames water was firſt conveyed into the city by a machine erected in an arch of the bridge by Peter Maurice, a German engineer, in 1582. Bevis Bulmar, twelve years after, ſet up a large horſe-engine of four pumps, at Broken Wharf, Thames-ſtreet, which ſoon proved too expenſive to be worked. The works at the bridge are particularly deſcribed by Henry Beighton, in No. 417 of the Philoſophical Tranſactions. (Camden's Britannia, Ed. Gough, 1789, vol. i. p. 27.)

ST. MAGNUS.

Peacham, in his "Graphice," Lond. 1612, having mentioned the high prices

which had been paid to artiſts, adds (p. 9,) "I have alſo heard what a round ſumme was offered by ſtrangers for *the altar-cloth of St. Magnus* in London."

DEAN STREET, SOHO.

When Theodore, the unfortunate King of Corſica, was ſo reduced as to lodge in a garret in Dean-ſtreet, a number of gentlemen made a collection for his relief. The chairman of the committee informed him by letter, that on the following day, at twelve o'clock, two gentlemen would wait upon him with the money. To give his *attic* apartment an appearance of royalty, the poor monarch placed an arm-chair on his half-teſtered bed, and ſeating himſelf under the ſcanty canopy, gave what he thought might ſerve as the repreſentation of a throne. When his two viſitors entered the room, he graciouſly held out his right hand, that they might have the honour of kiſſing it. (Ireland's Hogarth, vol. i. p. 12.)

ABBATIAL RESIDENCIES IN THE METROPOLIS.

Previous to the diſſolution of religious houſes under Henry the VIIIth., the ſuperior of every great monaſtery had a reſidence in town. The following occur in the hiſtories and other works relating to the Antiquities of London.

The abbot of St. Auſtin's, Canterbury, had a houſe in the pariſh of St. Olave's, Southwark.

The abbot of Eveſham, near Billeter-lane, in the pariſh of St. Catherine Cree.

The abbot of Reading, near Baynard's Caſtle, in St. Andrew's Wardrobe pariſh.

The abbot of St. Mary's, York, at St. Peter's Place, nigh Paul's Wharf.

The abbots of Leiceſter and Glaſtonbury, in the pariſh of St. Sepulchre's, Smithfield.

The abbot of Hyde, at St. Mary Hill

The abbot of Ramſey, in Whitecroſs-ſtreet.

The abbot of Bury, near Aldgate, in the pariſh of St. Mary in the Papey (now Bevis Marks).

The abbot of Peterborough, at Peterborough Place, near St. Paul's.

The abbot of Salop, in Smithfield.

The prior of Tortington, in Swithin's-lane.

The prior of Sempringham, in Cow-lane, Smithfield.

The prior of Okeburne, in Caſtle-lane.

The prior of Lewes and the abbot of Battle, in Southwark.

The abbot of Vale Royal, in Fleet-ſtreet: and

The abbot of Waltham, at Billingſ-gate.

Theſe, added to the reſidences of the nobility, the city halls, and the monaſteries, muſt have rendered London a more ſplendid, if not a more intereſting, ſcene than even at the preſent day.

CLERKENWELL.

In the church of Dingley, in Northamptonſhire, is a braſs plate with this inſcription:

"Here reſteth the bodye of Anne Boroeghe, ſeconde daughter of Nicholas Boroeghe, of Stanmer in the countye of Middleſexe, Eſquier, *ſometyme profeſſed of Clerkenwell* nere London, who died the 9th of Aprill, in the yere of oure Lord God 1577, after ſhe had lyved 75 yeares; to the great loſſe of the poore who divers ways were by her relieved."

A VOWESS.

A vowes, the widow of Robert Large, a former mayor of London, had taken the mantle and ring, and the vow to live chaſte to God for the term of her life: but in 1444 remarrying to John Gedney, draper, and twice lord mayor, they were both troubled by the church, and forced to do penance for it. (See Strype's edition of Stowe's Survey, vol. i. lib. ii. p. 123.) The hiſtory of the vowes may, perhaps, be beſt illuſtrated by a reference to Saint-Foix's Hiſtorical Eſſays upon Paris. In France, thoſe were called voweſſes or recluſes, whether maids or widows, who built themſelves a little chamber joining to the wall of ſome church. The ceremony of their recluſion was performed with great pomp, the church was hung with tapeſtry, the biſhop celebrated maſs pontifically, preached, and afterwards went himſelf to ſeal the door of the little chamber, after having copiouſly ſprinkled it with holy water. There remained nothing but a little window, through which the pious ſolitary heard the offices of the church, and received the neceſſaries of life.

PAUL'S GATE.

Paul's Gate, which was one of the principal gates of the Cathedral-Cloſe, occurs in a chartulary of St. Giles's hoſpital, as early as 1187. It ſtood at the entrance into Cheapſide, a few yards from the top of Paternoſter-row.

Stowe ſays, that at the reception of Margaret, wife of Henry VI., in London, in the year 1445, ſeveral pageants were

were exhibited at Paul's-gate, with verſes written by Lydgate, on the following lemmata: "*Ingredimini et replete terram.*" "*Non amplius iraſcar ſuper terram.*" "*Madam Grace chancellor de Dieu.*" Five wiſe and five fooliſh virgins. Of St. Margaret, &c. (Chron. p. 385, ed. Howes.) It does not appear whether theſe poems were ſpoken, or only affixed to the pageants. Fabyan (Chron. tom. ii. fol. 393) ſays, that in thoſe pageants "there was reſemblance of diverſe old hyſtoryes:" perhaps tapeſtry.

The exact time when Paul's-gate was deſtroyed does not appear: it probably was not till the reign of Mary. Raſtall, the printer, dates a book from it in 1525.

MARYBONE GARDENS.

Behind Oxford Houſe, at Marybone, was a well known place of entertainment, called Marybone Gardens. In the reign of Queen Anne there had been a noted tavern in this place, with bowling-greens, much frequented by perſons of the firſt rank. It afterwards grew into diſrepute, and is made by Gay the ſcene of Macheath's debauches. About the year 1740, Marybone Gardens were famed for public breakfaſts and evening concerts. Some of the firſt ſingers were generally engaged there, and fire-works were frequently exhibited. In 1777, or 1778, the gardens were ſhut up, and the ſite let to builders. The ground is now occupied by Beaumont-ſtreet, part of Devonſhire-ſtreet, and part of Devonſhire-place. (See Lyons's Environs of London, vol. iii. p. 295.)

ST. LAURENCE POUNTNEY.

In the choir of the collegiate church of St. Laurence Pountney, was buried Juliana, the wife of Nicholas Ploket, for whoſe ſoul whoever ſhould ſay a paternoſter and an ave, the Biſhop of Ely granted an indulgence of forty days.

THE DEVIL TAVERN,

Near Temple Bar ſtood, till within theſe few years, the Devil Tavern; ſo called from its ſign of St. Dunſtan ſeizing the evil ſpirit by the noſe with a pair of hot tongs. Ben Jonſon has immortalized it by his *Leges Conviviales*, which he wrote for the regulation of a club of wits held here in a room he dedicated to Apollo, over the chimney-piece of which they were preſerved. The tavern was in his days kept by Simon Wadloe; whom, in a copy of verſes over the door of the Apollo, he dignified with the title of *King of Skinkers*. It was purchaſed by Child's banking-houſe, and other buildings have been erected on the ſcite. (Pennant, p. 171.)

HOCKLEY IN THE HOLE.

Of what deſcription were the entertainments of Hockley in the Hole within a century ago, we may gather from the following hand-bill, which was ſurmounted by the royal arms:

"At the Bear-garden in Hockley in the Hole, 1710.

"This is to give notice, to all gentlemen, gameſters, and others, that on this preſent Monday is a match to be fought by two dogs, one from Newgate market againſt one of Hony-lane market, at a bull, for a guinea to be ſpent; five let-goes out off hand, which goes faireſt and fartheſt in wins all; likewiſe a *green bull* to be baited, which was never baited before; and a bull to be turned looſe, with fire-works all over him: alſo a mad aſs to be baited: with variety of bull-baiting and bear-baiting; and a dog to be drawn up with fire-works.

"*** Beginning exactly at three of the clock."

BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.

Why the Borough High-ſtreet was ſo well furniſhed in former times with inns, is too obvious to require a ſingle line of illuſtration: moſt of them are very ancient, and one has been particularly handed down to obſervation by the father of Engliſh poetry. The *Tabard*, whoſe ſign is now perverted to the *Talbot*, was the rendezvous of the jolly pilgrims whom Chaucer deſcribes as ſallying out to pay their devotions at the ſhrine of *Becket*, a ſaint who for a long time ſuperſeded almoſt every other.

ELSYNGE SPITAL.

But a ſmall portion of Elſynge Spital now remains: it conſiſts of a large pointed arch in part viſible from Sion College. Stowe tells us it was anciently a nunnery; but falling to decay, William Elſynge, mercer, refounded it in 1331, for a warden, prieſts, and poor blind people: ſix years after which he obtained leave to change his prieſts for canons regular of the order of St. Auſtin. Among the manuſcripts in the Britiſh Muſeum is a parchment roll, containing an inventory of the goods, &c. belonging to the houſe in the time of Henry VI. (See Malcolm's Londinium Redivivum.)

OLD ST. PAUL'S.

William of Worceſter, who wrote and travelled in 1478, and whoſe Itinerary has been already quoted, gives the following as the dimenſions of Old St. Paul's.

"Longitudo navis eccleſiæ Sancti Pauli de ſteppys meis computatis 180 gradus.

"Latitudo brachiorum a meridie in boriam de gradibus five anglice dictis ſteppys meis 160 gradus.

"Latitudo navis eccleſiæ cum duabus elys continet de gradibus meis ut ſupra, 48 gradus.

"Longitudo chori dicta eccleſiæ cum capella Sanctæ Mariæ continet de gradibus meis 130 gradus.

"Latitudo dicti chori continet de gradibus meis 48 gradus.

PETTICOAT LANE.

Petticoat-lane extends from Whitechapel into Spitalfields. On both ſides of this lane were anciently hedges and rows of elm trees, and the pleaſantneſs of the neighbouring fields induced ſeveral gentlemen to build their houſes here, among whom was the Spaniſh ambaſſador, whome Strype ſuppoſes to be Gondomar: but at length many French refugees ſettling in that part of the lane near Spitalfields, in order to follow their trades, which in general was weaving of ſilk, it ſoon became a row of contiguous buildings. Some years ago, it was the chief reſidence of the horners, who prepared horns for other petty manufacturers. (London and its Environs deſcribed.)

THE SANCTUARY.

Not far from Weſtminſter abbey ſtood the Sanctuary, inſtituted as a place of ſafety for ſuch malefactors as were not guilty of notorious crimes. Stowe ſays, the privilege was firſt granted by Sebert, the reſtorer of the monaſtery; afterwards increaſed by Edgar, King of the Weſt Saxons; and finally renewed and confirmed by Edward the Confeſſor. The building of the latter, as Dr. Stukely thought, was compoſed of two churches, one over another, each in the form of a croſs. (See the Archæologia, vol. i. p. 41.) Within its precincts was born Edward V.; and here his unhappy mother took refuge with her younger ſon Richard, to ſecure him from his cruel uncle, who had already poſſeſſion of the elder brother. The regiſter of this place was bought at the auction of Sir Henry Spelman's manuſcripts for Lord Weymouth, and placed in his library at Longleat.

The ſanctuary itſelf was pulled down about 1750, to make room for a new market place.

WAX-CHANDLERS.

In days of old, when gratitude to ſaints called ſo frequently for lights, the wax-chandlers were a flouriſhing company: they were incorporated in 1484, and the following more frugal than elegant repaſt was given on the occaſion:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Two loins of mutton, and two loins of veal	0	1	4
A loin of beef	0	0	4
A leg of mutton	0	0	2½
A pig	0	0	4
A capon	0	0	6
A coney	0	0	2
One dozen of pigeons	0	0	7
A hundred eggs	0	0	8½
A gooſe	0	0	6
A gallon of red wine	0	0	8
A kilderkin of ale	0	0	8
	0	7	0

(See Pennant, p. 437.)

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Till of late years a picture of Queen Elizabeth, lying on her tomb, was common in many of the London churches. One was remaining againſt the north wall of the channel of St. Martin Outwich, when it was rebuilt in 1797; and another is preſerved in the church of St. Olave Jewry. More inſtances may be found in Strype. The good queen was perpetuated by her ſubjects in the ſame manner as the royal martyr was in the ſucceeding century.

SILK-SHOPS.

"Until the 10th or 12th year of Queen Elizabeth, there were but few ſilk-ſhops in London, and thoſe only kept by women, not by men as they now are; and at that time there was not ſo much ſilk in all the ſilk-ſhops, or ſo many ſorts of gold or ſilver thread and lace, as at this day are to be found in ſeveral particular ſhops in Cheapſide and other places. At which time above-mentioned, and for three or four years afterwards, the citizen's wives in general were conſtrained to wear knit caps of woollen yarn, unleſs their huſbands were poſſeſſed of great value in the Queen's books, or could prove themſelves gentlemen by deſcent. And then (adds Stowe) ceaſed the wearing of *minever* caps (otherwiſe three-cornered caps), which in former times was the uſual head dreſs for the ladies and matrons." (Stowe's Chron. fol. 1088, Strutt's Manners and Cuſtoms, vol. iii. p. 93.)

BAYNARD'S CASTLE.

Baynard's Caſtle was ſituated upon the very bank of the river, near the weſt end of Thames-ſtreet, and took its name from a Norman nobleman who erected the

the original fortreſs there, which was forfeited by him, or one of his deſcendants, in 1111, and granted to Robert Fitzrichard, ſon of Gilbert Earl of Clare, in whoſe family it remained for three centuries. In 1428, being then (probably by another forfeiture) a part of the royal poſſeſſions, it was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by fire; but was ſoon after granted to, and rebuilt by, Humphrey Duke of Glouceſter, by whoſe attainder it again reverted to the crown, and falling into the hands of Richard Duke of York, was uſed on many occaſions of formality as a regal palace, till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to whom, and to her ſucceſſor, the Earls of Pembroke appear to have been tenants at will. (Lodge's Illuſtr. of Britiſh Hiſtory, vol. iii. p. 344.) The family of the Earls of Shrewſbury reſided in it till the great fire.

ST. MARTIN OUTWICH.

The donations toward rebuilding the church of St. Martin Outwich were, from the city of London, 200*l.*, from the South Sea Company, 200*l.*, and from the Merchant Taylor's Company, 500*l.* A copper-plate, on which the foundation ſtone was laid, had the following inſcription:

"The firſt ſtone for rebuilding the pariſh-church of St. Martin, Outwich, was laid this fourth day of May, 1796, by the worſhipful company of Merchant-taylors.

Mr. John Rogers - Maſter.
Geo. Vander Nuenberg
Thomas Walters
Thomas Bell
William Cooper } Wardens

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE committee of that moſt excellent inſtitution, the Philanthropic Society, in St. George's Fields, Surry, having occaſion for "*a common ſeal*," in conſequence of the Act of Parliament lately obtained; and having, as I underſtand, invited the communications of the ingenious as to a ſuitable device: give me leave to offer them, through the medium of your entertaining miſcellany, the following, which, if I miſtake not, will admit of a very picturеſque repreſentation, and expreſs the objects and practices of the ſociety, in as ſmall a compaſs as the caſe will admit of.

"Benevolence, clad in the mantle of Chriſtianity, approaching the doors of the Philanthropic Inſtitution, leading an infant *culprit*, in one hand and the half-naked *child of a convict* in the other: the former in ſhackles to ſhew his criminality, and with downcaſt looks to imply his penitence and capability of *reform*; the other looking innocently up in the face of his benefactreſs, and at the ſame time pointing to a ſhip under ſail at a diſtance, indicating the tranſportation of the parents that ſhould have protected his infant years." The motto—"*Preſerved to our country.*"

Perhaps Benevolence, perſonified by a female figure having a ſlender croſs, like thoſe of the cruſaders, in her hand, or having a ſmall croſs marked on the ſhoulder of her robe, would be a competent alluſion to this part of the ſubject.

As I know the committee are anxious to gain information on this head, I am certain that they would feel themſelves obliged to any ingenious gentleman or artiſt who would communicate any thing more appropriate than I have ventured to ſuggeſt. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

St. Paul's Coffee-houſe, A SUBSCRIBER.
13th October, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to ſtate a few facts, for the purpoſe of correcting the concluſion of an Enquiry into the Eſtabliſhment of the Sinking Fund, inſerted in your Magazine, page 139.

The appropriation of a portion of the revenue for the purpoſe of gradually reducing the public debts, is a meaſure which had been adopted in other countries long before any neceſſity for it exiſted in England: a proviſion of this kind had been eſtabliſhed in Holland in 1655, and in the Eccleſiaſtical States in 1685; and both theſe ſinking funds originated in a reduction of the intereſt payable on the debts, which was the means afterwards adopted for eſtabliſhing a ſimilar fund in this country.

During the reign of King William the public loans were chiefly raiſed on terminable annuities, which are in themſelves a ſpecies of ſinking fund; but when the preſent mode of borrowing on perpetual annuities was preferred, it ſoon became evident that a continual accumulation of ſuch debts would involve the government in certain difficulty, if it did not produce ſtill worſe conſequences. Various projects were therefore offered for the diſcharge of the public debts, or for confining them within moderate bounds; and among others, the plan of ſuch a ſinking fund as was afterwards actually

actually eſtabliſhed was plainly laid down in a pamphlet, entitled "A Letter to a Member of the late Parliament concerning the Debts of the Nation," publiſhed in 1701.

Sir Robert Walpole claimed great merit as the father of the ſinking fund eſtabliſhed by Parliament in 1716, though it is evident that it required very little knowledge or invention to copy a plan which had been found ſucceſsful in other countries, and which had been publicly recommended ſeveral years before: but whatever claims Sir R. Walpole might have to the formation of the plan, he indiſputably has all the diſgrace of having perverted and deſtroyed it. The period of its ſtrict appropriation to the purpoſes for which it was eſtabliſhed was only about ſixteen years; after which it was only occaſionally and irregularly applied to the reduction of the debt, and at length the ſinking fund became a mere nominal diſtinction.

It thus appears clearly, that the idea of paying off the national debt by the conſtant and increaſing operation of a ſinking fund, is by no means a new invention; it certainly did not originate with the gentlemen of Glaſgow alluded to by your correſpondent, nor with any writer or projector of the laſt hundred years.

About the year 1769, Dr. Price firſt offered to the public ſome obſervations on the national debt, in the third chapter of his Obſervations on Reverſionary Payments. He ſtrongly pointed out the tendency of the funding ſyſtem, and that, rather than to continue to contract debts without providing for their redemption, it would be better to raiſe no money but upon terminable annuities; by which means, time would do that neceſſarily for the public which, if truſted to miniſters, might never be done: but the object which he particularly recommended was the eſtabliſhment of a permanent ſinking fund, on the principle of the fund that had been formerly eſtabliſhed, and ſo ſoon deſtroyed. In 1771, in an Appeal to the Public on the ſubject of the National Debt, he ſhewed that the beſt ſcheme for paying off the national debt was that which had long been known, which had been eſtabliſhed, but unhappily cruſhed in its infancy; and in 1773, in the preface to the third edition of his Treatiſe on Reverſionary Payments, he took the opportunity of again enforcing the neceſſity of reſtoring the plan formerly eſtabliſhed, and ſecuring it from future perverſion. This advice was repeatedly urged on ſubſequent occaſions; and in 1785, when Mr. Pitt was deliberating on the beſt means of eſtabliſhing a new ſinking fund, he particularly ſought the advice and aſſiſtance of Dr. Price, who communicated three plans which he conceived to be beſt adapted for carrying into execution a meaſure he had ſo long and ſo earneſtly recommended. It was one of the three plans thus communicated which was actually adopted, but with ſome alterations which conſiderably affected its efficacy, and which it has ſince been found neceſſary to correct.

From theſe circumſtances, I truſt, your correſpondent will be convinced that he has gone a little too far in aſſerting that Dr. Price's ideas on this ſubject were "wholly overlooked or diſregarded by government, as being theoretical and impracticable;" and that, if his friends had not come from Glaſgow to London to propoſe a tax, objectionable on many grounds, and peculiarly unfit for the purpoſe to which it was to be applied, "the preſent ſinking fund, in all probability, would never have exiſted."

October 13, 1806. J. J. G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AS the controverſy reſpecting the late election of a Mathematical Profeſſor in the Univerſity of Edinburgh has attracted very general attention, and is indeed a ſubject not a little intereſting, inaſmuch as it has branched out into ſeveral particulars of ſome importance and much curioſity, a brief review of it, it is preſumed, will not be unacceptable to our readers.

The controverſy is comprized in a ſhort ſtatement of facts by Profeſſor Stewart, an Examination of Mr. Stewart's Pamphlet by a miniſter of Edinburgh, and a Letter to the Author of this Examination, by Mr. John Playfair, Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy in the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

The moſt prominent and curious feature of this controverſy is, that even in the preſent age of unbounded inveſtigation on all ſubjects, a particular ſect, or rather a particular party of a religious ſect, claims the privilege of ſuperintending the proceedings, and deciding concerning the doctrines of a very celebrated Univerſity: a privilege which had been ſuffered to lie dormant for half a century. It was underſtood, we had imagined, that divines and philoſophers had

had entered into a tacit compact, according to the advice of Lord Bacon, to give to reaſon what belongs to reaſon, and to yield to faith what is due to faith: for otherwiſe, by intermixing religious tenets with philoſophical ſpeculations, they would run into the danger of becoming either bad divines or bad philoſophers.

It is not unreaſonable to preſume, that ſince the time when preſbytery was eſtabliſhed in Scotland, philoſophy, in its progreſs, has diverged into ſome paths into which the preſbytery, though compoſed of lay brethren as well as eccleſiaſtics, is not ſufficiently prepared to accompany them.

What has happened in the preſbytery and univerſity of Edinburgh, recalls to my imagination a ſcene in phyſiology, that is often witneſſed. If the eggs of a duck be put under a brooding hen, ſhe never dreams but they are her own, and tends and provides for the young with maternal care and fondneſs, as long as they are on dry ground. But no ſooner do the young ducklings come to a piece of water, than they ruſh into it, and quit, at leaſt for a time, the vexed, alarmed, and fluttering mother, who calls them back by inceſſant cries, in vain: for herſelf, however, ſhe is too wiſe to venture beyond her depth.

Mr. Stewart's Short Statement branches forth into general queſtions in philoſophy, as well as into the intriguing ſpirit which is incident to all bodies of men, even theologians not excepted; and into ſeveral particulars which ſerve to contraſt the preſent ſpirit of Scotland with that of the times of the Covenant and the Lords of the Congregation. Of this laſt ſpirit, a ſmall faction in the church endeavoured to aſſume, for a particular purpoſe, the air and manner. They found, and put on, an old cloak of Calvin's: but it was too ſhort for a grown-up philoſopher of the nineteenth century; it did not reach the length of their own cloven feet.

On the 30th of January, 1805, a vacancy took place in the mathematical chair of the univerſity of Edinburgh. The right of election is veſted in the lord provoſt, magiſtrates, and town-council of that city. The firſt candidate that appeared was the Rev. Thomas Macknight, one of the miniſters of Edinburgh, who had been occaſionally employed by the defunct profeſſor of natural philoſophy, Mr. Robinſon, as an aſſiſtant. Mr. Macknight's aim was, to hold both his parochial charge and the profeſſorſhip. Mr. Stewart, alarmed, as well as many others of his colleagues, at theſe circumſtances, reſolved to addreſs himſelf directly by a letter to the chief magiſtrate. A zeal for the intereſts of the univerſity of Edinburgh was natural to Mr. Stewart, and in him peculiarly graceful: it was hereditary, and confirmed by the habits and purſuits of his life. Nor was his oppoſition to a plurality of benefices in the univerſity, in him, leſs peculiarly becoming. He had taught in different ſchools in the college, at the ſame period, with great ſucceſs and applauſe: yet he never dreamt of holding two different profeſſorſhips. After mentioning ſome circumſtances, tending with great force to impreſs the lord provoſt's mind with a peculiar concern for the proſperity of the univerſity, he demonſtrates the diſadvantageous and pernicious conſequences to be apprehended from uniting profeſſorſhips with eccleſiaſtical livings. At the ſame time, he was far from having any wiſh to exclude from the Scotch univerſities thoſe miniſters of the church of Scotland, whoſe literary attainments or taſte for the ſciences might lead them to prefer the duties of an academical life to thoſe connected with the exerciſe of the clerical function.

The conſiderations briefly ſtated by Profeſſor Stewart were ſeconded at greater length, and with very great ability, by Profeſſor Playfair, who, in a Letter alſo to the Provoſt, among a variety of remarks very cloſe to the purpoſe, obſerves "That a profeſſor of mathematics in the univerſity will have a great deal more to do, than merely to give lectures. He will dedicate a large portion of his time to his own improvement, to the ſtudy of thoſe improvements that have been made, and that are continually making over all Europe; and he will ſeek to extend the bounds of ſcience by new and original inveſtigations. This is the only way of diſcharging his duty, ſo as to improve knowledge, and do credit to the univerſity and himſelf. The profeſſor who takes this view of the matter, and is a real lover of ſcience, will not feel much deſire to have more work put into his hands, or to have the number of his avocations increaſed. Indeed it is the man who is beſt qualified to be a profeſſor of mathematics, who will find the duties of his office the fulleſt occupation for him; and the more he is fitted to diſcharge them well, the leſs leiſure he will find f r other purſuits."

The different candidates had enjoyed an opportunity of collecting whatever teſtimonies they could, when Mr. John Leſlie, author of an Experimental Enquiry concerning Heat, was elected into the mathematical chair, Mr. Playfair being tranſlated to that of natural philoſophy. Reports had already been propagated againſt Mr. Leſlie's religious principles, by the friends of Mr. Macknight and their faction in the preſbytery of Edinburgh. And a day or two before the election, a diſcovery was made of a dangerous doctrine inculcated in a note ſubjoined to his "Enquiry:" a note, it was ſaid, which involved all the atheiſtical principles of Mr. Hume's philoſophy. The paſſage is this:

"Mr. Hume is the firſt, as far as I know, who has treated cauſation in a truly philoſophical manner. His Eſſay on neceſſary Connexion ſeems a clear model of accurate reaſoning. But it was wanted only to diſpel the cloud of myſtery which had ſo long darkened that important ſubject. The unſophiſticated ſentiments of mankind are in perfect uniſon with the deductions of logic, and imply nothing more, at bottom, in the relation of cauſe and effect, than a *conſtant and invariable ſequence*. This will diſtinctly appear from a critical examination of language."

On this Mr. Stewart obſerves, that "if Mr. Leſlie had qualified the firſt ſentence of his extract by ſaying, that Mr. Hume's Eſſay on neceſſary Connexion (ſo far as it relates to phyſical cauſes and effects merely) is a model of clear and accurate reaſoning, the ſlighteſt objection could not be made to his aſſertion: but it was of phyſical cauſes alone that Mr. Leſlie could be ſuppoſed to ſpeak. His argument is directed againſt the unphiloſophical ſuppoſition of the agency of ſome invisible INTERMEDIA, to account for the phenomena of gravitation; a ſuppoſition, by the way, which has always been conſidered hitherto as one of the moſt dangerous weapons of atheiſm."

Mr. Leſlie, the moment he received intelligence of an intended meeting of the miniſters of Edinburgh to oppoſe his election, tranſmitted a letter to the Rev. Dr. Hunter, profeſſor of divinity in the univerſity of Edinburgh; in which he declares that the note in queſtion, above-ſtated, referred entirely to the relation between cauſe and effect, conſidered as an object of phyſical inveſtigation. Profeſſor Hunter was ſatisfied.

But the miniſters of Edinburgh remonſtrated againſt the election of a profeſſor of mathematics, till the advice of the preſbytery of Edinburgh ſhould be regularly received; alleging that they, as the legal ſuperintendants of the univerſity, poſſeſſed, in the election of profeſſors, a right of *avizamentum*; and they particularly remonſtrated and proteſted, in the moſt ſolemn manner, againſt the election of Mr. Leſlie, who had avouched to the world, and endeavoured to ſupport by arguments, an opinion calculated to undermine the foundation of all religion, both natural and revealed. Mr. Leſlie, they ſaid, having with Mr. Hume denied all *ſuch neceſſary connexion between cauſe and effect* as implies an operating principle in the cauſe, had, of courſe, laid a foundation for rejecting all the argument that is derived from the works of God, to prove either his being or attributes.

The general ſubject of this Edinburgh Controverſy, as it has been called, may be divided into three heads; under one or other of which all that is any wiſe important may be comprehended.

Firſt, does the doctrine maintained by Mr. Leſlie, reſpecting the relation between *cauſe and effect*, lead to atheiſm?

Secondly, is it for the intereſts of the univerſity of Edinburgh, that profeſſorſhips ſhould be united with church livings?

Thirdly, were the miniſters of Edinburgh, in their oppoſition to Mr. Leſlie, actuated ſolely by a regard to what they conceived to be the intereſts of religion and their miniſterial duty, or by private and factious motives?

On the firſt of theſe heads, Mr. Leſlie is defended with great learning, metaphyſical acumen, and animated eloquence, by Mr. Stewart; though in a very proper application of his learning to the ſubject in hand, he unavoidably expoſes Mr. Leſlie's unacquaintance with a very important matter of fact in the hiſtory of philoſophy. Having ſhewn that there is a uniform connexion between what we call cauſes and effects, but no *neceſſary connexion*, in ſupport of the ſyſtem which rejects all inviſible *intermedia*, as *vibrations*, *æthers*, &c., Mr. Stewart produces the authority of Lord Bacon, and a whole cohort of Engliſh divines of the higheſt celebrity as philoſophers; to whom he might have added the illuſtrious phyſician, Sydenham.

Mr. Stewart's reaſoning in defence of Mr.

Mr. Leſlie is impugned in the Examination of his Pamphlet, by a miniſter of Edinburgh.

Mr. Stewart contends, that when Mr. Leſlie's offenſive note "is compared with the paſſage in the text which it profeſſes to illuſtrate, it is evident, to a demonſtration, that it was of *phyſical* cauſes alone that Mr. Leſlie could be ſuppoſed to ſpeak;" aſſuming, that the ſubject of a note is confined to that of the text preciſely. But the miniſter ſhews, to my ſatisfaction, that this is not always the caſe. Indeed, if Mr. Leſlie had not ſolemnly declared that he referred only to phyſical or natural cauſes, we ſhould have ſuppoſed that he meant all thoſe cauſes, all that cauſation of which Mr. Hume ſpeaks.

A philoſophical correſpondent of Mr. Stewart's, in London, animadverts on that part of the preſbytery's criticiſm on Mr. Leſlie's note which charges him with denying all that *neceſſary connexion between cauſe and effect*, as implies an *operating principle in the cauſe*, as follows: "The principle then is diſtinct from the cauſe, and neceſſarily reſults from it. It is the principle that operates, and not the cauſe. What is a cauſe that operates not by itſelf, but by a principle in it?" &c. This the miniſter fairly ſhews is a mere cavilling about words, "If I ſay that in a father I have a protector and a friend, does it follow that the protector or the friend is diſtinct from the father?"

Mr. Stewart retorts the charge of atheiſm on the miniſters, or at leaſt of a tendency of their doctrine, on the ſubject of cauſation, by atheiſm. The miniſters ſtoutly deny that they are atheiſts, or that their doctrine has any tendency to atheiſm. But for this controvery I muſt refer your readers, if they have any curioſity about the matter, to Mr. Stewart's pamphlet, and that of his Examiner

The Examiner obſerves, p. 91, "that the laws of human thought do not permit the natural philoſopher to regard the objects around him as altogether looſe and unconnected. He certainly requires more than *ſequence* to conſtitute the relation of cauſe and effect. He does not conſider day as the cauſe of night, nor the flux of the tide as the cauſe of its reflux, nor the appearance of ſwallows as the cauſe of the budding of trees; though there has been, in theſe and a thouſand ſimilar inſtances, a conſtant and invariable ſequence from the beginning of the world to the preſent day."

But the natural philoſopher, by the very nature of his ſtudies or purſuits, ſuppoſes that there is ſuch a thing as power or neceſſary connexion between things in nature, when he enquires into the LAWS OF NATURE; though he cannot penetrate into efficient cauſes, or, more properly ſpeaking, the great EFFICIENT CAUSE. Mr. Leſlie ſays, that "the unſophiſticated ſentiments of mankind are in perfect uniſon with the deductions of logic, and imply nothing more, at bottom, in the relation of cauſe and effect, than a conſtant and *invariable ſequence*." Mr. Leſlie may be underſtood to affirm, not that there is nothing more *at the bottom of the univerſe*, which has no bottom, but only that there is nothing more at the bottom of men's conceptions of cauſe and effect. And even if Mr. Leſlie were to extend his reaſoning from natural to metaphyſical ſubjects, to things within as well as to things without the ſoul, to the operations of the mind, it does not neceſſarily follow that he is an atheiſt, or that he denies the agency of one firſt and great cauſe; although all that we can know of the works and ways of that firſt cauſe, by the mere exerciſe of reaſon, is from experiment and obſervation on the ſucceſſion of ideas and of objects. But, whatever might have been conjectured concerning Mr. Leſlie's meaning or intentions, his own declaration on that point ſhould be accounted ſufficient. It is not ſound eccleſiaſtical policy in the miniſters of Edinburgh, to betray ſuch invincible ſuſpicions that Mr. Leſlie is not a chriſtian. The truth of Chriſtianity is demonſtrable, and it is a very palatable doctrine. But Leſlie is capable of following any argument or demonſtration; and, I preſume, likes good things as well as his neighbours, *eſpecially when they coſt nothing*. Mr. Leſlie is as capable of weighing evidence as they are; and the joys of the future life muſt naturally awaken a deſire in his breaſt to partake of them, as well as in theirs. If, after all, any whirligig has got into his head, as happens not unfrequently to men of genius, though they may entertain doubts of his ſincerity, they ſhould not expreſs them. The apoſtle Paul, ſomewhere, ſays, "If thou haſt faith, have it to thyſelf." He would doubtleſs, in like manner, have ſaid, and for a like reaſon, to the miniſters of Edinburgh, "If ye have doubts, have them to yourſelves." I have a great reſpect for the conduct of

the Rev. Dr. Hunter, profeſſor of divinity; it was truly apoſtolical and paternal.

If there were really pretty good ground for ſuſpecting Leſlie of atheiſm, he might ſtill be a very good teacher of mathematics; though not of divinity, pneumatology, moral philoſophy, or even, perhaps, of the dead languages. Archimedes was not a chriſtian; nor Apollonius, nor Euclid. The authors of diſcoveries and inventions were not all of them chriſtians, nor even theiſts. Agriculture, the moſt uſeful of all the arts, was firſt taught by the hog: the uncommon luxuriance of the vegetables that ſprang up in his furrows, firſt taught man to till the ground and ſow ſeeds. Now this is no diſparagement to Profeſſor Coventry.

After all that has been urged in defence of Mr. Leſlie's note, I muſt ſay of this what he ſays of Sir Iſaac's inviſible æthers: it was in an evil hour that he threw out this haſty note, for which there does not appear to have been any neceſſity.

As to the queſtion, whether it be for the intereſts of the univerſity of Edinburgh that profeſſorſhips ſhould be united with church-livings, it is decided in the negative, beyond all poſſibility of doubt, by Mr. Playfair's admirable Letter on the ſubject to the lord provoſt of Edinburgh, above quoted. But Mr. Playfair's reaſoning, whatever conviction it may have produced in the mind of the Examiner of Mr. Stewart's pamphlet, does not ſilence him; though he cannot be ſaid to reaſon fairly with Mr. Playfair, nor even, properly ſpeaking, to wrangle. He only nibbles, and, as well as he can, keeps up a gabble. Were all that the examining miniſter contends for conceded to him, the poſition, that it is not for the intereſt of the univerſity that profeſſorſhips ſhould be united with church livings, would remain incontrovertible. The proverbial phraſe, *Materium ſuperabat opus*, was never ſo applicable as to Mr. Playfair's Letter to the Examiner. It is a piece of pure reaſoning, animated, though unmixed with any degree of malignant paſſion. There is, indeed, not a little ſatire in it; and wit or ridicule too. Not that the profeſſor ſeems to aim deſignedly at either; but his concluſions are ſo fair and pointed, ſo ſharpened by the antitheſis of truth and error, right and wrong, and the artifice, inconſiſtency, and abſurdity of his adverſary are ſo neatly expoſed, that laughter is ſometimes unavoidable. It may be called the wit of reaſon. The points in queſtion are of very little general importance; but the pamphlet, as a candid, acute, and ſatisfactory piece of reaſoning, is calculated to afford entertainment to all who can be entertained by the beauty of a demonſtration.

The third queſtion of any importance, treated of in the three pamphlets, relates, as we have already obſerved, to the motives by which the miniſters, in their oppoſition to Mr. Leſlie, were actuated.

Mr. Playfair, in his Letter to the Provoſt, maintains that, if the practice of uniting profeſſorſhips with church-livings ſhould gain ground, laymen would be almoſt neceſſarily excluded from the univerſity of Edinburgh; and, when they came forward as candidates, would almoſt always have a powerful combination of miniſters in Edinburgh againſt them. The Examiner affirms, that no ſuch combination exiſted; and that it is uncandid to ſuppoſe them capable of combination. Mr. Playfair, in his Letter to the Examiner, ſays, among other things, "Is it not notorious, Sir, to all the world that the miniſters of Edinburgh have combined?—that they have combined to oppoſe Mr. Leſlie's election by means that it is impoſſible to juſtify? Still you affirm that they have not. They unite in writing a pamphlet, and virtually ſet their names to it, in order to ſupport the meaſures in queſtion: and yet, with this *Round Robin* in your hands, you come forward exclaiming that there is no combination; you advance at the head of this eccleſiaſtical phalanx, crying, Woe to him that ſays we have combined together! There can hardly be a greater outrage on common ſenſe, than ſuch conduct as this. The more loudly you raiſe your voice, the more anger and violence you betray, the more difficult do you render it to give credit to your aſſertions. If any of the combinations for raiſing wages, that happen to be the objects of legal animadverſion, were proved with half the evidence that this admits of, the puniſhment of the ringleaders would be inevitable." p. 39. —"You remark, with much warmth, that it has been thought neceſſary to ſtigmatize ſuch charges againſt the miniſters of Edinburgh with the epithets they deſerve;

ſerve; and you accordingly make uſe of ſome of the harſh terms which you are ſo willing to beſtow on others, and ſo ſtudious to merit for yourſelves. But the ſtigmas and anathemas of ignorance or prejudice have been long known to bear no proportion to the offences againſt which they are directed. 'God confound you,' ſaid one grammarian to another, 'for your theory of impersonal verbs;' and much in the ſame manner do you rebuke Mr. Stewart for his *theory* of the miniſters of Edinburgh." p. 31.

It could have no purpoſe to enter further into this queſtion. That the miniſters of Edinburgh, in their oppoſition to Mr. Leſlie, were not actuated by pure and diſintereſted, and conſequently that they combined againſt him from ſelfiſh or factious motives, is quite apparent from their concealment of Mr. Leſlie's letter in explanation or juſtification of his note to Dr. Hunter, from the town-council. The Examiner ſays, p. 63, "That this letter actually was one of the ſubjects of conference between the town-council, and the committee of miniſters at the council-board. The written remonſtrance was no ſooner read then the lord provoſt introduced the ſubject of the letter."

"Now, Sir," ſays Mr. Playfair, in his letter to the Examiner, p. 51, "it is not ſaid in Mr. Stewart's ſtatement, that this ſubject was not mentioned in the council; it is only ſignified that *you did not introduce it*, and that you gave no reaſon to ſuppoſe that you intended doing ſo. This is what you admit yourſelves, and is the foundation of the credit which, as we have juſt ſeen, you conſider as due to you*; and you would not ſurely take merit both from keeping back the letter, and from acknowleging it." This is unanſwerable. There is another ground reſorted to by the Examiner, in defending the concealment of Mr. Leſlie's letter: if they had laid it before the council, they might have diſpleaſed Dr. Hunter. For they *afterwards* diſcovered that he was "very careful, very ſoon to recover poſſeſſion of the letter; and when, in the courſe of the *future proceedings* at a meeting of the miniſters of Edinburgh, he was formally aſked, whether he would not now put them in poſſeſſion of it, it was not without *ſeeming heſitation* that he agreed to deliver it."—An Examination, &c. p. 69.

If any one, after all this, entertains any doubt whether there was in reality any combination againſt Mr. Leſlie, we refer him, for clearing up his doubts, to Mr. Playfair's Letter to the Author of the Examination of Profeſſor Stewart's Short Statement of Facts.

On the whole, I am of opinion, notwithſtanding the learned and ingenious defence by Profeſſor Stewart of the doctrine contained in Mr. Leſlie's note, that it might not unnaturally have given birth to a ſuſpicion of a leaning towards ſcepticiſm in matters of religion. There was no occaſion to drag in the name of Mr. Hume here, eſpecially as he was by no means the firſt, nor ſecond, nor tenth, nor twelfth, &c. that had mentioned the ſame doctrine. But Mr. Leſlie's reſtriction of that doctrine to phyſical ſubjects, was ſufficient.

As to the two other points, I perfectly agree in opinion with Mr. Stewart and Mr. Playfair.

It is no part of my plan to enter into verbal criticiſm; but I cannot help noticing, in the miniſters' pamphlet, the ridiculous expreſſion of *ſmall capitals*, which very often recurs. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

UNDER the word "nut-hook" Johnſon ſays, "It was anciently, *I know not why*, a name of contempt;" and gives the ſpeech of Doll Tearſheet to one of Falſtaff's followers, "Nuthook, nuthook, you lie." One of the common editions of Shakeſpeare, in a note in the Merry Wives of Windſor, approaches the mark, but unconſciouſly, as follows: "*Nuthook* was *a term of reproach in cant ſtrain*; and 'If you run the nut-hook's humour on me,' is in plain Engliſh, 'If you ſay I am a thief.'" Now it ſeems very eaſy to ſhew that "*thief*" was *the preciſe idea* expreſſed by the word: for Johnſon gives as his firſt definition of it, "A ſtick with *a hook at the end*, to pull down boughs that the nuts may be gathered;" and it is ſtill a vulgar phraſe applied to a perſon addicted to pilfering, that "his fingers are like *fiſh-hooks*" (catching up every thing that comes in their way).

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

Σ.

THE

* The miniſters pretended that they had concealed Mr. Leſlie's unguarded vindication, for fear it ſhould aggravate his offence.

THE ANTIQUARY.

NO. XI.

KENILWORTH CASTLE.

AMONG the ruined ſtructures which form a valuable comment, not only on the diſpoſition, but the hiſtory of our ancient fortreſſes, is the Caſtle of Kenilworth near Warwick; famed in the middle centuries for its ſtrength; and at a later period, as the laſt ſcene of that heroic gallantry ſo conſpicuous in the annals of Elizabeth.

Sir William Dugdale ſays, that Kenilworth had a caſtle previous to the Conqueſt. But it appears to have ſtood in a different ſituation from the preſent, and ſo have been demoliſhed in the wars between Edmund and Canute. We have no notice of ſuch a ſtructure in the Domeſday Survey.

The new building was erected ſoon after 1100, by Geffrey de Clinton, treaſurer and chamberlain to Henry I., who alſo founded the priory; but it was of ſuch uncommon ſtrength and extent that it did not long continue with his family. According to the pipe-rolls, ſo early as 1165 the ſheriff accounted to *the crown* for the profit of the park; and eight years after, in the 19th of Henry II., we find it poſſeſſed and garriſoned by the King, during the unnatural rebellion of his ſons. The following were the ſtores laid in:

100 quarters of bread corn	8	8	2
20 quarters of barley	1	13	4
100 hogs	7	10	0
40 cows falted	4	0	0
120 cheeſes	2	5	0
25 quarters of ſalt	1	10	0

Geffrey de Clinton, the ſon, from a deed in one of the Priory Regiſters, ſeems afterward to have recovered the poſſeſſion of it; though he did not hold it ſeven years: for in the 27th of Henry II., 1181, we find the ſheriff again accounting to the king for the ward of it. Rent alſo was paid by divers perſons who lived within it, as Sir William Dugdale ſuppoſes, for the ſafety both of themſelves and of their goods in thoſe turbulent and licentious times. Still, however, the poſſeſſion of it does not ſeem to have been entirely veſted in the crown, as in the beginning of John's reign Henry de Clinton, the grandſon of the founder, releaſed to the king all his right in it, as well as in the woods and pools about it. After this time we find conſiderable ſums laid out in repairing, extending, and improving the fortifications; and the alterations which were made in the 26th of Henry III., 1242, are expreſsly enumerated. The chapel was ceiled, wainſcotted, and adorned with painting; handſome ſeats made for the king and queen; the bell-tower repaired; the queen's chamber enlarged and painted; and the walls on the ſouth ſide, next the pool, entirely rebuilt. The ſame year, Gilbert de Segrave was made governor during the royal pleaſure; but under terms which implied ſome fear of foreign enemies. Soon after this, however, the king beſtowed it upon Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leiceſter, and Eleanor his wife, during their lives. This earl, taking part with the rebellious barons, was ſlain, with his eldeſt ſon, at the battle of Eveſham, Auguſt 4, 1265; but his caſtle of Kenilworth held out againſt the royal forces for ſix months. The works were defended with conſiderable reſolution, and the beſiegers aſſailed with ſtones of great weight from military engines, which, added to frequent ſallies, occaſioned Henry to change the ſiege into a blockade; till, tired of waſting time before it, he reſolved to take it by ſtorm. But, in the meanwhile, famine and diſeaſe determined Henry de Haſtings, who commanded it, to ſurrender on conditions. It was during the blockade that the king, having aſſembled a parliament, made the *Dictum de Kenilworth*, found among our old ſtatutes. After the ſiege, the king beſtowed the caſtle on his ſon Edmund, granting him free chaſe and warren in all his demeſne lands and woods belonging to it; with a weekly market and an annual fair.

In the reign of Edward I. we find Kenilworth remarkable for different ſcenes. Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, with a gallant aſſembly of an hundred knights and as many ladies, held a round table here, diverting themſelves with tournaments and other feats of chivalry. In the 15th of Edward II., by the attainder of Thomas Earl of Lancaſter, the caſtle again eſcheated to the crown; and ſoon after became the priſon of the king. Edward, having been depoſed by his queen, and taken priſoner in Wales, was brought hither, where he made the reſignation of his crown; whence being removed in the night by his keepers, Sir John Maltravers and Sir Thomas Berkeley, to Berkeley caſtle, he was murdered.

In the 13th of Edward III.'s reign, Henry, the brother of the Earl of Lancaſter, had his eſtates, and among them this caſtle, reſtored. On a partition, it afterwards

afterwards fell to Blanch, his granddaughter, who married John of Gaunt; who in the 15th year of Richard II., on his return from Spain, made conſiderable additions to the works. In the poſſeſſion of his ſon, it once more reverted to the crown; and remained a royal palace till 1562. Henry V. and Henry VIII. appear to have made ſome few additions, the greater part of which may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed at the preſent hour.

In 1563, Elizabeth granted it, with all its royalties, to Robert Dudley, third ſon to the Duke of Northumberland, whom ſhe afterwards created Earl of Leiceſter.

By him no money was ſpared in making alterations, additions, and improvements in the caſtle. The chace became extended, and even the back part of the caſtle was made the front, with a handſome gatehouſe at the entrance.

In 1570, we are told by Strype, as well as in ſome of the court-letters of the day, that plots and diſturbances had ſo awakened the Earl of Leiceſter, that, whether it were for his own ſafe receſs, or the queen's, or for the bringing of the Queen of Scots thither, he had now many workmen at his ſeat at Kenilworth to make it ſtrong, and had furniſhed it with armour, munition, and all neceſſaries for defence. (See Strype's Annals, vol. i. p. 579; and Lodge's Illuſtrations of Britiſh Hiſtory, vol. ii. p. 49.)

In 1572, in her progreſs to Warwick, we find Elizabeth paying a ſhort viſit here to her favourite; but her capital viſit was in 1575, on which Leiceſter exerted his whole magnificence, in a manner ſo ſplendid, ſays Biſhop Hurd (Dialogues Moral and Political, p. 125), as to claim a remembrance even in the annals of our country. Accounts of it were given at the time in two very ſcarce and curious tracts, which have been reprinted in "Queen Elizabeth's Progreſſes;" one by Laneham, and the other by George Gaſcoigne: the latter entitled "The Princely Pleaſures of Kenilworth Caſtle."

At the queen's firſt entrance, which appears to have been by what is called the Gallery Tower, a floating iſland was diſcerned upon the pool, glittering with torches, on which ſat the Lady of the Lake, attended by two nymphs, who addreſſed her Majeſty in verſe with an hiſtorical account of the antiquity and owners of the caſtle; and the ſpeech was cloſed with the ſound of cornets, and other inſtruments of loud muſic. Within the baſe-court was erected a ſtately bridge, 20 feet wide and 70 long, over which the queen was to paſs; and on each ſide ſtood columns, with preſents upon them to her Majeſty from the gods. Silvanus offered a cage of wild-fowl, and Pomona divers ſorts of fruits; Ceres gave corn, and Bacchus wine; Neptune preſented ſea-fiſh; Mars the habiliments of war; and Phœbus all kinds of muſical inſtruments. During the reſt of her ſtay, a variety of ſports and ſhews were daily exhibited. In the chace was a ſavage man with ſatyrs; there were bear-baitings and fire-works, Italian tumblers, and a country bride-ale, running at the quintin, and morrice-dancing. And, that no ſort of diverſion might be omitted, hither came the Coventry men, and acted the ancient play, ſo long ſince uſed in their city, called Hocks-Tueſday, repreſenting the deſtruction of the Danes in the reign of King Ethelred; which proved ſo agreeable to her Majeſty, that ſhe ordered them a brace of bucks, and five marks in money to defray the charges of the feaſt. There were beſides, on the pool, a Triton on a mermaid 18 feet long, and Arion upon a dolphin. To grace the entertainment, the queen here knighted Sir Thomas Cecil, eldeſt ſon to the lord treaſurer; Sir Henry Cobham, brother to the Lord Cobham; Sir Francis Stanhope, and Sir Thomas Tretham. An eſtimate may be formed of the expence from the quantity of ordinary beer that was drank on the occaſion, amounting 320 hogſheads. (See the Life of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leiceſter, 1727, p. 92, Dugd. Warw. &c.) The queen ſtaid here nineteen days; during which time, beſides the expence of the recreations, the caſtle appears to have been ſtill further furniſhed with artillery and ammunition from ſome of the royal arſenals. The former, it is particularly ſaid by Strype, were never carried back. Here alſo Elizabeth touched nine perſons for the evil. The verſes, plays, and pageants, were deviſed by the moſt ingenious writers of the time.

It was in particular alluſion to the ſcenes here depicted that Mr. Warton, in deſcribing the great features in the poetry of the age, obſerves, that "the books of antiquity being familiariſed to the great, every thing was tinctured with ancient hiſtory and mythology. The heathen gods, although diſcountenanced by the Calviniſts, on a ſuſpicion of their tending

tending to cherish and revive a spirit of idolatry, came into general vogue. When the queen paraded through a country town, almost every pageant was a pantheon. When she paid a visit at the house of any of her nobility, at entering the hall she was saluted by the Penates, and conducted to her privy chamber by Mercury. Even the paitry-cooks were expert mythologists. At dinner, select transformations of Ovid's Metamorphoses were exhibited in confectionary; and the splendid iceing of an immense historic plumb-cake was embossed with a delicious basso-relievo of the destruction of Troy. In the afternoon, when she condescended to walk in the garden, the lake was covered with Tritons and Nereids; the pages of the family were converted into wood-nymphs, who peeped from every bower; and the footmen gambled over the lawns in the figure of satyrs. I speak it, (says Mr. Warton,) without designing to insinuate any unfavourable suspicions, but it seems difficult to say why Elizabeth's virginity should have been made the theme of perpetual and excessive panegyric; nor does it immediately appear, that there is less merit or glory in a married than a maiden queen. Yet the next morning, after sleeping in a room hung with the tapestry of the voyage of Eneas, when her majesty hunted in the park, she was met by Diana, who pronouncing our royal prude to be the brightest paragon of unspotted chastity, invited her to groves free from the intrusions of Acteon."

Lord Leicester continued to make Kenilworth an occasional residence till his death; when, by an inventory taken the 14th day of November, 1588, his goods and chattels in the castle amounted to 2684*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* Having no issue by his wife, he bequeathed the castle to his brother Ambrose, Earl of Warwick, and in reversion to Sir Robert Dudley, who was by some thought to have been his legitimate son. Sir Robert Dudley, offending King James by not returning from his travels when summoned, his possessions at Kenilworth were seized, by virtue of the statute of fugitives, to the king's use. In the survey which was made on the occasion, the walls of the castle are represented to have been 15 feet in thickness; the park-ground to contain 789 acres, and the pool to cover 111. The circuit of the castle, manors, parks, and chace is rated at from 19 to 20 miles; and the value of the whole at 38,554*l.* 15*s.*

Not long after this, the agents of Prince Henry agreed to give Sir Robert 14,500*l.* for his right in the castle and its appendages. Of this 3000*l.* alone were paid; but into the hands of a merchant who broke, so that no money ever reached Sir Robert Dudley. On the death of Prince Henry, his brother Charles claimed the castle, as his heir; and retained possession of it till his accession to the throne. In the first year of his reign, he granted it to Robert Earl of Monmouth, Henry Lord Carey, his eldest son, and Thomas Carey, Esq., for their lives. The inheritance was afterwards granted to Lawrence Viscount Hyde, of Kenilworth, in whose descendants, the Earls of Clarendon, the property is still vested.

Dilapidated as the castle now is, sufficient may be traced among its ruins to give us some notions of its former splendour. The present entrance is nearly in the centre of the north side, through the gate-house erected by Lord Leicester, which is now the only inhabited remain. R. L. is seen in the spandrils of the door; and the same letters, with the Garter, appear on each side the fireplace of one of the rooms, with ragged staves and "*Droit it loyal.*" Between every pannel of the wainscot, the ragged staff is repeated.

For the appropriation of the other buildings we are principally indebted to Sir William Dugdale's History, whose plan of the castle still furnishes the best clue both to the antiquary and the traveller in tracing its remains.

Passing from the gate-house, the vestiges of what was once the garden may be clearly seen; with the ancient stables at a considerable distance to the left, against the east wall which bounds the base court of the castle. A little further, on the right, stands Cæsar's tower, a square building, strengthened by four small towers at the corners. This is not only the most massive, but, in its main structure, the most ancient remnant of the fortress. It seems to have been the castle as it was erected in the time of Henry I., with a few alterations by the Earl of Leicester. Close beyond the western side, but detached from the tower, are seen the remains of the kitchens; joined by a smaller, though not so strong a tower as the former, at the north-west corner. Nearly the whole of the western side is occupied by the hall; the windows, walls, &c. of which are ornamented with the richest tracery, though

though now, for the greater part, wound round with ivy; but exhibiting, with some of the adjoining buildings, the principal improvements which were made to the caſtle when inhabited by John of Gaunt, in the days of Richard II. The privy chamber, the preſence chamber, Leiceſter's buildings, and Sir Robert Dudley's lobby, are the additions on the ſouth-eaſt and eaſtern ſides of the inner court, which were made between 1563 and 1575. King Henry's lodgings form perhaps the only portion of the main ſtructure which was built by Henry VIII.; the *Pleſans en Marys*, which he erected near the Swan tower, was only removed from the tail of the pool, where it had been built by Henry V. The outer walls, which occupy within their circuit ſeven acres, are ſtrengthened at proper diſtances by very ancient towers. At the ſouth-weſt angle is the ſally-port; in the corner, on the north-weſt, the ſwan-tower; on the north, the gate-houſe; at the north-eaſt corner, Lun's-tower; on the eaſt ſide the ſtables, and beyond them the water-tower; and laſtly, on the ſouth-eaſt, Mortimer's-tower (rebuilt by Leiceſter) leading through the tilt-yard to the gallery-tower, which, as we have before mentioned, appears in ancient times to have been the grand entrance of the caſtle. But even beyond this, at a conſiderable diſtance toward the Warwick road, are other fortifications, which do not appear to have been noticed by the writers on the caſtle. The pool, or lake, we have ſo frequently mentioned, is now quite dry; and both the earth-works and the ruins faſt decaying. R.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT *of the* LIFE *and* WRITINGS *of the late* MR. VAHL, PROFESSOR *of* BOTANY *at* COPENHAGEN.

MARTIN VAHL, the moſt eminent naturaliſt of Denmark, and one of the greateſt botaniſts of his age, was born at Bergen, in Norway, on the 10th of October, 1749.

From the earlieſt age when external things make an impreſſion on man, the contemplation of nature was the favorite object of his mind, and until that period when every thing becomes indifferent to us, he remained true to this inclination.

His application was aſſiſted by uncommon talents, and his merits were rewarded with univerſal eſteem.

Till 1766 he was educated at the ſchool and ſeminary at Bergen, and then entered himſelf a ſtudent at the Univerſity of Copenhagen, where he paſſed one year, attending the lectures of Zoega on the Plants of the Botanical Garden. The years from 1767 to 1769 he paſſed in Norway, partly at the houſe of his father, a merchant in Bergen, whoſe liberality towards his ſon muſt endear his memory to every cultivator of the ſciences; but moſtly with Profeſſor Strom, a clergyman in the country, whoſe eminent ſkill in natural hiſtory, eſpecially in botany, could not but be peculiarly attractive to young Vahl.

In 1769 he went to Upſala, where he enjoyed for very near five years the inſtruction, converſation, friendſhip, and confidence of the immortal Linnæus. From 1774, when he returned to Copenhagen, he continued to devote the whole of his time to natural hiſtory, eſpecially to botany, and was in 1779, by the king appointed lecturer in the Botanical Garden of that place. In purſuance of a royal order, he ſet out in the beginning of 1783 on a journey through Holland, France, Spain, Barbary, Italy, Switzerland, and England, where he made himſelf equally eſteemed and beloved by the cultivators of botany and natural hiſtory, and, in ſhort, of ſcientific men in general. Van Royen, Juſſieu, Lammarck, Desfontaines, Monnier, Cyrillo, La Chenal, Banks, Dryander, and others, the moſt famous botaniſts of Europe, were captivated by his converſation, and often mentioned him as the Linnæus of Denmark. He acquired fame by the learning diſplayed in his converſation with theſe eminent men, but ſtill more by his writings.

On his return in the latter end of 1785, he was honoured with the title of Profeſſor, and appointed to publiſh a *Flora Danica*. He immediately went to Norway to make collections for this work. He went through and ſearched the moſt conſiderable mountains and waſtes of that country, even to its utmoſt northern extremity; and this *Flora Danica*, and ſeveral tracts in the Memoirs of the Copenhagen Society of Natural Hiſtory, prove that he travelled with ſkilful application.

In 1789 he was, by the abovementioned society, appointed its first professor, in which employment, by his excellent lectures, and his condescending and instructive conversation, he formed many young men, who now too soon deplore the loss of their father and friend.

In 1799-1800 he made, at the expence of government, another journey to Paris and Holland, where he was received with marks of esteem, only equalled by his merits. From the Directory, then at the head of the French government, he received, as an offering they thought due to his celebrity, the scarce work *Plantes du Roi*, which Malesherbes had intended for him already in the time of the monarchy. Every public and private collection was opened to him. The drawings of Plumier, the considerable botanical collections of Vaillant, Tournefort, Isnard, Joseph Jussieu, Commerson, Haller, and others, there preserved, were again, with increased knowledge, critically examined by him; and, what is still more, all vied with each other to present him with contributions towards increasing of his own collection. The fame was also the case in Holland. On his return he was made professor of botany at the botanical garden, the plants of which were classed under his superintendance, and a catalogue of them was printed; and through his extensive acquaintance, the institution obtained considerable presents of plants and seeds from abroad. Ever since the death of Linnæus he had been sensible how much the System of Plants wanted an improvement, which its father had taken in hand, but not completed; he was aware how many species were not described, or imperfectly described, how many genera were to be formed or transformed; how vague the characters were often found, how inconstant the synonymes; how little those had seen, and how superficially they had observed, that published the works of Linnæus. He therefore, at an early period, formed an idea of dispelling, if possible, that chaos, which threatened to obscure the science of botany. His attention, his researches, his correspondence, his meditations, were from that time, especially bent upon this object, but hardly would his modesty have allowed him to make known the results, had not friends, on whose judgment and sincerity he could rely, not only encouraged him to it, but even held it out to him as a duty which he owed them and the science; consequently, after his return from his last journey he was constantly employed with increased, and perhaps too persevering, application to put his extracts, annotations, and botanical collections, in proper order for this purpose. And in 1804 he began the execution of this plan, in the work *Enumeratio Plantarum*, of which, to the irreparable loss of botany, only ten had been printed before his death; and with the second volume, which was ready for the press, at the time of his death, the work will probably be discontinued. Shortly before that time he received, in a most flattering manner, from the French Empress Josephine, a present of the volumes that were printed of *Jardin de la Malmaisson* and *Redouté's Liliacées*.

Thus devoting himself chiefly to botany, he did not however neglect the other branches of natural history. His lectures, his different treatises on that subject, and his instructive collections, prove his knowledge of zoology to have been very extensive. Part of *Zoologia Danica*, still in MSS., is by him; and of the continuation of *Æscani Icones* he also supplied a part. Cuvier received from him many contributions to the Natural History of Quadrupedes, and Fabricius to that of Insects.

By herborising himself from Vardö (the extremity of Norway,) to Portugal, in several islands of the Mediterranean, and in Barbary, he had already collected a considerable herbarium. But this was greatly augmented by the liberality of his friends. At an early period he received plants from Linnæus himself. Mr. Rothöll gave him the duplicates of Forskål's collection. Mr. Marfeldt presented him with his whole collection from the West-Indies. Afterwards he received Siberian plants from Pallas, Meyer, and Count Puchin; East-Indian from König, Rötler, and Ström; South-Sea plants from Forster, through Fabricius; North-American from Michau, Barton, Krohn; West-Indian from Rohr, Ryan, West, Pheug. Plants from the Cape were sent him by Thunberg and Bylow; from Morocco by Schowiboe; from Madeira by Rathke; from Guinea by Thonning. When in England, he received much from the patron of the sciences, Sir J. Banks. But the greatest augmentation his collection obtained was during his last journey, when it was enlarged with about four thousand species, for which he was indebted to Jussieu, Lamarck, Richard, Trouin, Royen, and many others. Professor Cavanilles sent him

many curious plants from the South-American Spanish provinces; and the French botanists lately communicated to him the new discoveries made in the South-Sea under Captain Baudin. Thus his collection was increased to an uncommon number, and certainly it is not equalled by any other with regard to the number of the species and their true designation.

In order to keep pace with the discoveries with which other naturalists enriched the science, he did not think it enough to receive their plants,—he also wished to possess their often very expensive publications. On this he spent considerable sums, and thereby collected an uncommonly complete botanical library. Also had he a most extensive knowledge of the literature of natural history. And many have in that respect had occasion to admire the strength of his memory. If any person who wanted to know what had been written on some branch or other of that science, applied to Vahl, he never applied in vain. The professor had read astonishingly much; not even a book of travels, that contained any thing on natural history, but he was intimately acquainted with it: his application was unequalled.

His writings are, besides the *Flora Danica*, 6 vols., and a great many tracts in the Memoirs of the Society of Natural History, *Symbolæ Botanicæ*, 3 vols.; *Eclogæ Americanæ*, 2 vols., (the third volume is ready for the press;) *Decades Iconum*, 3 vols.; and last of all, *Enumeratio Plantarum vel ab ipso vel ab aliis observatarum*, of which it may in more than one respect be said, *non plus ultra*.

This being the last of his works, and indeed the ripe results of the researches of his whole life, it will not be improper here to say a few words of its nature and importance. The full title of it is, *Martini Vahlii Enumeratio Plantarum, vel ab aliis vel ab ipso observatarum, cum earum Differentiis specificis, Synonymis selectis et Descriptionibus succinctis*, vol. 1, Havniæ, 1804. The second volume has likewise been published since his death.

About fifty years ago Linnæus gave to the lovers of botany the first truly systematic, and, according to the knowledge of his time, complete Catalogue of Plants, founded on firm principles. Six thousand species which it contained raised the astonishment of the age; and the conception, planning, and execution of the work, justly gained immortality to its author. Linnæus himself lived to see this number doubled, and in the same proportion the knowledge of plants has been enlarged since his death, so that it will hardly be saying too much, if we maintain that the number of different species now known amounts to more than thirty thousand.

While new discoveries in different parts of the world thus gave a wider scope to the science of botany, Reichart, Murray, Wildenow, and others, endeavoured to collect these discoveries in new editions of the Works of Linnæus; but what pains soever they took to collect all the species, it was soon perceived not only that their works were far from being complete, but even that the system, on account of the increase, wanted considerable improvements. But it was no easy matter to remedy this want; to collect all into a uniform whole, to model the system according to the amazingly increasing number, to determine the value of the different classes, to form new stable genera, to discriminate real species from varieties produced by incidental circumstances,—this was not within the reach of every one's capacity; this required an uncommon indefatigable application, united to an unconquerable attachment to the science, a discerning and comprehensive eye, a fund of knowledge drawn from nature, acquaintance with the discoveries of others, and many favourable circumstances,—this required another Linnæus, a man like Martin Vahl. The author, therefore, is perfectly right when, in the Preface to the *Enumeratio*, he says, that it is "*opus arduum: genera firma condere, species ad propria genera referre, differentias specificas concinnas, stabiles, perspicuas formare, species a varietatibus discernere, synonymiam selectam et veram eruere, adumbrationem ulteriori distinctioni specierum inserviturum elaborare.*" This *opus arduum* is begun in the volume before us, and little must he be able to appreciate a work of that nature, who does not here discern the comprehensive systematic spirit of Linnæus, the rigid criticism of Haller, the acuteness of Jussieu and Gärtner in forming genera, and finally a fund of knowledge and materials only to be acquired by him, who, furnished with those qualities, had the good fortune to enjoy, through a series of years, the confidence of the founder of the system; to travel through most of the provinces of Europe, and several of those of Africa; to have free access to the most considerable herbariums; to be personally acquainted with the most

distinguished botanists, and carry on a most extensive epistolary correspondence, through which every new idea for the improvement, and every new discovery for the enlargement of the system, was communicated to him.

Mr. Vahl gave his work the modest title of *Enumeratio Plantarum*, convinced that no one was able to write a *Species Plantarum*. Nor did he publish it as an enlarged edition of *Linnæi Species*, as in fact it would be absurd to call that his which in point of size and plan is so different from what derives its name from him.

Thus much of the work in general. We shall now only point out the most important alterations and improvements which the author has made in the systematic divisions, as appears partly from the two classes contained in this volume, partly from the Preface to it.

The system of Linnæus consists, as every botanist knows, of twenty-four classes. Of these Mr. Vahl has thrown out two, the *dodecandria* and *polygamia*; the former, because hardly any plant is found that has constantly twelve stamina, and those few genera which it contains may, without infringing the principles of the system, be referred to the class *polyandria*: the latter, because it is more agreeable to nature, and eases the task of the student, to reduce its genera to *monandria*, *diandria*, &c., an alteration which Linnæus himself had conceived to be necessary.

As to the subdivisions, several important improvements are found in this work. The first class the whole natural order *scitaminæ* is expunged, and from the Preface it appears that it was the intention of the author to reduce it to the class *gynandria*, a transposition occasioned by his own, König's, and Swartz's observations, and which no doubt will meet with the approbation of every competent judge. The class *monandria* has thereby lost more than half of what it contained, which is the reason that it is not so numerous here as in Wildenow's *Species Plantarum*. Besides the order *scitaminæ*, the class *monandria* has also lost the genera *cinna*, (referred to *agrostis*,) *miviarum*, and *Boerhuvii*, (referred to *diandria*,) *callitriche*, (referred to *monœcia*,) and *mitrastea*. On the contrary, here are found the *genera magnifera*, (before under *pentandria*,) and *zostera*, (before under *gynandria*.) Of new genera, which Wildenow has not adopted, here are found *Hoppea* and *Salmonea*. The new species are, of *cucularia*, 1; *magnifera*, 1; *salicornia*, 3; *corispermum*, 2; *lacistemais*, referred to *monandria trigynia*.

In the class *diandria* the additions are far more numerous. Genera not formerly adopted in the system are, *Cadarium*, *Maytenus*, *Forsythia*, *Sarmientha*, *Micranthema*, *Sanchetzia*, *Chætochilus*, *Rottlera*, *Schizanthus*, *Garanga*, *Elytraria*, *Stachytarpheta*, *Hoffundia*, (a new genus from Guinea, found by a Danish traveller, Mr. Thonning, who enriched Mr. Vahl with nearly three hundred new species); *Columellia*, *Margynicarpus*. Of new species here are found, of *Jasminum*, 3; *Olea*, 3; *Linociera*, (of which Wildenow has but 1,) 4; *Veronica*, 16; *Gratiola*, 17: *Justicia*, 59; *Calceolaria*, (of which Linnæus knew but 4, and Wildenow 9,) has obtained an addition of 45 species; *Pinguicula*, 23, &c. Upon the whole this class contains 828 species, whereas only 442 are found in Wildenow, who has nevertheless retained several numerous genera which Vahl has transred to other classes.

Besides a great degree of completeness, sufficiently proved by the above statements, this work boasts another uncommon merit for giving ample descriptions, fixed characteristics to every species, and true synonymes.

To every species which the author himself possessed or had seen, or which had been described by able botanists, an ample and accurate description is added, mostly from specimens growing wild. Here again the true botanist is discovered; nothing material is omitted, nothing superfluous quoted. The keen discriminating eye of Linnæus is here again perceived in him, who, amongst all his scholars, was the only one destined to finish his work.

This quick perception, discriminating and comparing with equal clearness, is still more displayed in those short, expressive characteristics, that distinguish the species, and in those marks of distinction, taken from the more essential parts, that form the different genera.

The true application of the synonymes is certainly not among the easiest tasks of such a work. In that respect the *Enumeratio* has likewise an advantage corresponding to the rest, that proves its author's intimate acquaintance with ancient and modern writers, and his critical skill in appreciating their different worth.

From this it will be seen what incalculable advantages would have resulted to the science of botany from the continuation

nuation of this work, if the author had lived to finish it.

Shortly before his death, Mr. Vahl received a letter from the Governors of the Fund *ad Usus Publicos*, stating in very flattering expressions, that the King, in consideration of his persevering and honourable efforts towards the improvement of botany, had been pleased most graciously to grant him, out of that fund, a gratification of 500 rixdollars, as an encouragement to the continuation of his *Enumeratio Plantarum*.

His great herbarium and botanical library, comprising nearly 3000 volumes, and his manuscripts, have been purchased by the Danish Government, for 3000 rixdollars, and an annuity of 400 rixdollars to his widow, and 100 rixdollars to each of his six surviving children, for life. The manuscripts, which Mrs. Vahl is permitted to have published on her own account by the scientific friends of the deceased, are,—1. Materials for the work *Enumeratio*, &c.—2. A *Systema Vegetabilium*, in which all the plants known to Vahl are given in systematic order, with their specific characteristics.—3. Third volume of *Eclogæ Americanæ*, with prints.—4. Lectures in Danish on Zoology, on the Botanical Terms, and on some other Branches of Botany.—5. Drawings and Annotations collected by Ascanius, illustrating the Zoology of Denmark and Norway.

ACCOUNT *of* FRANCES SCANAGATTI, *a* MILANESE YOUNG LADY, *who served with* REPUTATION *as an* ENSIGN *and* LIEUTENANT *of three different* AUSTRIAN REGIMENTS *during the last* WAR.

FRANCES SCANAGATTI was born at Milan, and baptized at the parish of St. Eusebius the 14th of September, 1781. In her infancy she made considerable progress in the German and French languages under a Strasburg governess named Madame Depuis. This lady having in her youth belonged to a company of the *Comédie Française*, possessed some information, and engaged her pupil to apply to study with pleasure, by the amusing means she employed of reciting and explaining, sometimes in the one, and sometimes in the other language, such small pieces of comedy and romance as were within her reach, and obliging her to repeat the same by degrees. It is not improbable, in consequence of so many comic and romantic ideas arising from these amusing studies, that this young lady insensibly conceived a passion for the military profession, and adopted as a maxim, that women might run the course of glory and science as well as men, if they entered on them with equal advantages of instruction and emulation.

At ten years of age she was put under the charge of the Nuns of the Visitation, an institution in high repute throughout Italy for the education of young ladies; and here she conducted herself so as to obtain and deserve the esteem and friendship of the whole house, for her sweet, amiable, and engaging disposition. Such are the very expressions made use of by the venerable and distinguished superior, Madame de Bayanne, to convey her approbation, and the general sense of the nuns of this respectable establishment.

Towards the end of 1794 her father, Mr. Joseph Scanagatti, resolved to send his daughter to Vienna as a boarder with a widow lady, in order to improve her in the knowledge of the German language, and to qualify her in the details of housekeeping. On the journey she was dressed in boy's clothes to avoid trouble and impertinence, and she was accompanied by one of her brothers, who intended to stop at Neustadt, in order to attend a course of military studies in the Academy of that town, which is esteemed the nursery of the best officers in the Austrian army. The pupils, to the number of four hundred, mostly officers' sons, are maintained and educated by the Imperial Court, and, besides the military exercises, are instructed in languages, mathematics, and the *belles-lettres*.

During the journey the brother fell sick, and acknowledged to his sister, what he had not had the courage to avow to his father, that he had neither taste nor inclination for a military life. His sister then strenuously urged him to return home with the servant to re-establish his health: and having obtained from him the letter of recommendation he carried to M. de Haller, surgeon on the staff of the Academy, and at whose house he was to have been boarded, she had the intrepidity to introduce herself, under its sanction, to the gentleman as the recommended boy, and as such received the kindest welcome. In a short time she had the good fortune to gain the friendship of M. de Haller, his wife, and two lovely daughters, so as to be considered as one of the family. Giving daily proofs of an amiable character and a strong disposition to be instructed, she obtained from Court permission to attend the lectures at

at the Academy, and so conspicuously distinguished herself by her exemplary conduct and her progress, that she bore away the prizes of distinction in both the years 1795 and 1796 that she remained there.

At this Academy she perfected herself in the knowledge of German and French, and also acquired a knowledge of the English language under Mr. Plunket, a clergyman from Ireland, one of the professors of the institution, who declares that he never had the smallest suspicion of young Scanagatti being a girl, but considered her as a very mild and accomplished boy, of uncommon prudence. Here also she made the most successful application to fencing and military tactics, as well as to the various branches of the mathematics.

In the month of February, 1797, she resolved to address the Supreme Council of War at Vienna to be admitted an officer in the army, supporting her application by the most honourable testimonies of conduct and talents, which the Academy could not refuse her, and accompanying these with more eloquent vouchers, namely, the prizes awarded her during the two preceding years.

The Supreme Council being at this time particularly in want of good officers, to replace the great numbers who had fallen in the preceding campaigns, readily appointed her to an enfingcy in the regiment of St. George.

Her promotion being notified to her through the channel of the Academy, she immediately set out for Vienna, whence she received orders to join a transport of recruits in Hungary, and proceed with it to the Upper Rhine, where the battalion lay to which she was appointed. This battalion was composed of Waradiners, and was commanded by Major Seitel. It was stationed on the right bank of the Rhine, in the neighbourhood of Kehl, and at the extremest outposts, when she joined it, but shortly after was obliged to retire to the town of Manheim, the enemy having passed the Rhine between Killitett and Deersheim.

At length the peace of Campo Formio put an end to the campaign, and Mademoiselle Scaganatti having passed about sixteen months in different cantonments in the Empire, Silesia, and Stiria, received an order to repair to Poland, to join the fourth battalion of the regiment of Wenzel Colloredo, then commanded by Major Deeber.

She was now stationed in the town of Sandomir; and here she experienced the most distressing inquietudes, through the dread of her sex being discovered. As she frequented the Cassino, where the most select company associated, some of ladies who assembled there, either through the conformation of her body, or her reserved manners, conceived and communicated their suspicions. And accordingly one day a young gentleman belonging to the town said to her ingenuously, "Do you know, Ensign, what these ladies observe of you?" She immediately suspected where the blow was directed; but, concealing her alarm, she answered, she should be glad to know in what respect she had attracted their notice. "Why, (replied the gentleman,) they observe in you the air and manner of a lady." On this she fell a laughing, and, with an arch and lively air, rejoined, "In this case, Sir, as the decision of the question is competent to a lady, I beg leave to select your wife for my judge." This proposal, however, he did not think proper to accept, and, wishing to disengage himself, protested that he was far from believing any such thing, and only hinted at what Mesdames N. N. had suspected. She withdrew earlier than usual that day, and passed rather an uneasy night. But, having fully meditated on her situation, she resolved to bear herself through, put on a good face, appear at the Cassino next day, and there hold the most gallant and free discourse with the ladies, in order to remove, if possible, their suspicions. Accordingly, after complimenting them, she brought the matter on the carpet, and declared, that, far from being offended, she found herself highly flattered, in hopes that the opinion they entertained would render them less difficult to favour her with a verification to enable them to pronounce their judgment with greater certainty. This produced the effect she wished: the ladies, astonished by this military air of frankness, immediately retracted their opinion, saying, "You are too gallant, Ensign, for us to presume doing you any farther the injury of believing you a lady:" and thus the matter dropt.

Some time after, having received orders to proceed to Chelm, she had the good fortune to escape the prying looks of the fair-sex there, who obliged her to use uncommon circumspection. But she fell sick on the road, and was obliged to stop at Lubin, the head-quarters of the battalion. On this occasion she was under much obligation to Captain Tauber, of

of the ſame regiment, who ſhewed her uncommon marks of humanity, attention, and kindneſs, in a country where ſhe was quite a ſtranger. Here alſo ſhe had ſome difficulty to conceal her ſex; for, being affected with a general debility, ſhe was obliged to commit herſelf in all her wants to the care of a ſoldier who was her ſervant, but who happily for her was a young man of ſuch ſimplicity, that ſhe ran no riſk from his penetration.

She had ſcarcely recovered, when, having received notice that the Council of War had transferred her to the regiment of Bannat, ſhe reported herſelf ready immediately to join; and, notwithſtanding the advice of her preſent Commander to ſuſpend her journey until ſhe had ſufficiently recruited her ſtrength, ſhe perſiſted in undertaking it, and arrived on the 6th of May, 1799, at Peneczona, in the Bannat, where the ſtaff were ſtationed.

Some promotions were at this criſis taking place in the regiment, and being one of the oldeſt enſigns, ſhe expected to be promoted to a lieutenancy, but was no leſs ſurprized than hurt to find two younger enſigns preferred to her. Being ſure of her ground, in ſo far as to know that the conduct-liſt given in her favour by the regiments in which ſhe had before ſerved had left not the ſmalleſt room for reproach, notwithſtanding her mild and patient character ſhe preſented very ſharp remonſtrances, proteſting that ſhe ſhould be aſhamed to continue to wear the uniform of the regiment, if it did not repair the injury done her. In anſwer to this remonſtrance ſhe received a reſcript of the 13th of July, which entirely ſatisfied her, the regiment declaring that the miſtake proceeded from not having known that Enſign Scanagatti had been transferred to it when the promotions were propoſed, but that they would not fail to take the firſt opportunity of doing juſtice to his merit; and in fact ſhe obtained a lieutenancy on the 1ſt of March following.

She was now placed in the battalion of reſerve, which generally remains inactive in cantonment, and was then under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Rinsfeld. But anxious to ſhare in the glory of the campaign, ſhe ſolicited to be transferred to one of the battalions of the ſame regiment which were then acting againſt the enemy in Italy, and ſhe was in conſequence appointed to the ſixth, then encamped on the mountains to the eaſt of Genoa, which ſhe joined without delay.

Here ſhe was encamped with her battalion, commanded by Major Paulich, and ſharp ſkirmiſhes and actions more frequently took place than at any other of the outpoſts. She fought under that officer particularly in two battles that took place on the 14th and 15th of December, 1799, in the neighbourhood of Scoffera, and at Torriglia, where ſhe had the ſatisfaction of penetrating firſt into the enemy's intrenched redoubts, which the enemy were then forced to abandon, but which they retook next day, through the ſuperiority of force with which they renewed the attack.

In this unfortunate affair the brave Major Paulich being ſeverely wounded and made priſoner, with a part of his battalion, the main body of the army in that neighbourhood, under the command of General Count de Klenau, was obliged immediately to retire. Enſign Scanagatti was then ordered to poſt himſelf at Barba Gelata, with a ſmall detachment, in order to cover the retreat on that ſide; and on the 25th of the ſame month received orders to join the battalion lying at Campiano and Caſtelbardi, diſtricts belonging to the Duke of Parma.

Captain Golubowiſh, and after him Captain Kliunowich, ſucceeded to the command of the battalion, which, about the end of February, 1800, was ſent into quarters at Leghorn. At this time Enſign Scanagatti having been diſpatched on regimental buſineſs to Venice, Mantua, and Milan, had the ſatisfaction to reviſit her family in paſſing through Cremona, of which town her father was then Intendant.

Here ſhe ſtopt a day and two nights. Her mother during all that time never quitted her ſight; and having remarked in the morning, that, when dreſſing, ſhe laced her cheſt very ſtraightly, to efface every exterior ſign of her ſex, and that ſo ſtrong a compreſſion had there already produced a certain degree of mortification and ſome lividity, Madame Scanagatti communicated her fears to her huſband, that their child would ſoon fall a victim to a cancer if they delayed longer obliging her to quit the ſervice.

The father, from the moment the news reached him that his daughter had introduced herſelf to the Academy as a boy, had never ceaſed to importune her to return to the avocations of her ſex, but at the ſame time carefully concealed this tranſaction of a daughter of whom he received the moſt ſatisfactory reports, and

from

from whose spirit he had also to expect some imprudent resolution if counteracted by violent means. He now reflected seriously on the most efficient means to be employed to calm the uneasiness of his wife, and, if possible, to withdraw his daughter without irritating her feelings. He renewed the attempt to engage her voluntary compliance, insisting strongly, among many other dangers to which she was exposed, on the discovery made by her mother, and offering to accommodate her in his house with every thing that could give her satisfaction.

This attempt was however fruitless. She answered respectfully, that she would not fail to pay attention to what her mother had remarked respecting her; nor would she hesitate a moment to fly to the bosom of her family (always dear to her,) as soon as peace should take place, and which could not be a great distance; but she begged him to reflect, that she would lose the little merit she had acquired in her career if she should quit it at that crisis. Lastly, that he might perfectly tranquillize himself on her account, seeing that, in the course of three years and an half, she had been able happily to support her character in the midst of an army, and in a variety of critical situations. In this manner she took leave of her parents, and proceeded to execute the remainder of her commissions.

Meanwhile her father resolved to go to Milan, and in this dilemma to be guided entirely by Count Cocastelli, a nobleman who had much regard for him, and who, being Commissary General of his Imperial Majesty in Lombardy, and near the Army of Italy, could be of service to him in an affair of such delicacy.

In consequence of this advice, and through the medium of the Count, he addressed a memorial to his Excellency Baron Melas, disclosing the story of his daughter, and soliciting for her an honourable discharge.

The lady in the mean time having executed her commissions, while her father was, unknown to her, engaged in this scheme, returned to her regiment, which she found at the outposts of the blockade of Genoa, encamped on Monte-Becco, and near Monte-Faccio. On the same day that this latter place capitulated, she received notice that the Commander-in Chief had sent an order to the battalion to permit Lieutenant Scanagatti to proceed to join his family at Milan. This permission, unsolicited by her, was equally disagreeable and unexpected. She immediately perceived that it must have come through her parents; but, though cruelly disappointed, she consoled herself that she was not discovered to be a girl, but was treated as an officer in the very order of the Commander-in-Chief; and what confirmed her in this flattering idea was, that next day being at dinner with General Baron de Gottsheim, commanding the division of the Imperial army in this neighbourhood, she was always addressed by the title of lieutenant, and nothing occurred that gave her the smallest suspicion that her sex was known.

Amidst these reflections she resolved, on the 3d of June, 1800, to proceed on her journey towards her paternal mansion, but on the 8th of the same month having learnt at Bologna that the enemy had just entered the Milanese, she thought it advisable to direct her route to Verona, to which the staff of the Austrian army was then transferred. She there applied for and obtained a new route for Venice, where her father then was, and where she remained, tired of an inactive life, till the peace of Luneville permitted her to return with safety to her country. And it was with no small regret that she left off a uniform obtained through the most signal merit, and supported in the most honourable and exemplary manner.

To attest the truth of which, and the well-merited opinion of her zealous and faithful services, the Commander-in-Chief, General Baron Melas, in a rescript of the 23d of May, 1801, announced to the Supreme Council of War, that on the 11th of July, 1800, he had conferred her lieutenancy on her brother, who was then a cadet in the regiment of Belgiojoso.

It is only necessary to add, that this adventurous young lady having resumed her sex, in the bosom of her family is no less a pattern now of female merit, than she had formerly been of military conduct, fulfilling, with unexampled sweetness and equanimity of temper, the office of governess to her younger sisters, and otherwise assisting her venerable mother in the details of family management.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TRANSLATION OF A CELEBRATED FRAGMENT BY SIMONIDES.

[The following Satire was the subject of a very interesting paper in the Spectator, and is there introduced by judicious and elegant observations.

"Simonides, a poet famous in his generation, is, I think, author of the oldest satire that is now extant; and, as some say, of the first that was ever written. This poet flourished about four hundred years after the siege of Troy; and shews, by his way of writing, the simplicity, or rather coarseness, of the age in which he lived. I have taken notice, in a former speculation, that the rule of observing what the French call the *Bienseance* in an allusion, has been found out of latter years; and that the ancients, provided there was a likeness in their similitude, did not much trouble themselves about the decency of the comparison. The satire or iambics of Simonides, with which I shall entertain my readers in the present paper, are a remarkable instance of what I formerly advanced. The subject of this satire is woman. He describes the sex in their several characters, which he derives to them from a fanciful supposition raised upon the doctrine of præ-existence. He tells us, that the gods formed the souls of women out of those seeds and principles which compose several kinds of animals and elements; and that their good or bad dispositions arise in them according as such and such seeds and principles predominate in their constitutions."

These excellent remarks preclude the necessity of any further introduction. If I need any apology for presenting a translation of what is so avowedly contrary to *bienseance*, I hope it will be admitted that where Mr. Addison has discovered so much force and such felicity of expression as to deserve a literal version, there must be enough of poetical merit to justify an attempt to preserve the spirit, as well as the sense, of the original.]

APART from man, to no one rule confin'd,
Has changeful nature form'd the female mind.
This moulded from the *swine's* polluted breed,
Slut in her house, and glutton in her feed,
Unclean in person, negligent in dress,
Wallows in self-created nastiness.

That from the essence of the *fox* was made:
Discerning woman! to whose mind, display'd,
The various forms of vice and virtue lie
Well mark'd by her all-penetrating eye;
Who yet, as interest rules, or passion burns,
Is wise and good, and weak and bad, by turns.

One from a prying *bitch* her race betrays,
Eager to know and learn the hidden ways,
Who throws about her keen enquiring eyes,
And barks for ever, though she nothing spies.
Threaten—you'll not the more her tongue restrain;
Knock out her teeth with stones—you toil in vain:
The milder arts of soft persuasion try,
—Yet, let her walk, or ride, or stand, or lie,
Rings in your ears, by no remorse kept back,
And still will ring th'ungovernable clack.

This for her husband's everlasting bane,
Born of the *earth*, the angry gods ordain.
Nor good nor ill this senseless creature feels,
Yet shews unequall'd judgment in her meals;
And, when the sky descends in wintry snows,
Creeps nearer to the fire to warm her toes.

Now bring the *sea*-bred creature to your mind.
To day, she smiles on all, to all is kind,
And the pleas'd guest, delighted with her care,
Thinks none more good, more affable, or fair.
To-morrow, clouds that heav'nly form disgrace,
Frowns clothe her forehead, passions dim her face;
Strong, and more strong, her causeless fury glows,
Alike awaken'd by her friends and foes.
As, when the summer-sun shines fair and free,
To joyful sailors smiles the tranquil sea,
But soon, when wint'ry clouds the sky deform,
Swells to the thunders of the hideous storm.

One of the *ass* the patient image shews,
Who, not till urg'd by hunger, thirst, and blows,
At length performs each several task assign'd,
And ends each labour to the master's mind.
Yet she, both day and night, by stealth is fed,
Nor over-faithful to her husband's bed.

The *weazel* forms a sad and wretched race,
With joyless eye, and beauty-lacking face,
Who feel no passion, nor excite desire,
Guiltless alike of Love and Fancy's fire
And every art, but how to cheat a friend,
Defraud the poor, and save a candle's end.

The *high-fed ſteed,* who proud, with flowing mane,
Scorns the low labours of the dray and wain,
Marks one claſs more, which neither ſpin nor ſew,
Nor deign to caſt one careful glance below;
Nor parent's care, nor wife's affection prove,
Chain'd to the toilet by a ſtronger love.
More preſſing duties ſtreams of fragrance pour,
Wreath the bright locks, and chaſe the matching flow'r,
'Till ſhe at laſt in all her luſtre burſt,
The world's great idol, but—a wife accurſt.

Deform'd alike in manner as in ſhape,
Next come the hateful children of the *ape,*
Where'er they walk, who raiſe a general ſhout,
And fix, where'er they ſtop, the gazing rout;
With narrow hips, thin cheſt, and dropſied waiſt.
(Unhappy man, by ſuch a wife embrac'd!)
Cunning and trick engage the dirty brood,
Perpetual guile, and baſe ingratitude.

SONNET ON CHARLES JAMES FOX,

NAT. XIII. JAN. MDCCXLIX,
DENAT. XIII. SEPT. MDCCCVI.

FOX, thou haſt liv'd!—The helm in our bleſt days
Of ſunſhine and of calm thou didſt not take:
But when the tempeſt made the firm earth ſhake,
And gloom and horror reign'd.—This be thy praiſe,
That in no hour to liſten flattering lays
That fleerage boldeſt pilots dar'd not make,
And who long govern'd haſten'd to forſake,
Thine hand accepted. Hence thy country pays
With love and veneration that firm zeal,
That life a victim to the public weal,
That ſpirit, active, comprehenſive, kind;
That energy, on renovated baſe
Which fix'd the Rights of Juries; and the race
Of Afric liberates; and ſought the world in peace to bind.

September 17, 1806. C. LOFFT.

ON THE DEATH OF THE RIGHT HON. C. J. FOX.

WHAT plaints are thoſe that pour upon the breeze?
And tell ſuch ſorrowing tales to Chiſwick's groves,
While Thames' banks reverberate the ſounds?
Alas! they dwell upon a theme of woe,
And bear the tidings of no common grief,
That Fox—the eloquent, the patriot Fox,
The firm ſupporter of his country's rights,
The conſtitution's and the people's friend,—
Was, by the arrows of inſatiate Death,
Untimely haſten'd to the ſilent tomb!
Humanity, alas! and Peace itſelf,
With the beſt, nobleſt Charities of Heav'n,
In him have loſt a parent, and muſt wander
Upon the ſurface of a dreary world,
As orphans and as outcaſts: Liberty,
The hallow'd genius of fair Albion's ſhores,
Has loſt in him an ardent advocate.
Long, long may Africa, replete with woe,
Weep o'er the fate of her ſtill-ſuffering ſons:
For Fox is dead—and Slavery remains!
What though a faction, fraught with ſplendid crimes,
Had ſcorn'd his eloquent prophetic voice,
And branded long his great illuſtrious name
For deeds his noble mind could ne'er approve,
Too late 'twas found his counſels were too juſt;
For he was call'd to hold the reins of ſtate:
And hardly had he gain'd that height of pow'r,
Whilſt off'ring to the world the robe of peace,
That Providence which gave him life and breath,
And ſent him here on earth to bleſs mankind,
For ſome wiſe purpoſe cut his thread of life,
(Perhaps to prove how vain are human hopes,)
And left the nations round to weep their fate.

Sunderland. R.

WILLIAM AND KATE OF THE VALE.

LITTLE Kate of the valley was lovely as May,
And a ſtranger to ſorrows and cares;
Singing blithe at her wheel ſhe would ſit the whole day,
And at eve ſhe was wont 'mid the lambkins to ſtray,
With footſteps as guileleſs as theirs.

And Kate of the Valley was lov'd by a ſwain,
Who valued her far beyond life;
And ſo cloſely he preſs'd her, that Kitty was fain
To acknowledge to William ſhe lov'd him again,
And ſoon he ſhould call her his wife.

For young William had long and inceſſantly ſtrove
Her boſom with love to aſſail;
And their parents would pray to the pow'r that's above
To ſhelter from peril the innocent love
Of William and Kate of the Vale!

And now to the altar ſee Kitty repair,
To join in the wedded embrace:
But how nearly to bliſs ſtands the demon Deſpair;
For, lo! at the altar—no bridegroom was there,
And no one his pathway could trace!

Not

Nor in cottage or village could William be found,
Though fought for from morning till night;
And in vain was he call'd on the neighbourhood round,
For the neighbouring hills but re echoed the sound;
And Kate was half wild with affright.

As she call'd on her lover, despairing, forlorn,
Poor William, as luckless as she,
From his home and his hopes by a press-gang was torn,
And on board the tall ship was exultingly borne,—
For William had once been at sea.

By the pitiless crew was no sympathy shewn,
His grief they but turn'd into jest;
And in vain to their leader his wrongs he made known,
For their leader, by custom, quite callous was grown,
And pity was banish'd his breast.

The disastrous news, reaching Kitty at last,
Make her bosom the harbour of care;
For her William she trembles at every blast;
And memory, telling of joys that are past,
But adds a fresh gloom to despair.

Thus days, weeks, and months had continued their flight,
When "Vict'ry" resounds through the air!
Oh God! how poor Kate strain'd her bright balls of sight
To gaze on their names who were slain in the fight,
And, dreadful—her William was there!

Broken-hearted, she sank from this turbulent state;
Her death-bell was rung in the dale;
She's entomb'd where she stood to be marry'd of late,
And where all who pass by heave a sigh o'er the fate
Of William and Kate of the Vale! C.

MARY MARTON.

A BALLAD.

By JOHN MAYNE.

POOR William was landed at bonny Dumbarton,
Where the streams from Lochlomond run into the sea;
At home, in sweet Ireland, he left Mary Marton,
With a child at her foot, and a babe on her knee!

The regiment march'd off when the passage was over;
The route was for England, by land all the way;
No, never to halt; but, at Ramsgate or Dover,
Embark in the ships that were then in the Bay.

Fond Mary, the while, in her spirit quite broken,
Disturb'd in her sleep, and perplex'd in her mind,
No letter from William, no tidings, no token,
Resolv'd to set out in all weather and wind!

O! what, in this world, can deter a true lover?
It is not long journies by land or by sea:
Intent on her love, in a boat without cover,
She cross'd to Portpatrick from Dunaghadee!

The Irish are true to humanity's claims,
And the Scots and the English are never unkind,
Poor Mary found friends from the Boyne to the Thames,
As she trudg'd with her babes in a wallet behind!

Arriv'd at the coast—by her sorrowful tale,
She soften'd the captain to let her on board;
And never, O! never did mariner sail
With a couple like William to Mary restor'd!

August 23, 1806.

LINES

ADDRESSED TO MR. MONTGOMERY

AUTHOR OF A VOLUME OF POEMS LATELY PUBLISHED.

THO' Misery stole thee at thy birth,
Tho' Faction marked thee for his prey,
And Envy, sickening at thy worth,
Obscured with clouds thine opening day.

Enchanting minstrel! thou could'st sing,
Tho' scowling dæmons gazed around;
And touch the interesting string
In the lone prison's cheerless bound.

With lengthened notes, and mellower strain,
Now proudly soaring in thy might,
I hail thee, wond'rous youth! again,
Exulting in thy loftier flight.

Whether I give thine awful "Grave"
The tear of penitential woe;
Skim thy rich "Ocean's" varying wave,
Or feel the "Joy of Grief" overflow.

Now with the aged Swiss extend
My new-nerved arm in frantic heat;
Or weeping o'er thy "Pillow" bend,
Till agony itself is sweet.

I love thy genius! bleſs thy lyre!
By Sorrow's ſacred hand 'twas given;
"Baptized by her refining fire:"
A fire ſublime that fell from heaven.

Amidſt its hallowed beams I trace
Religion's mild and genuine ray,
Enlightening with reſiſtleſs grace
The ſcene, the ſpirit, of the lay.

Exalted ſufferer! yes, 'tis thine
To prove the Bard's divineſt art,
To prove that every living line
Can charm, and melt, and mend the heart.

Then guard, with holy fondneſs guard,
This! the true poet's nobleſt aim:
And oh! be thine the great reward,
Of endleſs bliſs with endleſs fame.

C. A.

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. RICHARD WILCOX'S (LAMBETH), *for certain Machinery for glazing and graining Leather.*

THIS invention is performed by ſo diſpoſing a number or ſeries of ſmall rollers forming a circle round a large roller, which are placed in ſuch a manner that one, two, or three of the ſaid rollers ſhall be on the ſkin at one time, by which means a preſſure is effected without breaking or injuring the ſkin. The rollers are ſo arranged, that at every rotation of the large roller the ſmall ones commence their operations on the middle part of the ſkin, and work from the centre outward. When ſix rollers are uſed, three of them turn to the right and the others to the left. In order to produce the grain, the ſkin is firſt placed in a ſeaſoned or damp ſtate between the rollers, and after glazing the ſkin without any grain, it is placed in contact with a copper plate previouſly engraved ſo as to produce an impreſſion ſimilar to that wrought on the ſkin by hand, and then the ſkin and plate are paſſed between the rollers of a preſs. Elaſtic varniſh is uſed to finiſh the ſkin, by which means a moſt beautiful impreſſion and poliſh is given to it.

The moſt convenient ſize for the large roller is about four feet ſix inches long, and one foot in diameter, which is to be divided longitudinally into fifty equal parts or diviſions; the circumference is alſo divided into fifty parts. When the ſmall roller is placed for graining and glazing the leather, which is about two inches and a half diameter, fixed into a ſpring about ten inches long, and equal to carry two hundred weight, bent ſo as to form a circle about fourteen inches diameter; which ſpring and glazing rollers are placed on the iron roller, divided as above deſcribed. The firſt ſpring is fixed on the centre diviſion marked on the iron roller, the ſecond ſpring is fixed on the third line, and the third ſpring on the fifth, and ſo on, drawn longitudinally on the iron roller; but, on the contrary, each roller is to be fixed to every line ſucceſſively drawn round the circumference on the iron roller. Hence when the firſt ſet of rollers is fixed to the iron roller, it will cover it longitudinaly, and but half way in circumference. The ſecond ſeries of rollers is placed beginning on the ſecond longitudinal line, mixed by the firſt ſeries of rollers, and ſo on ſucceſſively; but in a direct line where the firſt ſeries of rollers terminated; ſo that as ſoon as the firſt ſeries ſhall have paſſed the ſkin, the ſecond ſeries ſhall then commence: thus, as the rollers are nearly twice the width of the ſpaces marked on the iron roller, and croſs each other's track, they lap or cover each other during every revolution about three quarters of an inch, by which means the whole ſkin is completely grained and glazed. In order to adjuſt the ſaid ſmall rollers into a regular line, ſo that they may preſs on the bed, an adjuſting ſcrew is placed tapped into the ſprings holding the ſmall glazing rollers; and as the end of the adjuſting ſcrew comes in contact with the iron cylinder, the ſaid ſprings and rollers are readily and ſpeedily adjuſted. The rollers are grooved or fluted, and the ſkin prepared and worked by the machine in a ſimilar manner to thoſe ſkins worked by the hand; and the rollers are turned, and the ſkin moved forward and turned by any of the ſimple methods of machinery. The patentee does not confine his ſpecification to any particular proportions; his great object is to produce the following effects: firſt, that not more than two or three graining and glazing rollers be on the ſkin at one time; ſecondly, that they tend to ſmooth the ſkin; thirdly, that the ſecond tier or ſeries of rollers cover the ſpaces left by

the firſt; and, fourthly, that the rollers follow each other in ſucceſſion ſo cloſe as not to come upon the ſkin ſuddenly or with a blow, but to glide or ſlide eaſily on the ſkin.

MR. HENRY MAUDSLAY'S (MARGARET-STREET), *for a Preſs upon an improved Conſtruction for printing Calicoes and various other Articles.*

The ſpecification of this invention is wholly taken up in the deſcription and explanation of the figures attached to it. In the proceſs ſteam is made uſe of for producing heat, by which the colours are dried as ſoon as they are printed. One of the cylinders made uſe of may be converted into a hot preſs for various purpoſes, by letting ſteam into the bottom as well as the top cylinder; and in caſe the colour ſhould dry into the plates owing to the heat, cold water may be made to paſs through the cylinder, which will always keep it cool. The manner of letting in the ſteam is clearly exhibited in one of the figures, by which it appears that the pipe may be communicated with the boiler or a ſmall boiler on purpoſe, which will ſerve one, two, or more preſſes each, having ſtop cocks at convenient diſtances.

MR. R. W. KING'S (KIRBY-STREET), *for a Method of manufacturing Tin Plates into Covers for Diſhes, &c.*

The figures attached to this ſpecification diſplay the nature of the invention. The ſides or body of a cover are of entire pieces, and are hollowed, and planiſhed, and grooved together, in a manner already practiſed for making diſh covers. The body is left of a ſufficient depth for making the improved mouldings at the baſe, inſtead of adding a rim to the ſame by the method now practiſed. The depth is, of courſe, regulated according to the moulding required. The body of the cover is brought together, and ſoldered while the top is yet off; it is then laid on a block having a hollow place ſunk into it, and with a bouge hammer a hollow is ſunk on the body of the cover, and which is either higher or lower according to the form or depth of the moulding wanted. This hollow may be produced by a tool the ſhape of the bouge; but Mr. King prefers the hammer and block as being leſs liable to injure the metal plates. It is then placed between the ſwage or tool, to form a moulding according to the pattern deſired. When the cover is ſwaged, the ſides are ſoldered to the bottom, a wire put round it, and the top is grooved in the ordinary way.

The ſwage is made of iron or other hard metal, conſiſting of a hammer having its face cut according to the required moulding. The bed of the ſwage having its face cut to anſwer the indentation on the hammer. The hammer works on a pivot, being guided by a ferrol by which the depth of the moulding is regulated, and is moved backward or forward at the will of the workman, and fixed to the intended place by means of a ſcrew. The ſhank of the ſwage, which is alſo made of iron, is of length to raiſe the body of the cover from the block on which the ſwage is fixed.

MR. WILLIAM DEVERELL'S (BLACKFRIARS) *for certain Improvements in the mode of giving Motion to Hammers, &c. without the Application of Wheel-pinion or any other rotative Motion by Means of Powers now in Uſe.*

The improvements here deſcribed are made by means of ſteam. To the ſteam cylinder is fitted a piſton with a rod in it; at the end of the rod that comes out of the cylinder is a hammer made faſt to it. The ſteam is let in underneath the piſton; the air at the top of the piſton will, of courſe, be then compreſſed by means of the preſſure of the ſteam underneath. After the piſton has been raiſed to a given heighth, there will be an opening made on the under ſide of the piſton to a vacuum formed in the common way, or the ſteam may be let out into the air. The compreſſed air on the top of the piſton will then drive down the hammer with a velocity equal to what it may be compreſſed. There may be a veſſel partly full of water, the top of which is made to communicate with the cylinder. At the upper ſide of the piſton there muſt be contrivances to adjuſt the water, ſo that the air may be compreſſed in proportion to the velocity of the hammer. The hammer may be worked by ſteam, or any other kind of ſpring; the weight of the hammer muſt be regulated as neceſſity requires. Hammers may be worked from both ends of the cylinder, and the air may be compreſſed in the cylinder, or in any other convenient veſſel.

The ſtampers may be worked in the ſame manner as the hammers. The method made uſe of by the patentee for working preſſes is as follows:—he has a lever, or compound lever, with one end of which working on a fulcrum or joint, with

with the piston-rod attached to one end of the same lever or levers; and as the steam is let on the piston from the steam-boiler, it will lift or compress the lever or levers as may be required. The lever or levers may be fixed so as to work perpendicularly, horizontally, or in any other required direction. The shape, size, or form of the press may be varied, agreeably to existing circumstances. The knives may be made fast to the piston-rod, or any convenient thing connected with the piston-rod; or otherwise the piston-rod may be made fast to the lever or levers, or knife or knives, or other levers made be used if found necessary so as to work the knives; but those knives may be fixed in various other ways, so as to chip sustick, logwood, and other woods; and may also be fixed to any proper thing which will work to and again by the piston-rod being attached to some part thereof. The shears may be worked by the piston-rod being attached to the end of the shears-lever; or there may be a second lever, or more if required, so that the piston-rod may be attached to some convenient part thereof, in order to give motion to the shears. Mr. Deverell applies the same mode for the working or giving motion to bellows. In that case the piston-rod may be attached or made fast to the back part of the bellows, or separate levers may be made use of, which may be made fast to any part of the bellows.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE *of* FRANCE.

COUNT RUMFORD, has lately laid before this learned Society, an account of some curious and interesting experiments with observations on the adhesion of the particles of water to each other. He sets out with observing "that we often see small bodies of a specific gravity, much exceeding that of water, float upon the surface of that fluid. Such for example, are very small grains of sand, fine filings of the metals, and even small sewing needles. So extraordinary a phenomenon has not failed to excite the attention of philosophers, and as this is intimately connected with a subject of research upon which I have been long employed, I shall here give an account of some experiments I have made to elucidate the same, and which have afforded results of considerable interest. Suspecting that the presence of air adhering to these small floating bodies, which is generally considered as the cause of their suspension, is not indespensably necessary for the success of the experiment, I made the following: experiment:—Having half filled with water, a wine glass one inch and a half diameter at its edge, I poured on the surface of the water a stratum of sulphuric ether, one inch and a half in thickness; and when the whole was perfectly still, I took a very small sewing needle with a pair of pincers, which I introduced below the ether, where holding it horizontally at a small distance from the surface of the water, I let it fall. The needle descended to the water and there floated on its surface. I made the next experiment with granulated tin, which descended through the ether, and when it arrived at the surface of the water it remained floating. I then reduced a drop of mercury into spherules of about one-sixtieth of an inch in diameter which I carefully conveyed into the stratum of ether, through which it descended to the surface of the water and there remained floating.

"When the eye was placed lower than the surface of the water, and the spherule was observed by looking upwards through the glass, it appeared suspended in a kind of bag, a little below the level of the surface. Having placed a second spherule of mercury on the surface of the water, it immediately moved towards the former, and approaching it with an accelerated motion, fell down into the same cavity, which then became longer; but the two spherules did not unite. Having placed a third spherule on the surface of the water, it joined the two others, but the weight of these three spherules together being too great to be supported by the kind of pellicle which is formed at the surface of the water, the bag was broken, and the spherules descended through the water to the bottom of the vessel. When the experiment was made with a spherule of mercury, a little larger, namely about the fortieth or fiftieth of an inch, it never failed to break the pellicle of the water, and to descend through that liquid to the bottom of the glass. But when the viscidity of the water was increased by dis-

solving

ſolving a ſmall quantity of gum arabic in it, ſtill larger ſpherules of mercury were ſupported at the ſurface of the liquid.

"The experiments ſucceed equally well when oil is poured on the water inſtead of ether, but they will not anſwer with alcohol. In order to examine the kind of film which is formed at the ſurface of the water, the following experiment was made: Into a cylindrical glaſs about an inch and a half in diameter, and ten inches in height, was poured ſome very clear water to the height of nine inches. On the water was placed a ſtratum of ether a quarter of an inch thick, a number of ſmall ſolid bodies, ſuch as a ſpherule of mercury, ſome pieces of extremely fine ſilver wire, and a little powder of tin which remained ſuſpended. They continued in the ſame ſtate after the veſſel had been turned round on its axis ſeveral times with conſiderable rapidity. All the ſmall bodies ſuſpended at the ſurface of the water, turned round along with the glaſs and ſtopped when it was ſtopped: but the liquid water below the ſurface did not at firſt, begin to turn along with the glaſs, and its motion of rotation did not ceaſe all at once upon ſtopping that of the veſſel. In fact, all the appearances ſhewed that there was a real pellicle at the ſurface of the water, and that this pellicle was ſtrongly attached to the ſides of the glaſs ſo as to move along with it.

"Upon examining with a good magnifier through the ſtratum of ether, the ſmall bodies which were ſupported at the ſurface of the water, the exiſtence of this pellicle could no longer be doubted; more particularly when it was touched with the point of a needle. For in this caſe all the ſmall bodies were obſerved to tremble at the ſame time.

"Having left this ſmall apparatus at repoſe in a quiet chamber until the ſtratum of ether was entirely evaporated, I examined it again with a magnifier. The ſurface of the water was preciſely in the ſame ſtate; the ſmall ſolid bodies were ſtill there, in the ſame ſituation, and at the ſame diſtances from each other.

"When this experiment was made with a cylindrical glaſs of much larger diameter, the effects of the adheſion of the pellicle of the water to the ſides of the veſſel, were much leſs ſenſible, with regard to thoſe parts of the ſame which were ſituated near the axis. It was difficult to prevent the ſmall bodies which floated on the ſurface of the water from uniting, and when united they often formed maſſes too heavy to continue to be ſupported; and having broke the pellicle of the water, they fell to the bottom of the veſſel. If the particles of water adhere ſtrongly to each other, it appears as a neceſſary conſequence that a kind of pellicle will be formed at the ſurface of the liquid. When a ſmall ſolid body placed on the ſurface of water, becomes wetted, it immediately deſcends beneath the pellicle. Then the viſcidity of the water begins to manifeſt itſelf in a different manner, but with much leſs effect than when it acts at the boundaries of the liquid.

"With a view to render ſenſible the reſiſtance which the pellicle of the inferior ſurface of the ſtratum of water oppoſes to a ſolid body which paſſes through that ſtratum falling freely downwards, the following experiment was made. Having filled a wine glaſs to about half its height with very pure mercury, a ſtratum of water a quarter of an inch thick was poured upon it, and upon that a ſtratum of ether one-ſixth of an inch thick. When the whole was at reſt a ſpherule of mercury was let fall through the ether, which, being too heavy to be ſupported by the pellicle at the ſuperior ſurface of the water, broke it, and deſcended; but upon its arrival at the inferior ſurface it was ſtopped, and remained there preſerving its pellicle form. It was no doubt the pellicle of the inferior ſurface of the water which preſented this contact, and as this pellicle was ſupported by the mercury it is not ſurpriſing that it could ſupport without being broken, a ſpherule of mercury much larger than the pellicle of the ſuperior ſurface could ſupport. The experiment was then tried with a ſolution of gum arabic in water in the place of pure water. And it was found that much larger ſpherules of water were ſupported when the viſcidity of the water was thus increaſed.

"To prove this fact in another manner, the experiment was varied by placing a ſtratum of ether immediately upon the mercury. The particles of this liquid appear to have very little adheſion to each other; for which reaſon it was imagined that the kind of film that would be formed at its ſurface, muſt have very little force. The reſult of the experiment fully confirmed this conjecture.

"The very ſmalleſt ſpherules of mercury let fall through this liquid ſeldom failed to mix immediately with the maſs of mercury on arriving at its ſurface, where they entirely diſappeared; and the Count never ſucceeded in cauſing either a ſpherule of mercury, or the ſmalleſt metallic particle, nor any other body of greater ſpecific

ſpecific gravity than ether, to ſwim upon its ſurface. The reſults of the experiment were not perceptibly different when alcohol was ſubſtituted in the place of ether.

"The objects which are before our eyes from the earlieſt periods of our lives ſeldom employ our meditation, and not often our attention. We ſee, without ſurpriſe, immenſe maſſes of duſt raiſed by the wind, and carried to great diſtances; and at the ſame time we know that every particle of this powder is really a ſtone, almoſt three times as heavy as water, and of a ſize ſo conſiderable, that its form may be perfectly ſeen by means of a good microſcope. And we ſee alſo, without ſurpriſe, that water, which is much lighter than duſt, and is compoſed of particles incomparably ſmaller, is not carried off by the winds in the ſame manner.

"In order to convince ourſelves that the particles of water do ſtrongly adhere to each other, and that they require to do ſo in order to prevent the greateſt confuſion in the univerſe, we need only figure to ourſelves the inevitable conſequences that would reſult from the want of ſuch an adheſion. The particles of water would be raiſed and carried off by the winds with infinitely more facility than the fineſt and lighteſt duſt. Every ſtrong breeze ſetting in from the ocean would bring with it a great inundation. Navigation would be impoſſible, and the banks of all the ſeas, lakes, and large rivers would be uninhabitable.

"The adheſion of the particles of water to each other is the cauſe of the preſervation of that liquid in maſſes. It covers the ſurface with a very ſtrong pellicle, which defends and prevents it from being diſperſed by the winds. Without this adheſion, water would be more volatile than ether, and more fugitive than duſt. But the adheſion is alſo the cauſe of other phenomena, which are of the greateſt importance in the phenomena of nature. The viſcidity which reſults from the mutual adheſion of the particles of water renders this fluid proper to hold all kinds of bodies in ſolution; as well the moſt heavy as the lighteſt; provided always that they be reduced to very minute particles.

"It has been found by a calculation, founded on facts which appear to be deciſive, that a ſolid ſpherule of pure gold, of the diameter of one 300,000th of an inch, would be ſuſpended in water by the effect of its viſcidity; even though this ſmall body ſhould be completely wetted and ſubmerged in a tranquil maſs of the fluid. This viſcidity, or want of perfect fluidity, which cauſes it to hold every kind of ſubſtance in ſolution, renders it eminently proper to become the vehicle of nouriſhment to plants and animals; and we accordingly ſee, that it is excluſively employed in this office. If the adheſion of the particles of water to each other were to ceaſe, and the fluidity of this body were to become perfect, every living being would periſh by inanition. May I be permitted (ſays the Count) to remark the ſimplicity of the means employed by nature in all her operations. May I be permitted to expreſs my profound admiration and adoration of the author of ſo many wonders!"

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN NOVEMBER.

☞ *As the Liſt of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and conſequently the only one that can be uſeful to the Public for Purpoſes of general Reference, it is requeſted, that Authors and Publiſhers will continue to communicate Notices of their Work. (Poſt paid), and they will always be faithfully inſerted, FREE of EXPENCE*

AGRICULTURE.

A TREATISE on Forming, Improving, and Managing Country Reſidencies; and on the choice of Situation appropriate to every claſs of Purchaſers: with an Appendix. By John Loudon, Eſq. F. L. S. 2 vols. 4to., 3l. 3s. boards.

BIOGRAPHY.

Original Memoirs written during the great Civil War: being the Life of Sir Henry Slingſby, and Memoirs of Captain Hodgſon; with Notes, &c. 8vo. 12s. boards.

The Life of Thomas Chatterton. By John Davis, Author of Travels in America. 12mo. 4s. boards.

CHEMISTRY.

A Syſtem of Chemiſtry. By I. Murray. 4 vols. 8vo. 42s. boards.

EDUCATION.

Encyclopedia for Youth; or an Abridgement

ment of all the Sciences, for the Use of Schools of both Sexes. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

GEOGRAPHY.

Union Gazetteer, or Brooks and Walker Improved; with six Maps. 18mo. 4s. 6d. boards.

The Geographical Copy-Book, in Two Parts: I. for the Junior Class, containing Fifteen Outline Maps, to be filled in by the Student. II. For the Senior Class, containing Projections of Lines of Latitude and Longitude for Fifteen Principal Maps, to be filled in and finished by the Senior Students. 3s. each Part.

LAW.

An Elementary Treatise on Pleading in Civil Actions. By Edward Lawes, of the Inner Temple. 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards.

MANUFACTURES.

An Analytical Index to the sixteen Volumes of the first Series of the Repertory of Arts and Manufactures: being a condensed Epitome of that Work. 10s. 6d.

MEDICINE.

An Essay on the Causes and Phenomenon of Animal Life. By John Herdman, M. D. 4s. boards.

Sketch of the Revolutions of Medical Science, and Views relating to its Reforms. By P. T. G. Cabinis. Translated from the French, with Notes, by A. Henderson, M. D. 8vo. 9s. boards.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The West India Common-Place Book; shewing the State and Value of the British Sugar Colonies. By Sir William Young, Bart. M. P. F. R. S. 1l. 5s. 4to. boards.

Tracts, Historical and Philosophical, relative to the important Discussions which lately took place between the Members of the University and the Presbytery of Edinburgh, respecting the Election of Mr. Leslie to the Professorship of Mathematics in that University. 2 vols. 1l. 11s. 6d.

The Comforts of Human Life; or, Smiles and hearty Laughs of Charles Chearful and Martin Merryfellow. 6s.

NOVELS.

Charles Ellis, or the Friends. By Robert Semple. 2 vols. 9s. boards.

The Children of Error. 2 vols. 7s. sewed.

Santo Sebastiano, or the Young Protector. 3 vols.

Donald. 3 vols. 12mo. 13s. 6d.

POETRY.

Songs and Ballads, Tragic, Humourous, and Miscellaneous; from Tradition, Manuscripts, and scarce Editions; with Translations of similar Pieces from the Ancient Danish Language, and a few Originals by the Editor. By R. Jamieson, A. M. F. A. S. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s. boards.

New Myrtle and Vine, or complete Vocal Library; containing several Thousand of the most Popular Songs. By T. Tegg, M. A. No. I., 1s., in 12 numbers.

An Elegy on the Death of H. K. White (who died at St. John's College, Cambridge, Oct. 19, 1806), Author of "Clifton Grove," and other Poems. 1s.

POLITICS.

Mr. Fox's Titles to Patriot and Man of the People disputed; and the Political Conduct of Mr. Sheridan and his Adherents, in both Houses of Parliament, accurately scrutinized, in a Letter to the Duke of Norfolk, 2s. 6d.

Colonel Fullarton's Address to the Electors of Westminster, respecting Sir Samuel Hood. 1s.

Reflections on the Contest which is announced for the Representation of the County of Northampton, on the expected Dissolution of Parliament. 1s.

A Supplementary Argument against Electing Heirs-Apparent of Peers to Seats in the House of Commons; being the Second Part of Reflections on the Contest which is announced for the Representation of the County of Northampton. 1s.

The Viper exposed; or the Merits of the Candidates for Westminster considered: in a Letter to the Electors. With Observations on the Malignant Designs of the Author of a Pamphlet entitled "The Impostor Unmasked." 1s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

A New Testament, or the New Covenant according to Luke, Paul, and John; published in conformity to the Plan of the late Rev. Edward Evanson. 8s. boards.

The Cottage Library of Christian Knowledge: a New Series of Religious Tracts. Vol. II. 2s. 6d. bound.

A New Selection of Seven Hundred Evangelical Hymns (many Original), intended as a Supplement to Dr. Watts' Psalms and Hymns. By J. Dobell. 4s. 6d. bound.

Remarks on Two Sermons on Justification by Faith and the Witness of the Spirit, lately published by Mr. Joseph Cooke; in Five Letters addressed to the Author, by E. Hare. 1s.

The Leading Features of the Gospel delineated, in an Attempt to expose some Unscriptural Errors; particularly the Absurd Tenet that Mistakes in Religion are of trifling Consequences. 7s. 6d. boards.

Important Trial in the Court of Conscience. By J. Jamieson, D. D. F. R. S. A. S. S. 2s. 6d.

Interesting Conversations on Moral and Religious Subjects, interspersed with Narrative. By a Lady. 5s

An Essay on the Character, Immoral and Antichristian Tendency, of the Stage. By John Styles. 3s. 6d.

TOPOGRAPHY

The History and Beauties of Clifton Hot-Wells and Vicinity, near Bristol. By G. W. Manby, Esq. 8vo. 5s. 6d. with Views.

VARIETIES, Literary and Philosophical,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE late Mrs. Charlotte Smith having drawn up Memoirs of Part of her Literary Life, the fame, accompanied by a Collection of her Letters, will fhortly be prefented to the world by one of the members of her family.

The firft Fafciculus of Dr. Smith's long expected *Flora Græca Sibthorpiana* will appear in the prefent month. It is already known to the public that this truly magnificent work is to contain one thoufand plants collected by the late Profeffor Sibthorpe in Greece, accurately coloured after nature, with defcriptions, &c. by Dr. Smith.

At the fame time will appear a half volume of the *Prodromus Floræ Græcæ*, which work will contain defcriptions, &c. without figures, of *all* the plants to be found in modern Greece, compiled by Dr. Smith from the papers of Dr. Sibthorpe.

Sir John Sinclair has nearly ready for publication, in four volumes octavo, his long promifed Code of Health and Longevity; conlifting of a detail of the circumftances which tend to promote health and longevity, with rules for preferving health.

Mr. Bolingbroke, of Norwich, who has recently returned from Demerara, after a refidence of five years in that and the adjoining colonies, intends to publifh an Account of his Voyage; including new and intereiting particulars of the prefent condition of the various European fettlements on that coaft of South America.

Kotzebue's Novellettes will appear within the firft half of the month. This diftinguifhed writer has for a conliderable time refided at Berlin, and has there publifhed a periodical paper, partly literary and partly political, calculated to infufe into the Germans fome degree of public fpirit, by which the encroachments of France might be refilted. The fhower of ftones, however, to which he alluded in the preface to his French Travels, has reached him in the Pruffian capital; and he has been forced to fly with his family to Riga, where he will, we hope, not be again overtaken by the French volcano.

The Life of Waihington, drawn up from his own papers by the Chief Juftice of the United States, will be completed early in the month by the publication of the fifth and laft volume. A variety of plans of battles, fieges, and other military operations, drawn by the General himfelf, or under his immediate direction, will be given with this laft volume; combining, with the other features of the work, to render it the moft perfect, as well as the moft important piece of hiftorical biography extant in any language.

Mr. Pratt is about to prefent the public with an edition of his poem on "Sympathy," in an elegant pocket volume, ornamented with original engravings from deligns of the moft eminent maiters. It is intended to be accompanied by a new-modelled edition of his "Cottage Pictures," embellifhed likewife with intereiting iketches.

Mr. Frend's Evening Amufements will make their appearance early in December, on the fame plan as thofe of the preceding years.

A Differtation on the Hebrew Roots, pointing out their general influence on all known languages, an ingenious work, left in readinefs for the prefs by the late Mr. Pirie of Newburgh, will be publifhed in a few days.

The fecond volume of Oriental Cuftoms, by the Rev. S. Burder of St. Albans, is finifhed, and will be publifhed immediately. A new edition of the former volume will be ready for delivery in a few weeks, in royal and demy octavo.

Mr. Cumberland's intereiting Memoirs are about to appear in a cheaper and more portable form.

There is at prefent printing at Edinburgh an Account of a Tour through the Orkney and Shetland Iflands, by Mr. Neill, Secretary to the Natural Hiftory Society of Edinburgh. The author, after defcribing the objects of natural hiftory which occurred in his progrefs, treats fully of the ftate of agriculture and the fifheries in thofe much neglected and intereiting iflands. The Tour is to be followed by a Mineralogical Survey of Shetland, from the pen of Dr. Traill of Liverpool, who lately vifited thofe northern iflands.

The Rev. David Bogue of Gofport, and the Rev. James Bennet of Rumfey, are preparing a Hiftory of the Diffenters from the Revolution, to be comprized in four volumes.

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The Lectures at the Royal Institution are again commenced. Mr. DAVY delivered an admirable discourse, on Wednesday the 19th of November, introductory to a course of lectures on *vegetable* chemistry, in which he gave an outline of the subject; shewed the use and relations of this to the other departments of science; and laid down a plan of the proper method of studying it. He examined the works of all the best writers on the subject, appreciating their various merits and defects. To Mr. Knight and Mr. Hatchet he paid the highest compliments. The works of Henry and Thompson, and the 7th and 8th volumes of Fourcroy, he recommended to the peculiar notice of those who would wish to be benefited by attending upon his lectures.

The effluvia of the precipitate of platina by muriate of ammonia, have been observed to occasion the same effects on the eyes, nostrils, throat, and lungs, as a catarrh. "Every time," says the gentleman who noticed it, "I have had occasion to open a paper of the precipitate, although I only touched it with my fingers, or even when I did not touch it, but merely inspected it for a minute or two, I was in a few minutes affected with an uneasy sensation in my eyes, nostrils, throat, and lungs, exacting a discharge of tears, sneezing, with running at the nose as in a catarrh, shortness of breath, attended with an itching and heat of the face, with sometimes the redness of it, as from erythema."

The Seatonian prize at Cambridge is this year adjudged to the Rev. CHARLES HOYLE, of Trinity College, for his poem on Paul and Barnabas at Lystra.

Lord LANSDOWNE's manuscripts, which are speedily to be sold by public auction, form one of the richest collections of original state-papers which have ever been possessed by an individual. A large portion of them were Lord Burleigh's; from whose secretary, till they came into the hands of Lord Shelburne, their descent may be regularly traced. Among other curiosities, they contain a great many royal letters, mostly, if not all, originals.

Mr. S. WOODBURNE, of St. Martin's-lane, is about to publish a hundred views of churches in the neighbourhood of London, accompanied by descriptions drawn from the best authorities, both manuscript and printed. They will appear fifty in a volume; and the first volume is expected to be published in March 1807.

Mr. SAWREY will shortly lay before the public an account of a newly-discovered membrane of the eye, with some observations on the cure of the fistula lachrymalis.

Russia.

It has been long known that water is best preserved in casks that have been charred: it has now been ascertained that salted provisions may be kept in this way for a great length of time. The crews of two Russian ships which lately sailed round the world, were so healthy that only two men died during the voyage. They lived entirely on provisions kept in charred casks; and the beef, at the end of three years, was as pleasant as when they first went out.

The Emperor ALEXANDER has suppressed the Imperial Seminary for the reception of young ladies, founded by the Empress Elizabeth on the same model as the convent of St. Cyr in France. In the preamble of his edict he declares, that those funds may be used to greater advantage, if applied to the education of those youths who are intended to serve their country; and that the education of a female, being limited to domestic management, she will learn it sooner in her father's house, than in a sumptuous establishment, where it is vainly attempted to teach the sciences, the knowledge of which Nature forbids them.

Sweden.

Colonel SKIÖLDEBRAND, the master of the Italian named Acerbi, has lately published an Account of their Journey to the North Cape, in one volume 8vo. This work does not contain the same details as that of Acerbi, but is considered as being entitled to more credit.

Germany.

M. LEOPOLD DE BUCH, member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, and the friend of Baron Humboldt, has gone to Iceland for the purpose of making physical and geological researches.

Dr. BOZZINI, of Frankfort, has invented an instrument, which he denominates the *light-spreader*. It is intended to afford an inspection of the interior of wounds, or the various parts of the human body, such as œsophagus, the vagina, the uterus, &c. The inventor is preparing for the press drawings and descriptions of this curious instrument.

VON MECHEL is occupied, in company with Messrs. Humboldt and De Buch the travellers, Tralles the mathematician, and Bode the astronomer, in preparing

a grand work for publication. It is to be a copper-plate, which will exhibit a general picture of 150 of the higheſt mountains on the globe, with an exact meaſurement of their ſeveral heights above the level of the ſea.—Mr. RIDDEL is doing the ſame thing in England from his own original materials.

M. FISCHER, of Vienna, has diſcovered a new proceſs to whiten ſtraw. He dreſſes it in muriatic acid, ſaturated with pot-aſh. The ſtraw thus prepared never turns yellow; is of a moſt ſhining white; and acquires great flexibility.

The Eaſter catalogue at Leipſic contained 3,077 articles, among which there were 257 of divinity; 231 of juriſprudence, including political economy; 66 of philoſophy; 177 on education; 59 on natural hiſtory; 83 on mathematics; and 77 on geography and relations of travels.—The laſt Michaelmas fair was leſs abundant: the catalogue did not exceed 644 articles. The works contained in the Michaelmas catalogue are, Morality, 31; Education, 79; Belles Lettres, 29; The Fine Arts, 15; Ancient and Modern Languages, 58; Divinity and Sermons, 88; Law, 55; Phyſic and Surgery, &c. 93; Mathematics, 30; Natural Hiſtory, &c., 45; Rural Economy, &c. 49; Economy, Uſeful Arts, &c. 50; Commerce, 11; Political Economy, 21; Hiſtory, 31; Biography, 19; Literary Hiſtory, 8; Geography and Topography, 28; Travels, 16; Statiſtics, 5; Novels, &c. 63; Almanacks, 61; Genealogy, and Chronology, 2.

Profeſſor KLAPROTH has taken great pains to inveſtigate the component parts of native cinnabar; and he finds, as reſults of his experiments, that Japan cinnabar, excluſive of its foreign parts, contains

Mercury	-	84.50
Sulphur	-	14.75
		99.25

But that the cinnabar from Neumaerktel, in Carniola, conſiſts of

Mercury	-	85.00
Sulphur	-	14.25
		99.25

France.

Profeſſor PLOUST has diſcovered that the nitrate of ſoda is an economical article for fire-works, in the following proportions: five parts of the nitrate, one of charcoal, and one of ſulphur, afford a powder which gives a flame of a reddiſh yellow, of conſiderable beauty; and the mixture burned in a metallic tube, will laſt three times as long as the ſame charge of common powder.

The ſame chemiſt has examined the birds' neſts of the Eaſt, and finds them to conſiſt merely of a ſingle cartilage, uniform in its texture. He boiled one in water, which became ſoft, but was not ſeparated in its parts, and loſt only four hundredths of its weight.

Meſſrs. VAUQUELIN and ROBIQUET have diſcovered a new vegetable principle in aſparagus, which is cryſtallizable like the ſalts; but is neither acid nor neutral, and of which the ſolution in water is not affected by any of the reagents uſually employed to aſcertain the preſence and nature of the ſalts diſſolved in water. They have alſo diſcovered another principle, which ſeems to reſemble manna.

PORTALIS, the miniſter for public worſhip, is ſending miſſionaries to China, and they are to ſet off this year, accompanied by a ſkilful aſtronomer.

It is known that L'Hiſtoire de la Médecine, by LE CLERC, was not printed in France. It is become very ſcarce, and is only to be found in a few libraries. M. Amoureux, deſirous of doing ſervice to young practitioners, is preparing a new edition, which will be embelliſhed with remarks and plates. He likewiſe intends publiſhing, in continuation of that work, a new edition of Freind's Hiſtory of Phyſic, with plates and obſervations appropriate to the preſent times.

We congratulate our country on the aſcendancy of Engliſh literature at Paris, and on the commencement of a Monthly Repertory of Engliſh Literature to be printed there in Engliſh. It will contain a catalogue of all the books publiſhed in Great Britain, and reviews at large of every work deſerving notice (party politics excepted), together with the proceedings of learned ſocieties; the progreſs of the fine-arts; theatrical productions; patents for new diſcoveries; biographical memoirs of remarkable perſons deceaſed; reports on the ſtate of agriculture, commerce, &c. &c., reprinted chiefly from the Monthly Magazine. Such a publication has, we learn, been long wiſhed for in France, where the readers of Engliſh authors have increaſed ten-fold within theſe few years; and where, we are alſo enabled to ſtate, that, in ſpite of political differences, the Engliſh nation and character are reſpected by all ranks more than they ever were.

The

The claſs of mathematical and phyſical ſciences of the National Inſtitute of France, at its meeting on the 7th of July laſt, propoſed a prize, to conſiſt of a gold medal of the value of 6000 francs (250*l.* ſterling), for the beſt theory of the perturbations of the planet Pallas diſcovered by Dr. Olbers. The motives for propoſing this ſubject, and the plan of operation recommended to the competitors, are explained in the following obſervations: "Geometricians have given the theory of perturbations with ſufficient extent and accuracy for all the planets formerly known, and for all ſuch as may ſtill be diſcovered, as long as they are contained in the ſame zodiac, and have only an inconſiderable eccentricity. Mercury was till our time the moſt eccentric of planets, and had alſo the greateſt inclination: but its ſmall ſize, and its ſituation at one of the limits of the planetary ſyſtem, render it incapable of cauſing any very great alterations in the motions of the other planets. The Georgium Sidus, diſcovered twenty-five years ago by Dr. Herſchell, is at the extremity of the ſyſtem. With a diminutive maſs and a moderate eccentricity, it has the ſmalleſt of all known inclinations: ſo that the formula which had ſerved for Jupiter and Saturn were more than ſufficient for this modern planet. Ceres, diſcovered five years ſince by M. Piazzi, having, with an eccentricity as conſiderable, an inclination of 10° 38′, ought to be ſubject to greater and more numerous inequalities. It nevertheleſs appears, that all the aſtronomers who have endeavoured to determine them, have been ſatisfied with known formulæ, the development of which does not exceed the produce of three dimenſions of the eccentricities and inclinations. Thoſe of five dimenſions have been employed in the *Mecanique Celeſte*, after a form of M. Burckhardt. The ſame aſtronomer has ſince preſented to the Inſtitute the general and complete developement of the third, fourth, and fifth orders; but this degree of preciſion would not be ſufficient for Pallas, whoſe eccentricity is greater than even that of Mercury, and the inclination 34° 38′, that is five times as great as that of any of the old planets. Nay, it is difficult to conjecture what powers and what dimenſions of the products it might be allowable to neglect; the calculations, therefore, might be of ſuch length; and the formulæ ſo complex, as to deter the geometricians and aſtronomers who are beſt able to execute ſuch an undertaking. This conſideration induced the claſs, two years ago, to propoſe this ſubject for the prize to be adjudged in Auguſt 1806: but the time appearing too ſhort, and the number of planets having been encreaſed by the diſcovery of Juno by M. Harding, whoſe eccentricity ſeems to be ſtill greater than that of Pallas, and whoſe inclination of 13° exceeds that of all the other planets, excepting Pallas; the claſs thought fit to renew the ſubject with certain modifications, and a double premium. Accordingly, it invites geometricians and aſtronomers to a complete diſcuſſion of all the points of this theory, ſo as not to omit any inequality that can poſſibly be of any conſequence; and as theſe inequalities cannot be accurately determined unleſs the elliptical elements are perfectly well known, it is indiſpenſably neceſſary that the competitors ſhould not confine themſelves to a ſtatement of the numerical co-efficients of the equations: it is the analytical formulæ which it is of the moſt importance to know, that the more exact amounts of the mean diſtance of the eccentricity, of the perihelion, and of the inclination, may be ſucceſſively ſubſtituted in their ſtead, in proportion as thoſe elements ſhall be perfected. The competitors may even diſpenſe with giving any numerical amount, provided the analytical expreſſions be preſented in a manner ſufficiently detailed to enable an intelligent calculator to follow their development, and to reduce them into tables. From theſe general formulæ will reſult another advantage; namely, that the planets Ceres, Pallas, and Juno, being at diſtances from the ſun ſo nearly alike, that it cannot yet be decided with any certainty which of the three is the fartheſt or the neareſt, the formula given for Pallas may likewiſe ſerve for the two others, as well as for any other planet that may hereafter be diſcovered, and whoſe eccentricity and inclination may be contained within the ſame limits. The memoirs intended for the competition muſt be written in French or Latin, and will not be received after the 1ſt of October, 1808. The prize will be adjudged on the firſt Monday in January 1809.

A diſcovery has been made at Lyons of a highly intereſting piece of moſaic-work, repreſenting chariot and horſe races

races in a circus. It is fourteen feet and a half in length, and nine and a half in breadth. M. Artaud has made a drawing of it, which is in the hands of the engraver. He obferves, that the tails of the horfes are here repreſented as docked in the Engliſh faſhion, and imagines that this is the only inſtance of the kind that can be produced on antique baſſo-relievos. He ſuppoſes that this monument muſt have belonged to the houſe of Ligurius, ſuperintendant of the public ſports in Lyons, and pontifex maximus of the temple of Auguſtus, from which his habitation could not have been far diſtant. It is well known that he gave ſports of this kind to all the corporations of the city, who in gratitude engraved for him an inſcription, which is ſtill extant, and contains theſe words: *Ludos Circenſes dedit.*

M. Lebrun has invented a method of coating the inſide of trumpets with a lac, which unites to ſmoothneſs tenuity, without any injury to the ſound of the inſtrument. By this means he prevents the deleterious conſequences ariſing from the oxides of copper being collected in the inſides of trumpets, and thus inhaled into the lungs.

M. Mongolfier has invented a machine which he denominates a *calorimeter*, or apparatus for determining the degree of heat, and of the ſaving that may be made in the fuel employed. This apparatus will ſerve for various purpoſes, ſuch as to boil water at a ſmall expence. It is uſeful in domeſtic economy. To render its effect complete, the ſmoke, or rather burnt air, ſhould be deprived as much as poſſible of its caloric, which ought to be entirely employed in augmenting gradually the temperature of the water which envelopes the chimney. The air thus cooled, being heavier than that of the atmoſphere, determines the current of air in the furnace, which can only be obtained in upright chimnies by ſacrificing a very conſiderable quantity of heat.

Dr. Hager has been appointed Profeſſor of the Oriental Languages in the Univerſity of Pavia, the firſt ſchool of learning in Italy.

M. Bompoix, chief apothecary to the French military hoſpital at Genoa, lately ſent to M. Parmentier at Paris ſome coffee-cups of uncommon lightneſs and beauty. They were glazed with a varniſh which is held in great eſtimation in that country, and the compoſition of which is kept a profound ſecret. M. Bompoix, at the earneſt requeſt of M. Parmentier, obtained a knowledge of this ſecret from the artificer at the manufactory, through the medium of one of his pupils, and he has ſucceeded in making a varniſh in every reſpect equal to that in queſtion. It conſiſts of linſeed oil, 1½ lbs.; amber, 1 lb.; litharge in powder, minium in powder, and ceruſe in powder, each 5 oz. The linſeed oil muſt be boiled in an unglazed earthen veſſel; with the litharge, minium, and ceruſe, incloſed in a linen bag, ſuſpended in it during this proceſs, ſo as not to come in contact with the bottom of the veſſel. When the oil begins to turn brown, the bag muſt be taken out; a clove of garlic, freed from the ſkin, thrown into the veſſel, and the boiling continued. When the garlic is dried away, another and another muſt be put in, to the amount of ſix or ſeven. In the mean time, the amber ſhould be melted in another unglazed veſſel, in the manner hereafter deſcribed; and when the oil is ſufficiently boiled, the fuſed amber muſt be poured into it. In order to ſoften the amber, and aſſiſt its fuſion, two ounces of linſeed oil muſt be added to it. When the amber is wholly melted, it muſt be added to the linſeed oil prepared as above, and the whole boiled for about the ſpace of two minutes; after which the fluid muſt be ſtrained through a coarſe cloth; and when cold, put into a bottle well corked, to prevent it from drying. The amber ought to be fuſed over a very briſk fire. The piece intended to be varniſhed muſt be previouſly well poliſhed, and the varniſh applied in the following manner:—The varniſh muſt be mixed with a ſmall quantity of turpentine, and a little lamp black; after which one coat is to be laid on the piece by means of a hair-pencil; when this is dry, another muſt be laid on in the ſame manner, and the proceſs repeated until four coats have been applied, taking care that each be completely dry before the application of the next; after which the piece muſt be put into a ſtove, or oven, and, when the drying is completed, poliſhed with pumice and Tripoli powder. The cups ought to be made of hazel, alder, or cherry-tree, which are preferable to other woods for this purpoſe, from their being porous when perfectly dry, and not liable to warp. The cups, or other articles, muſt be dried in an oven, and finely poliſhed, previous

to the application of the varnish. A red ground may be given to the article by mixing a little minium, or rather cinnabar, with the varnish; or any other colour may be mixed with it as may best suit the fancy of the operator.

Turkey.

The Grand Signior's press, established at Scutari, has produced the following works:—1. A Commentary on a book called "The Revelation of Mysteries," 267 pages, in small 4to.—2. A Commentary on the Book of the Hundred Regents, 88 pages, small 4to.—3. An Arabic Grammar, from Yrub Awamel, 118 pages, in small 4to.—The Books of Euclid, in the Arabic language, with the Commentaries of Bonnycastle.

America.

The following is said to be a correct list of the periodical works now publishing in the United States:—

The Literary Miscellany, quarterly, at Cambridge.

The Literary Magazine and American Register, monthly, at Philadelphia.

The Mathematical Correspondent, New York.

The Assembly's Missionary Magazine, or Evangelical Intelligencer; Philadelphia, monthly, with portraits.

The Monthly Anthology and Boston Review, containing original sketches and reports of literature, religion, history, arts, and manners; at Boston.

The Medical Repository, quarterly, New York.

Collections of the Historical Society, published at Boston annually.

Transactions of the American Philosophical Society.

Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

The Polyanthus, Boston, monthly, with plates.

The Medical and Agricultural Register, monthly.

The Monthly Register and Review of the United States, at Charlestown.

The Connecticut Evangelical Magazine, at Hartford, monthly.

The Massachusett's Missionary Magazine, at Boston, monthly.

The Piscataqua Evangelical Magazine, at Portsmouth, every two months.

The Massachusett's Baptist Missionary Magazine, occasionally, at Boston.

The Christian's Magazine, New York, quarterly.

The Christian Monitor, quarterly, Boston.

The Panoplist, Boston,

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Five Lovers! a Comic Opera, now performing with universal Applause at the Theatre Royal, Dublin. Composed by T. Cooke, and dedicated to the Duchess of Bedford. 10s. 6d.

IN the overture and other music of the Five Lovers, we find much novelty of idea, a cast or style of melody perfectly dramatic, and in the basses and *combinations* a respectable portion of science. The variety and relief of the several airs bespeak great judgment, as well as a fertile conception; and well merit the favourable reception with which the music of this favourite piece has been distinguished in Dublin.

The Glorious Battle of Trafalgar, in descriptive Music, &c. &c. Composed by John Watler, 5s.

Mr. Watler commences this sea-piece with "The Cruizing of the British Fleet off Cadiz;" he then gives us the "Signals;" we are then led successively to the circumstances of the "Bearing down in two Columns on the Enemy, Clearing the Ships for Action, Drums beating to Quarters, Lord Nelson's Signal, the Engagement, Boarding, &c. &c.:" the whole concluding with an "Elegy on the Death of the British Commander." We find in this production a great variety of matter, the greater part of which is perfectly appropriate, and well expresses the situations to which it is applied, and the sentiments it is wont to inspire. The modulation, if not profound, is easy and unaffected; and the bass is, for the most part, chosen with judgment.

Poor Stolen Mary Written by Mr. E. Button; set to Music by F. H. Barthelemon, Esq. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Barthelemon has not only set the words of this song in an impressive and affecting style, but has displayed much judgment and science in the harmony and modulation; especially in the *canon* in the *fifth* and *eighth*, to which he has repeated the poetry in the last page. We here find much of that ingenuity and contrivance for which the masters of the old school were famed, and of which we see very few specimens in the productions of modern times.

The

The Ghoſt, an Elegy, with Accompaniments for the Piano-Forte and German Flute. The Words taken from the Erſe, by Mr. Derrick. The Muſic compoſed by R. Lowe, Kidderminſter. 1s. 6d.

We cannot announce this little compoſition as free from defects, yet muſt in candour allow that it is far from being deſtitute of merit. Indeed, when we conſider it as the production of a young man, and a young man *ſelf-taught*, we not only feel inclined to ſpeak of it with tenderneſs, but conſider it a juſtice due to the author to give him that encouragement, and to recommend to him that perſeverance, which cannot but tend to place him hereafter in one of the reſpectable ranks of vocal compoſers.

Dr. Watts's Divine and Moral Songs for Children. Set to Muſic in Twenty-four familiar Airs, by T. Purday. 4s.

Theſe hymns are profeſſedly adapted to the practice of juvenile performers, and to that claſs of practitioners will be found highly acceptable. The melodies are in general ſimple, yet expreſſive, and the baſſes are arranged with ability. We are ſuch friends to the domeſtic uſe of ſacred muſic on the Lord's Day, that we cannot but recommend this little work to the notice of all muſical families, nor withhold the expreſſion of our wiſh to ſee ſuch publications more general.

"The Anchor of Hope is the Harbour of Love," a Sea Ballad, ſung by Mr. Hill, of Covent-Garden Theatre. Compoſed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by John Monro. 1s.

The melody of this ballad is eaſy and natural in its ſtyle, and conveys the ſentiment of the poetry with force and juſtneſs. The words are by Mr. Rannie, whoſe labours are ſo well known to the lovers of lyric verſe, and by whom the public has been juſt obliged with a volume conſiſting of ingenious and intereſting muſical dramas, ſelect poems, ballads, &c. &c.

"My Mother," a Song. The Muſic compoſed by Mr. Watler, and inſcribed to Miſs Cowell and Miſs Auguſta Cowell. 1s. 6d.

We are much pleaſed with the eaſe and ſimplicity of the melody now before us. The words of this ſong have more than once come under our notice with other muſic, but not with any that has appeared more analogous than the preſent; yet we cannot paſs unnoticed the plagiariſm with which it opens, and which, indeed, muſt ſtrike every one who has ever heard a certain well known evening hymn.

The Thirſty Family, a favourite Comic Song, dedicated to all the Odd Fellows in the United Kingdom. Written by S. Finley, Eſq., compoſed by John Birch. 1s.

The "Thirſty Family" is a ſong of low humour, not without merit, yet, perhaps, little calculated for genteel ſociety. The air has the praiſe of being adapted to the words; and the general effect will prove agreeable to the lovers of whim and broad mirth.

Song, with Piano-forte, Violin, and Trumpet Accompaniments. The Words by W. Hamber, Eſq. of Birmingham; the Muſic by W. Howgill, Organiſt, Whitehaven. 2s.

Mr. Howgill has acquitted himſelf in this ſong with conſiderable ability. The ſeveral paſſages and harmonic tranſitions are well ſuited to the ſentiments of the poetry, and produce all that varied effect for which a judicious compoſer would be ſolicitous.

The Duke of Bedford's Grand, Slow, and Quick Marches. Compoſed and arranged for the Harp or Piano-forte, by T. Cooke, of the Theatre Royal, Dublin. 2s.

Theſe marches are compoſed in a ſtyle highly creditable to Mr. Cooke's talents. In the firſt we find much martial dignity, and in the ſecond a livelineſs of imagination particularly appropriate to the *quick ſtep*.

Zephyrs miſled on Sportive Wing, ſung by Mr. Gibbon, at the Theatre Royal Drury-lane, and at Private Concerts in London and Margate. The Words written by John Kennedy, Eſq.; the Muſic by John Birch. 1s.

Mr. Birch has ſet this ſong with much taſte and expreſſion. The melody is eaſy and graceful, and the ſymphonies are fanciful and flowing; while the baſs is agreeably and judiciouſly varied.

Tom Larboard, ſung with unbounded Applauſe by Mr. Gibbon at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. Written by Mr. Boden, and ſet by Mr. J. Birch. 1s.

"Tom Larboard" is one of thoſe broad ſimple ballads which cannot fail to pleaſe the lovers of nature in her genuine attire. The ſentiments are as open and free, and the melody is as bold and plain, as the heart of a Britiſh ſailor could wiſh.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*** *The Uſe of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requeſted.*

The Taje Mahel Agra.
Ditto, taken from the Garden.
Drawn, engraved, and publiſhed by W. Daniell.

THESE form a part of the ſplendid and excellent ſeries of Eaſt Indian views, painted, engraved, and publiſhed by Mr. Daniell; and diſplay a moſt beautiful ſpecimen of Indian architecture, which, however ſtrongly it exhibits the original genius of that people, is unlike any thing in Europe. In the richneſs and profuſion of ornament, it perhaps reſembles the florid gothic more than any other architecture. We do not mean to ground this remark on a ſimilarity in the form; but it appears to be dictated by a ſomething of a congenial taſte. This ſeries of views are in the higheſt degree valuable, not only from the ſuperior genius diſplayed in their execution, but as they illuſtrate the hiſtory and manners of a country ſo important and intimately connected with our own.

Miſcellaneous Iriſh Scenery. Walmſley pinxt., Cartwright ſculpt. Publiſhed by J. Daniell, 481, Strand.
Plate I. Muckroſs Abbey, Killarney.
II. White Abbey, near Limerick.
III. Trim Caſtle.
IV. Roughty Bridge, County of Kerry.

Theſe views are of that deſcription which pleaſes and intereſts various claſſes among the admirers of the fine arts. To a native of the place where the views are taken, they muſt neceſſarily be highly gratifying; and to the curious of any other country they furniſh an inexhauſtible amuſement. The points of view are ſelected with Mr. Walmſley's uſual taſte; they are executed in a very reſpectable manner; and form, we believe, the ſecond number of *Miſcellaneous Iriſh Views.*

A Pair of Prints. The Stag at Bay, and Whipping-off the Hounds. The Fox Chaſe, or View Halloo. Howitt del., Ellis aqua tint., Pollard ſculpt.

The animals deſigned by Howitt are generally marked with ſpirit and taſte: but in theſe deſigns the horſes are not quite equal to what we ſhould have expected from his pencil. When a *great perſonage*, ſeveral years ago, did the late Mr. Whitbread the honour of taking a ſurvey of his brewhouſe, and was ſhewn a dray-horſe which was conſidered as the moſt perfect animal of that claſs, his Majeſty, after examining all the proportions with great attention, remarked that *it was a very fine horſe, but had too much bone and too little muſcle.* This is not preciſely the caſe with the horſes in theſe prints. They are deficient in bone and muſcle too: they are neither large enough nor ſtrong enough for hunters. The landſcape is very appropriate; extremely well deſigned, and very well engraved; and, conſidered on the whole, both the engravings are entitled to a ſuperior rank in the claſs of what are generally denominated furniture prints.

Huſbandmen houſing Corn.
The Cottage Door—Which is the Way?
The Alehouſe Door—Come, let's be going!
From Drawings by George Morland. Engraved and publiſhed by Thomas Williamſon, 21, Chalton-ſtreet, Sommer's Town.

It may be neceſſary to explain that the inſcriptions, "*Which is the Way?*" &c. allude to the ſcenes delineated: one of them repreſents a traveller enquiring his road from ſome cottagers; and the other, a trio of Engliſh boors ſeated on a bench, and taking their parting cup of Britiſh Burgundy (*vulgo*, ale) at an alehouſe door. They are drawn in Morland's uſual ſtyle, and diſplay a natural and truly Engliſh repreſentation of the characters delineated; are engraved in the chalk manner in a very reſpectable ſtyle; and extremely well calculated for a drawing book, for which they are intended.

The Wreck of the Lady Burgeſs Eaſt India Ship, Captain Richard Swinton, amongſt the Cape de Verde Iſlands, April 21, 1806. R. Sartorius pinxt.; H. Merke ſculpt. Publiſhed by Orme, Bond-ſtreet.

Out of one hundred and eighty perſons who were aboard at the time of this dreadful wreck, thirty periſhed. The view is taken at day-break, three hour's previous to the ſhips going to pieces, and repreſents the point of time when the female paſſengers were ſaved. The ſingular effect of the waves foaming againſt the concealed rocks, and the impreſſion which the repreſentation of ſuch a ſcene muſt make upon the mind of every ſpectator, render it an intereſting print:

but the effect might have been ſtill more heightened, by more force in the engraving, which is in aquatint.

The picture of the Death of Lord Nelſon, which Mr. Devis has nearly finiſhed for Meſſrs. Boydell and Co., contains portraits of all the perſons that were preſent when that lamented event took place; and, as it is intended to be an exact repreſentation of the ſcene, a model taken from that part of the veſſel is copied, and no other perſons are introduced except thoſe that were really preſent, viz. Dr. Scott, chaplain; Mr. Beatty, ſurgeon; the ſurgeon's mate; Captain Yeld, who was firſt Lieutenant in the Victory; Sir Thomas Hardy; Lieutenant Collingwood; Mr. Burke, purſer; Lord Nelſon's ſervant. This is building painting upon truth; and had this ſuperſtructure been more generally built upon by *the painters of other times*, their pictures would have been a valuable record of many places, perſons, and things, which are now involved in obſcurity: for *fiction*, however finely imagined, muſt remain *fiction*; but *truth*, though in ſome few inſtances it may not be quite ſo picturesque, is ſtill *truth*,—and truth is immutable.

We are gratified to learn, that Mr. Bromley, whoſe works we have had frequent occaſion to notice as entitled to rank very high in the arts, has engaged to engrave it.

Mr. Charles Knight's large engraving of Lord Nelſon, from Mrs. Darrer's buſt, is found to have a very good effect in ſeveral large rooms in which it has been placed. To ſuch corporate bodies as wiſh to exhibit a memorial of this great man in their town-halls, or other public buildings, it will not perhaps be eaſy to fix upon a delineation ſo well calculated for the purpoſe.

Random and Co., of Bloomſbury, have publiſhed a very neat caſt of a miniature model of a buſt of Lord Nelſon's head. It is a profile in *alto relief*, and very like ſome of the portraits that are eſteemed the moſt ſtriking reſemblances of the gallant Admiral. He is placed on a blue ground, in a deep ebony oval frame: it has a very pretty effect; though, we think, it would have had a much better if the pedeſtal, which is inſcribed *Trafalgar*, had been broader.

A picture, by Mr. James Howe, a young artiſt, whoſe genius has rendered him a happy painter of horſes, dogs, and other animals, may be ſeen, between the hours of ten and three in the afternoon, at No. 10, Percy-ſtreet, Rathbone Place. The picture, which is as large as life, is of a handſome and ſpirited cream-coloured horſe, the property of his Majeſty, at Windſor—with a ſpaniel, or lap-dog, as his companion. The horſe, who had been painted without perceiving it, on being afterwards moved from the ſtall, ſaw his likeneſs at ſome diſtance, and being inſtantly fired with a love-fit in all its ſymptoms, as for a beautiful female of his own ſpecies brought to him, his eager ardour to make an *aſſault* could hardly be reſtrained by the efforts of the attending groom and others preſent.

Some of the readers of our laſt Retroſpect having expreſſed a wiſh to know who was the inventor of the art of *Polyautography*, or taking impreſſions from original drawings made on ſtone, we have made the enquiry, and find it is aſcribed to Aloys Senefelder, a German; though by ſome it is ſaid to be of a more ancient date. Be this as it may, thus multiplying the drawing of a great maſter, without loſing a particle of that ſpirit, freedom, and characteriſtic touch, which conſtitutes its great merit, is ſurely a moſt valuable diſcovery in the fine arts; and brings the artiſt, in one branch, upon a par with the author more than he was heretofore conſidered to be: as Addiſon remarked in the Spectator, No. 166, "The circumſtance which gives authors an advantage above all theſe great maſters, is this, that they can multiply their originals; or rather, can make copies of their works to what number they pleaſe, which ſhall be as valuable as the originals themſelves."

The election of a Preſident for the Royal Academy takes place this month. The public have for ſome time paſt been much agitated by *elections*; and an election, previous to its commencement, or during its continuance, is rather a ticklish ſubject, we may be permitted to expreſs a hope that, whatever may have been their former conduct, the R. A.'s will keep in recollection the motto which their reſpectable ſecretary for foreign correſpondence has prefixed to the laſt number of *Academic Annals*.

——"Ours are the plans of peace;
To live like brothers, and, conjunctive all,
Embelliſh life,"

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN NOVEMBER.

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

GERMANY.

*First Bulletin of the Grand Army.**

"*Bamberg, Oct.* 8.

"The injurious conduct of Prussia towards France commenced at a very distant period. First, she took up arms with a view of profiting by the internal disorders of France. She was seen ready to come forward at the moment of the invasion of Holland by the Duke of York; and, notwithstanding the events of the last war, although she had no cause of complaint against France, she took up arms again, and signed, the 1st of October, 1805, the famous treaty of Potsdam, which was, in less than a month, superseded by the Treaty of Vienna.

"Towards Russia she acted injuriously. Who can forget the non-execution of the Treaty of Potsdam, or the subsequent conclusion of that of Vienna?

"Her injurious conduct towards the Emperor of Germany and the whole Germanic Body, is more aggravated, and of longer date, as is generally known. She always acted in opposition to the Diet. When the Empire was at war, she took care to be at peace with its enemies. Her treaties with Austria were never faithfully executed; she uniformly studied to embroil other powers, in the view of gaining some advantage, at the expence of either or both of the contending parties.

"Those who suppose that such an interested versatility of conduct was solely to be attributed to the reigning Sovereign, are greatly mistaken. During an interval of fifteen years, the Court of Berlin has been a kind of stage, upon which different parties tried their strength, and in their turns obtained the ascendancy. On one day the decision was for War: on another for Peace. The least important political circumstance—the slightest incident—often gave the advantage to one of the parties; and the King, in the midst of these opposing Councils, in a very labyrinth of intrigue, was fickle and undecided, with the greatest intentional rectitude.

"It was known at Paris, that the advocates for peace in Prussia had really been alarmed in consequence of the most audacious falsehoods and deceitful appearances, and that they had totally lost their influence; while the War Faction, taking advantage of their errors and despondency, redoubled their exertions, alleged provocation on provocation, and accumulated insults; so that things were brought to such a point, that war became inevitable.

"The Emperor was then convinced, that circumstances would oblige him to take up arms against an Ally. He therefore ordered preparations.

"Troops marched with the greatest rapidity from Berlin. The Prussian army entered Saxony. They advanced to the frontiers of the Confederation, and insulted their outposts.

"On the 24th of September, the Imperial Guard quitted Paris for Bamberg, where it arrived on the 6th of October. Orders were issued for the army to march, and it immediately began to advance.

"The Emperor set out from Paris the 25th of September; the 28th he arrived at Mentz; the 2d of October at Wurzburgh; and the 6th at Bamberg.

"The same day two shots were fired by the Prussian hussars at a French Field-Officer, in view of the armies.

"On the 7th, his Majesty the Emperor received a Courier from Mentz, sent by the Prince of Benevento (Talleyrand), with two important dispatches. One was a letter from the King of Prussia, containing twenty pages, which, in fact, was nothing but a paltry pamphlet against France, such as those produced by the writers of the English Cabinet at five hundred pounds per annum! The Emperor, before he finished the reading, turned to those about him, and said, 'I pity my Brother the King of Prussia!—he understands not French.—Surely, he cannot have read this rhapsody?' This Letter was accompanied by the celebrated Note of M. de Knobelsdorff.—'Marshal!' said the Emperor to Berthier, 'they give us a rendezvous of honour for the 8th.—They say a handsome Queen is there, who desires to see battles, let us be polite, and march without delay for Saxony?' The Emperor was correctly informed: for the Queen of Prussia is with the Army equipped like an Amazon, wearing the uniform of her regiment of dragoons, and writing twenty letters a day to all parts of the kingdom, to excite the inhabitants against the French. It appears like the conduct of the frenzied Armida, setting fire to her own palace. Next to her Majesty, Prince Louis of Prussia, a brave young man, incited by the War Faction, vainly hopes to gain honour and renown in the vicissitudes of war. Following the example of those two great personages, all the adherents of the court seem eager for War. But when War shall present itself in all its horrors, the feelings and the language of all these will be widely different; they will each then be desirous of vindicating themselves from the charge of having drawn down the thunders of war upon the peaceable provinces of the North: then, by a natural consequence,

* To illustrate the operations of the French Armies, we have introduced a correct Map of the Seat of War.

will be ſeen thoſe very perſons, now ſo clamorous for war, not only eager to exculpate themſelves, but incenſed at the reſults of their own conduct; and even attempting to throw the odium of the meaſures upon the King, who was merely the dupe of their own intrigues and artifices."

Second Bulletin.

"*Auma, Oct.* 12.

"The Emperor ſet out from Bamberg the 8th, at three o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Cronach at nine. His Majeſty traverſed the Foreſt of Franconia at day-break; on the 9th proceeded to Eberſdorff, and thence to Schleitz, where he was preſent at the firſt Action of the Campaign. He returned to lie at Eberſdorff; he proceeded on the 10th to Schleitz, and arrived the 11th at Auma, where he lay, after paſſing the day at Gera. Headquarters have juſt been transferred to Gera. All the orders of the Emperor have been moſt ſucceſsfully executed.

"On the 7th Marſhal Soult advanced to Bayreuth. The 9th he puſhed on to Hoff, where he took poſſeſſion of the enemy's magazines, and made ſeveral priſoners. He advanced to Plauen on the 10th. Marſhal Ney followed in his rear, at the diſtance of half a day's march.

"On the 8th, the Grand-Duke of Berg (Murat) advanced with the light cavalry from Cronach towards Saalburg—he was attended by the 25th regiment of light infantry. One Pruſſian regiment appeared inclined to defend the paſſage of the Saale; but after a cannonade of half an hour, apprehenſive of being turned, it abandoned its poſition.

"The 9th, the Grand-Duke of Berg advanced upon Schleitz, where a Pruſſian General with 10,000 men was poſted. The Emperor arrived at noon, and ordered the Prince De Ponte-Corvo to attack and take poſſeſſion of the village, which he deemed of importance. The Prince diſpoſed his columns in order, and advanced at their head. He carried the village, and purſued the flying enemy. In the courſe of the night a great number of priſoners were taken. General Watier, with the 4th regiment of huſſars, and the 5th of chaſſeurs, made a fine and ſpirited charge againſt three Pruſſian regiments. Four companies of the 27th light infantry, which were poſted in a plain, were charged by the Pruſſian huſſars;—but they were received in ſuch a ſtile as became French infantry coping with Pruſſian cavalry!—200 horſemen lay on the field of battle!—the French infantry were commanded by General Maiſons. A Colonel of the enemy was among the dead, two pieces of cannon taken, 300 were made priſoners, and in the whole 400 men were killed; our loſs was trifling. The Pruſſian infantry threw down their arms, and fled trembling from the French bayonets! The Grand-Duke led ſeveral of the charges ſword in hand.

"On the 10th, the Prince De Ponto-Corvo removed his head-quarters to Auma. The 11th, the Grand-Duke of Berg arrived at Gora. Leſalle, General of Brigade of the cavalry of reſerve, cut off an eſcort of the enemy's baggage; 500 covered waggons and open carriages were captured; they contained ſeveral articles highly important to the operations of a campaign.

"The left wing has been equally ſucceſsful. Marſhal Lannes entered Coburg on the 8th, and advanced againſt Grafenthal on the 9th. He attacked on the 10th, the advanced guard of Prince Hohenlohe, which was commanded by Prince Louis of Pruſſia, one of the leaders of the War Faction. The cannonade did not laſt above two hours; it proceeded only from a half of the diviſion of General Suchet. The Pruſſian cavalry was cut off by the 9th and 10th regiments of huſſars. The Pruſſian infantry were unable to make an orderly retreat; part were cut off in a marſh, the remainder found ſhelter in the woods. We made 1000 priſoners, 600 were left dead on the field, and 30 pieces of cannon fell into our hands.

"Prince Louis of Pruſſia, a brave and loyal ſoldier, ſeeing the rout of his corps, oppoſed himſelf ſingly to a Marſhal Des Logis, of the 10th regiment of huſſars. 'Surrender, Colonel,' ſaid the huſſar, 'or you are a dead man!' The Prince anſwered by a blow of his ſabre—his antagoniſt ran him through the body, on which the Prince inſtantly fell dead. If the laſt days of his life were thoſe of a bad Citizen, his death was glorious, though to be regretted. His end was ſuch as he deſired, that of a good ſoldier! Two of his Aids-du-Camp were killed near him. On his perſon were found ſome letters from Berlin, from which it appeared the project of the enemy had been to commence operations immediately, and that the War Faction, at the head of which were the Queen and the young Prince, had always feared the pacific intentions of the King, whoſe love for his ſubjects they thought would induce him to temporiſe. It may now be ſaid, the very outſet of war has deſtroyed one of its authors!

"Neither Dreſden nor Berlin are covered by an army. Turned on its left, taken in the fact at the moment when it committed itſelf to the moſt hazardous operations, the Pruſſian army at the very outſet is placed in the moſt critical ſituation. On the 12th it occupied Eiſenach, Gotha, Erfurt, Weimar. The French army occupied Saalfeld and Gera, and was about to advance to Naumburg and Jena. Parties of light cavalry ſweep the plains of Leipzig!"

Fifth Bulletin.

BATTLE OF JENA.

"*Jena, Oct.* 15.

"The battle of Jena has wiped away the diſgrace of the battle of Roſbach, and in ſeven days concluded a campaign which has wholly quieted all the dreadful preparations for war with which the Pruſſian heads were ſo much poſſeſſed.

"The

"The following was the position of the army on the 13th:—

"The Grand-Duke of Berg and Marshal Davoust were with their corps of their army at Naumburg, having a part at Leipzig and Halle.

"The corps of Marshal Prince Ponte-Corvo was on the march to come up to Naumburg.

"The corps of Marshal Lannes advanced to Jena; the corps of Marshal Augereau was placed in the position of Khala.

"The corps of Marshal Ney was at Rotha.

"The head-quarters were at Gera.

"The Emperor was on the march to proceed to Jena.

"The corps of Marshal Soult was on the march from Gera, to take a more convenient position upon the straight road from Naumburg to Jena.

"The position of the enemy was the following:—

"The King of Prussia wished to commence hostilities on the 9th of October, by bearing down his right wing on Frankfort, with his centre on Wurtzburg, and his left wing on Bamberg. All the divisions of his army were disposed for the accomplishment of this plan; but the French army turning him upon the extremity of his left wing, was found in a few days at Saalburg, at Lobenstein, at Schleitz, at Gera, and at Naumburg. The Prussian army seeing itself turned, occupied the days of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, in calling in their detachments, and on the 13th formed itself in order of battle between Capelsdorff and Auerstadt, being about 150,000 men strong.

"On the 13th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Emperor came to Jena, and on a small elevated flat, beset by our advanced guard, reconnoitred the positions of the enemy, in order to manœuvre in such a way as next day to force the different passes on the Saal, and so to fall on. The enemy made a vigorous opposition, and seemed by their dispositions, on an inaccessible position on the highway between Jena and Weimar, to think that the French could not stretch out upon the plain without previously forcing that passage. It did not appear possible, in fact, to bring the artillery upon the flat, which was so small, that four battalions could scarcely open out their ranks upon it.

"The men were set at work the whole night to make a way over the ruts, and at length succeeded in bringing the artillery upon the height.

"Marshal Davoust received orders to defile near Naumburg, for the purpose of defending the defiles of Koesen, as the enemy wanted to march upon Naumburg, in order to reach Apolda, and fall upon his rear in case he remained in the situation he then was.

"The corps of Marshal Prince Ponte-Corvo was destined to stretch out by Naumburg, in order to fall upon the rear guard of the enemy, in case he bent strongly toward Naumburg or Jena.

"The heavy cavalry, which had not yet come up with the army, could not be entirely brought on by mid-day. The cavalry of the Imperial Guard was at the distance of thirty-six hours march, notwithstanding the heavy journey which it had performed since it left Paris; but it was come to that moment of the war, when no single consideration should outweigh to deprive them of the advantage of being the first to meet and fall upon the enemy.

"The Emperor placed the whole corps of Marshal Lannes in order of battle, upon the level height, which the enemy seemed to overlook (they occupied a position over against it). This corps was placed under the care of General Victor; each division formed a wing. Marshal Lefebre ordered the Imperial Guard into a square battalion upon the highest point. The Emperor kept the watch in the midst of his brave men. The night presented a remarkable spectacle: two armies, the one of which extended its front upon a line of six hours march, fired the air with its lights; the other, the lights of which seemed to be brought into one small point; and in the one, as well as in the other, all watchfulness and motion. The lights of the two armies were at half cannon shot distance respectively; the sentinels were almost touching; and there was not a single motion on either side, which could not be heard from the other.

The divisions of Marshals Ney and Soult took up the whole night in marching. At break of day the whole army was under arms. Gazan's division was disposed in three ranks; the left on the level height; Suchet's division formed the right; the Imperial Guards occupied the summit of a height. Each of these corps had their artillery in the little spaces between.

"From the town and neighbouring vallies the passes had been discovered by which the troops, which could not be placed upon the level height, might extend themselves in the easiest manner; and this is surely the first occasion when an army had to defile through so small a pass.

"A thick fog obscured the day. The Emperor passed before the different lines: he commanded his soldiers to take care of the Prussian cavalry, which had been described as being so formidable; he bade them remember that a year was not elapsed since Ulm was taken; that the Prussian army, like the Austrian then, was surrounded—had been driven from their line of operations, and lost their magazines; that they at the present moment no longer fought for honour, but for a retreat; that they alone sought to make themselves an opening upon different points, and that the corps of the army, which should let them pass, would lose its honour and its glory.

"To these inspiriting words the soldiers answered, with a loud cry of "*Let us onward!*" The light troops began the action. They opened

opened a very brisk fire. Good as was the position of the enemy, he was nevertheless driven out; and the French army marched out in the plain, and began to form in the order of battle.

"The enemy's army, which on their side had no other view than to fall on whenever the fog should have cleared up, took up their arms. An army of 50,000 men from the left wing posted itself to cover the defiles of Naumburg, and to get possession of the passes of Koesen. But this was already anticipated by Marshal Davoust. The two other armies, one amounting to 80,000 men strong, placed themselves before the French army, which was opening out from the level height of Jena. The mist hung over both armies, lasting two hours; but at length was dissipated by the brightness of the sun. The two armies mutually beheld each other at the distance of less than cannon-shot. The left wing of the French army supporting itself against a village and the woods, was commanded by Marshal Augereau. The Imperial guard shewed their fire upon the centre, which was maintained by Marshal Lannes; the right wing was drawn together out of the corps of Marshal Soult, who had only a small corps of 3000 men, purely composed of troops which had arrived of his light corps.

"The enemy's army was numerous, and displayed a fine cavalry; their manœuvres were exactly and rapidly executed. The Emperor had chosen to delay coming to an engagement for two hours, in order to watch the positions which the enemy should take after the action of the morning, and to give the necessary orders to the troops, especially the cavalry, which required the greatest care. But the impetuosity of the French was too ardent for him. Several battalions had begun to engage in the village of Hollstedt. He saw that the enemy was in motion to drive them out; he gave immediate orders to Marshal Lannes to march with expedition to the support of the village. Marshal Soult had attacked a wood on the right. The enemy having made a movement with his right wing upon our left, Marshal Augereau was commanded to repulse them, and in less than an hour the action was general. Two hundred and fifty, or three hundred thousand men, with seven or eight hundred pieces of artillery, scattered death in every direction, and exhibited one of the most awful events ever witnessed on the theatre of history. On one side, as well as on the other, every manœuvre was performed as if it were on a parade.

"Among our troops there was not for a moment the least disorder; the victory was not uncertain for an instant. The Emperor had all along by him, besides his Imperial Guard, a large body of troops, as a reserve to act in unforeseen events.

"Marshal Soult having got possession of the wood, which occupied him two hours, made a movement in advance. At that instant the Emperor gave orders that the division of French cavalry in reserve should begin to take post, and that the two new divisions from the army of Marshal Ney should take station upon the field of battle by the rear. All the troops of the reserve were advanced to the foremost line, which being thus strengthened, threw the enemy into disorder, and they instantly retired.

"They retrieved themselves during the last hour; but were cast into dreadful confusion, at the moment when our division of dragoons and cuirassiers having the Grand Duke of Berg at their head, were able to take a part in the engagement. These brave cavaliers, fearing that the fate of the day would be determined without their assistance, then, bore the Prussians down before them in great confusion wherever they met them. The Prussian cavalry and infantry could not withstand the shock. In vain did they form themselves into a square: five of their battalions were put to the rout—artillery, cavalry, infantry, all were surprized and taken. The French came at the same instant to Weimar as the enemy, who found themselves pursued for six hours.

"On our right wing, Marshal Davoust did wonders. Not only did he maintain his ground, but he followed fighting for the space of three hours against the great body of the enemy's troops from the defiles of Koesen.

"This Officer to a distinguished bravery joins a vast deal of firmness, the first recommendation of a warrior. He was supported by Generals Gudin, Friant, Morand, Daultranne, Chief of the General Staff, and by the steady intrepidity of his brave light corps.

"The result of the battle is from 30 to 40,000 prisoners of war, and more are continually coming in; three hundred pieces of cannon, immense magazines, and quantities of provisions. Among the prisoners are more than twenty Generals; among others several Lieutenant-Generals; one is Lieutenant-General Schmeitau. The amount of the loss of the Prussian army is enormous; it is estimated at above 20,000 killed and wounded. Marshal Mollendorff is wounded; the Duke of Brunswick and General Ruchel are killed, and Prince Henry of Prussia is wounded desperately. According to the account of deserters, prisoners of war, and flags of truce, the disorder and confusion in the remainder of the enemy's army is at the utmost.

"On our side, we have only to lament the loss of Brigadier-General De Belli, a brave soldier; and the wound of Brigade General Couroux. Among the killed are Colonels Verges of the 12th Infantry of the Line, Lamotte of the 36th, Barbenegre of the 9th regiment of Hussars, Marigny of the 28th Chasseurs, Harispe of the 16th Light Infantry, Dalembourg of the 1st Dragoons, Nicholas of the 61st of the Line, Viala, of the 81st, and Higonet of the 108th.

"The

"The Huſſars and Chaſſeurs deſplayed a valour on this day, which entitles them to the higheſt praiſe. The Pruſſian cavalry were never able to ſtand againſt them, and all the attacks they made upon the Infantry were ſucceſsful.

"Of the French Infantry we ſhall ſay nothing. It is known long ſince that it is the beſt Infantry in the world. The Emperor declares, that the French Cavalry, after the experience of the two laſt campaigns and laſt battle, has not its like.

"The Pruſſian army has, in this campaign, loſt every point of retreat in its line of operations. Its left wing, followed by Marſhal Davouſt, begins its retreat to Weimar, at the ſame time that its right wing and centre take their retreat from Weimar towards Naumburg. The confuſion was therefore extraordinary. The King was forced to retreat acroſs the field at the head of his regiment of cavalry.

"Our loſs is 1000 to 1100 men killed, and 3000 wounded. The Grand-Duke of Berg is at this moment cloſe up to Erfurt, where is a corps of the enemy commanded by Marſhal Mollendorff and the Prince of Orange.

"The General Staff is occupied in preparing an official relation which ſhall make known with every detail all the different Corps and Regiments that have diſtinguiſhed themſelves; to entitle them to the eſteem and acknowldgements of the nation: if any thing were wanting, they have teſtified it amply in the enthuſiaſm and love they have ſhewn for their Emperor in the thickeſt of the fight.

"At one moment there was room for a doubt; every mouth at once was filled with the univerſal cry of '*Long live the Emperor!*' a ſentiment which ran through every heart in the midſt of the battle. The Emperor ſeeing his wings threatened by the cavalry, ſet forward at full gallop to the ſpot, to direct other manœuvres, and order a change of front.

"He was every moment annoyed with the ſhouts of '*Long live the Emperor!*' The Imperial Foot Guards, enraged not to be allowed to preſs on while they ſaw that every other corps was in motion, and that they were left inactive, ſeveral voices among them cried out '*Forward!*'—'What is this?' ſaid the Emperor: 'This can come from none other but ſome beardleſs boy that will give orders independent of me: let him wait till he has commanded in thirty battles before he takes upon him to adviſe me.'

"In the heavieſt of the fire, when the enemy had loſt almoſt all his Generals, it might be ſeen what Providence had done for us, which had ſpared our army. Not a man of diſtinction, on the ſide of the French, is injured or wounded. Marſhal Laſnes was grazed by a muſket bullet on the breaſt, but eſcaped unhurt. Marſhal Davouſt had his hat and clothes ſhot through in ſeveral places with ſmall bullets. The Emperor was continually ſurrounded, wherever he appeared by the Prince of Neufchatel, Marſhal Beſſieres; the Grand Marſhal of the Palace, Duroc; the Grand Maſter of the Horſe, Caulincourt; his Aides-de-Camp, and Equerry in Waiting. A part of the army did not fire a ſingle ſhot,

"Erfurt is taken; the Prince of Orange-Fulda, Marſhal Mollendorff, ſeveral other Generals, and a conſiderable number of the troops, are priſoners of war."

Fourteenth Bulletin.

"*Deſſau, Oct.* 22, 1806.

"Marſhal Davouſt arrived on the 20th at Wittenberg, and took by ſurpriſe the bridge on the Elbe, juſt as the enemy were ſetting fire to it.

"Marſhal Laſnes is arrived at Deſſau. The bridge was burnt. He ſet people to repair it immediately.

"The Marquis Lucchesini appeared before the advanced poſts, with a letter from the King of Pruſſia. The Emperor ſent the Grand Marſhal of his Palace, Duroc, to confer with him.

"Magdeburg is blockaded. The General of Diviſion Legrand, in his march to Magdeburg, has made ſome priſoners. Marſhal Soult has his poſts round the city. The Grand-Duke of Berg has ſent thither General Belliard, the Chief of his Staff. This general ſaw there the Prince of Hohenlohe. The language of the Pruſſian Officers was much changed. They loudly demand peace. 'What does your Emperor want?' ſaid they to us. 'Will he purſue us continually, ſo cloſely? We have not had a moment's repoſe ſince the battle.' Theſe Gentlemen, were, doubtleſs, accuſtomed to the manœuvres of the ſeven years war. They wanted to aſk three days to bury their *dead*. 'Think of the living,' ſaid the Emperor, 'leave to us the care of burying the dead; there is no need of a truce for that.'

"The confuſion in Berlin is extreme. All the good Citizens who groaned under the falſe direction given to the politics of their country, reproach the fire-brands kindled by England, with the ſad effects of their intrigues. There is but one cry in all the country—againſt the Queen. The enemy appears to be endeavouring to rally behind the Oder.

"The Sovereign of Saxony has thanked the Emperor for the generoſity with which he has treated him, and who is about to ſnatch him from the Pruſſian influence. However, a great number of his ſoldiers have periſhed in this ſquabble."

Fifteenth Bulletin.

"*Wittenberg, Oct.* 28.

"Here is the intelligence we have collected concerning the cauſes of this ſtrange war.

"General Schmettau (dead, a priſoner at Weimar) drew up a memorial, written with much force, in which he maintained that the Pruſſian army ought to regard itſelf as diſhonoured;

honoured; that it was, notwithstanding, in a state to beat the French; and that it was necessary to make war.

"General Ruchel (killed) and Blucher (who only saved himself by a subterfuge, and by abusing the French good faith) subscribed this memoir, which was drawn up in the form of a petition to the King. Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia (killed) supported it by every species of sarcasm. The flame spread through every head. The Duke of Brunswick (wounded very badly), a man known only to be without a will, and without decision, was enrolled in the war faction. In short, the memoir, thus supported, was presented to the King. The Queen undertook to dispose the mind of the King, and to make known to him what was thought of him. She reported to him that he was not thought brave, and that if he did not make war, it was because he was afraid of putting himself at the head of his army. The King, really as brave as any Prussian Prince, gave way, without ceasing to preserve the opinion that he committed a great fault.

"We should signalize the men who have not partaken of the illusions of the war partizans. These are the respectable Field Marshal Mollendorf and General Kalkreuth.

"We are assured, that after the fine charge of the 9th and 10th Regiments of Hussars, at Saalfeld, the king said, 'You pretended that the French cavalry was good for nothing; see, nevertheless, what the light cavalry is doing, and judge what Cuirassiers will do. These troops have acquired their superiority by fifteen years fighting. As many are necessary in order to equal them; but who among us could be so much the enemy of Prussia as to desire this terrible proof?"

"The Emperor, already master of the communications and magazines of the enemy, wrote, on the 12th of this month, the letter which is annexed, which he sent to the King of Prussia, by the Orderly Officer, Montesquiou. This Officer arrived at four in the afternoon of the 13th, at the quarters of General Hohenlohe, who kept him there, and took the letter of which he was the bearer.

"The camp of the King of Prussia was about two leagues behind. The King should, therefore, have received the letter of the Emperor at six in the evening at the latest. We are, however, assured that he did not receive it till nine o'clock in the morning, on the 14th; that is to say, when the battle was already begun.

"It is also mentioned, that the King of Prussia said then—'If this letter had arrived sooner, perhaps we might not have fought; but these young men's heads are so high, that if there had been a question here of peace yesterday, I should not have led back a third of my army to Berlin.

"The King of Prussia had two horses shot under him, and received a musket-ball in his sleeve The Duke of Brunswick has had all the blame in this war. He has ill conceived, and ill directed, the movements of the army. He thought the Emperor was at Paris when he found him on his flanks; he thought to have the lead in the movements, and he found himself already turned.

"As for the rest, on the morning of the battle consternation was already among the Chiefs. They perceived that they were ill posted, and that they were going to play the last stroke of the monarchy. They all said, 'Well! we shall pay in person!' the common sentiment of men who preserve little hope. The Queen was always to be found at the head-quarters at Weimar. It was necessary at last to tell her that circumstances were serious, and that on the morrow great events for the Prussian monarchy might occur. She was desirous that the King should bid her go away, and in effect she was reduced to the necessity of going away.

"Lord Morpeth, sent by the Court of London to buy the Prussian blood—a mission really unworthy of a man like him—arrived, on the 11th, at Weimar, charged to make seducing offers, and to propose considerable subsidies. The horizon was already very cloudy; the Cabinet was not willing to see this envoy; he was told, that perhaps there was little safety for his person, and they engaged him to return to Hamburgh, there to wait the event. What would the Duchess of Devonshire have said, had she seen her kinsman, charged with spreading the flame of war, and coming to offer poisoned gold, obliged sadly to retrace his steps in so great haste? One cannot repress one's indignation to see England compromise the rank of respectable agents, and play a part so odious. We have, as yet, no news of a treaty between Prussia and Russia, and it is certain, that up to this day, no Russian has appeared in the Prussian territory. In other respects, the army desire much to see them; they will find another Austerlitz in Prussia.

"Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia, and the other Generals who have fallen under the first blows of the French, are at present mentioned as the principal movers in this incredible frenzy. The King, who has run all the chances of it, and who supports all the misfortunes which have been the results of it, is of all men who have been drawn in by it, he who would have remained the most foreign to it.

"There is at Leipzig such a quantity of English goods, that sixty millions have been already offered to redeem them. It is asked what will England gain by all this? She might have recovered Hanover; kept the Cape of Good Hope; preserved Malta; made an honourable peace, and restored tranquillity to the world. She was willing to excite Prussia against France—to provoke the Emperor and France:—Well! she has conducted Prussia to her ruin, procured greater glory for the Emperor, and greater power for France; and the time approaches when we may declare England in a state of continental blockade.

blockade. Is it then with blood that the English hoped to feed their commerce and reanimate their industry? Great mischiefs may come upon England; Europe will attribute them to the loss of that honest man and minister, who wished to govern by great and liberal ideas, and whom the English people will one day deplore with tears of blood.

"The French columns are already marching upon Potsdam and Berlin. Deputies from Potsdam are arrived to request protection.

Letter to the King of Prussia, carried by Monsieur De Montesquiou, Captain, who set out from Gera the 13th of October, 1806, at ten o'clock in the morning, and arrived at the camp of General Hohenlohe at four o'clock in the afternoon.

"SIRE, MY BROTHER,

"I have only received upon the 7th your Majesty's letter of the 25th of September. I am sorry that you have been induced to sign a pamphlet of that kind *. I only answer your Majesty's letter for the purpose of assuring you, that I shall never attribute to your Majesty the things contained in it. Every thing in it is contrary to the character of your Majesty, and to the honour of us both. I pity and despise those who have been the authors of such a production. I have received immediately afterwards the note of your minister, dated the 1st of October. It has given me the rendezvous for the 8th. As a true Knight, I have kept my word, and am now in the middle of Saxony. Let your Majesty believe me, I have such a force, that all your Majesty's forces cannot keep the victory long doubtful. But why should we shed so much blood? For what purpose is it? I shall use to your Majesty the same language that I used to the Emperor Alexander, before the battle of Austerlitz. May Heaven grant, that corrupt men and fanatics, who are more the enemies of you and your throne, than they can be of me and my nation, may not give you the same advice, to bring you to the same result!

"Sire, I have been your friend for these six years. I do not wish to profit by this kind of vertigo which animates your councils, and which has made you commit errors in politics with which Europe is quite astonished, and errors in a military point of view, with which Europe will soon resound. If your Majesty had, in your note, demanded any things that were possible for me to grant, I should have granted them: you have asked what would be dishonour to me, and therefore you might be sure about what would be my reply. War is, therefore, declared between us, and the alliance broken for ever. But why should we shed the blood of our subjects? I set no value upon a victory which is purchased by the lives of a number of my children. If I were now beginning my military career, and if I could fear the changes of war, this language would be out of its place. Sire, *your* Majesty *will be conquered*: You will have compromised the peace of your life, and the existence of your subjects, without even the shadow of a pretext. This day you are unbroken, and may treat with me in a manner suitable to your rank: your Majesty may treat with me before a month is over, but in a situation very different. Your Majesty has permitted yourself to use irritating expressions, which have been artfully prepared. You have told me that you have often rendered me services. Well, then, I shall give you a great proof of the recollection that I have of them. It is now in your power to save your subjects from the ravages of war. It has hardly now begun, and you may finish it, and Europe will be much indebted to you. If your Majesty shall listen to those frantic persons, who, fourteen years ago, wished to take Paris, and who now have induced you to embark in a war, and in offensive projects equally inconceivable, your Majesty will do an injury to your people, that the remainder of your life will not be able to heal. Sire, I have nothing to gain in a contest with your Majesty: I want nothing, nor ever did want any thing, from you. The present war is a most impolitic one. I feel that, perhaps, by this letter, I am irritating that sensibility which naturally belongs to every Sovereign; but the present circumstances admit of no disguise. I tell your Majesty what I think. Let your Majesty moreover permit me to tell you, that it is no great discovery to Europe to learn, that France is three times more populous, and as brave and warlike, as the States of your Majesty. I have not given you any real subject for war. Let your Majesty then order this swarm of malevolent and inconsiderate persons to be silent, with that respect that is due to your throne, and restore that tranquillity that is due to yourself and to your dominions. If you will never again find an ally in me, you will find a man who is desirous of never waging any wars that are not indispensable for the interests of my people, and of never shedding blood in a contest with Sovereigns who have no *opposite interest to me from industry, commerce, and political system.* I pray your Majesty to see in this letter only the desire I have to spare the effusion of human blood, and to save a nation, that, from its geographical position, cannot be an enemy to mine, from the bitter repentance which it would have to feel, from having listened too much

* "This alludes to a letter of the King of Prussia, consisting of 20 pages, which was a mere rhapsody, that the King, most certainly, could not have read nor understood. We cannot print it, because whatever relates to the private correspondence of Sovereigns, remains in the Port-folio of the Emperor, and does not come before the public. If we publish that of his Majesty, it is because many copies of it having been made at the Prussian Head Quarters (where it was much admired), one copy has fallen into our hands."

much to those momentary passions which are so easily roused and appeased among all nations.

"Sire, my Brother, I pray God that he may have you in his worthy and holy keeping.

"Your Majesty's good Brother,

"NAPOLEON."

Sixteenth Bulletin.

"*From my Imperial Camp, at Gera, October* 12, 1806."

"The Duke of Brunswick has sent his Marshal of the Palace to the Emperor. The officer was entrusted with a letter, in which the Duke recommended his States to the protection of his Majesty. The Emperor said to him, 'If I were to demolish the city of Brunswick, and if I did not leave one stone upon another, what would your Prince say? Does not the law of retaliation authorize me to do at Brunswick what he would have done in my capital? To threaten to destroy cities may be merely the act of madness; but to attempt to deprive an whole army of brave men of their honour—to propose to them to quit Germany at fixed marches, is what posterity will hardly credit. The Duke of Brunswick ought not to have committed such an outrage. Men who have grown grey under arms, should respect the honour of military men; it was not in the plains of Champagne that the General acquired the right to treat the French colours with such contempt. Such a summons only dishonours the soldier who makes it. That dishonour does not belong to the King of Prussia: it attaches to the Chief of his military council—to the General to whom, in difficult circumstances, he had confided his affairs. It is the Duke of Brunswick alone whom France and Prussia can accuse of the war. The frenzy of which that old General set the example, encouraged a set of turbulent young men, and hurried on the King contrary to his own disposition and conviction. Sir, tell the inhabitants of the country of Brunswick, that they will find the French generous enemies; that I wish to soften the rigours of war with regard to them; and that the inconvenience which the passage of troops may occasion, will be against my inclination. Tell General Brunswick that he shall be treated with all the attention due to a Prussian officer, but that I cannot recognise a Sovereign in a Prussian General. If the House of Brunswick lose the sovereignty of its ancestors, it can only be ascribed to the father of two wars,—who, in one, would have sapped the Great Capital to its foundation; and who, in the other, attempted to dishonour two hundred thousand brave men, who perhaps might be conquered, but who would never be surprised out of the path of honour and glory. Much blood has been shed in a few days. Great disasters press upon the Prussian monarchy. How blameable is the man, who, by a single word, might have prevented them, if, like Nestor, rising in the midst of the councils, he had said, 'Be silent, ye inconsiderate youth? Women, return to your spindles, and to the management of your domestic concerns! And you, Sire, believe the companion of the most illustrious of your predecessors; since the Emperor Napoleon does not wish for war, do not place him in the alternative of war or dishonour. Do not engage yourselves in a dangerous contest with an army, that boasts of fifteen years spent in glorious labours, and that victory has accustomed to every sacrifice.' Instead of holding this language, which agreed so well with the prudence of his years, and with the experience of so long a career, he has been the first to raise the cry of war; he has even been faithless to the ties of consanguinity, in arming a son against a father: he has threatened to place his colours on the Palace of Stutgard, and accompanying those proceedings with universal invectives against France; he was the declared author of that frantic Manifesto, which he has denied for these fourteen years, although he could not deny that he had given it the sanction of his signature."

"It has been remarked, that during this conversation, the Emperor, with that warmth with which he is often animated, often repeated, 'to overturn and destroy the habitations of peaceable citizens, is a crime which can be repaired by time and expence; but to dishonour an army, to wish that it should fly from Germany before the Prussian Eagle, is a baseness that none but the person who advised it, could be capable of committing."

Eighteenth Bulletin,

"*Potzdam, Oct.* 26.

"The Emperor has reviewed the Imperial Foot-guards, consisting of ten battalions, and sixty pieces of cannon, served by the riding artillery. These troops, which have undergone so much fatigue, had the same appearance as when they were at Paris.

"The General of Division, Victor, received a musket-shot in the battle of Jena, and was obliged to keep his bed some days. The General of Brigade, Gardannes, Aid-de-Camp to the Emperor, had a horse killed, and is slightly wounded.—Some Officers of rank are wounded; others have had horses killed under them; but all of them were anxious to distinguish themselves by valour and courage.

"The Emperor has been to view the tomb of Frederick the Great. The remains of this great man are enclosed in a wooden coffin covered with copper. It is placed in a vault, without any ornaments, any trophies of victory; without any distinction to recal the memory of his great and heroic actions.

"The Emperor has presented to the Hotel of the Invalids at Paris, the sword of the Great Frederick, the ribbon of his order, the Black Eagle, and also the colours which he took in the seven year's war. The old invalids of the Hanoverian army will receive every

every thing with a kind of religious veneration which belongs to one of the greatest Generals in the annals of history.

"Lord Morpeth, the English Envoy to the Prussian Court, was only six hours distance from the field of battle on the 14th. He heard the firing. A Courier informed him that the battle was lost, and in a moment after he was surrounded by fugitives pouring in upon him on all sides. He ran away exclaiming, "*I must not be taken.*" He offered sixty guineas for a horse: he obtained one and fled.

"The citadel of Spandau, three miles from Berlin, and four from Potzdam, strong by its situation, in the midst of water, having a garrison of 1200 men, and a great quantity of ammunition and provisions, was surrounded in the night of the 24th. General Bertrand, the Emperor's Aid-de-Camp, had previously reconnoitred the place. The cannon was ready to open upon it, and the garrison began to be alarmed, when Marshal Lannes proposed a capitulation, to be signed by the commandant.

"Large magazines of tents, cloathing, &c. have been found at Berlin; we are employed in taking inventories."

Nineteenth Bulletin.

"*Charlottenburg, Oct.* 27.

"The Emperor left Potzdam at twelve o'clock to inspect the fortress of Spandau. He has charged General Chasseloup, Commandant of the Engineers, with improving the fortifications of that place. This is a fine piece of work: the magazines are magnificent, and meal, oats, &c. have been found in them sufficient to serve the army for two months; besides ammunition sufficient to double the provision for the whole artillery. This fortification upon the Spree, two miles from Berlin, is an incalculable advantage. In our hands, it would have sustained a siege of two months after the trenches had been opened. The reason why the Prussian Commandant did not defend it, was because he had not received any orders; and the French having arrived before he had received information of the defeat of the Prussians at Jena, the batteries were not in readiness, and the place, in a manner, disarmed.

"To give an idea of the uncommon confusion which prevailed in the Prussian Monarchy, it is sufficient to say, that the Queen, upon her return from her ridiculous and lamentable journey to Erfurt and Weimar, passed a whole night at Berlin without seeing a single person; that the people were, for a long time, without knowing where the King was; that no person took any care for the safety of the capital; and that the citizens were compelled to unite, in order to form a Provisional Government.

"Contempt for the authors of the war has reached the highest point. The Manifesto, which the people of Berlin call a scandalous libel, and in which not one single complaint is brought forward, has inflamed the public mind against its author, a needy scribbler of the name of Gentz; one of those men devoid of honour, who suffer themselves to be bought with gold.

"The whole of the world is witness, that the Queen has been the cause of all the reverses to which the Prussians have been exposed. Every where we hear it said, 'A year ago she was so good, so kind; but how is she changed since the fatal meeting between the Emperor Alexander and his Prussian Majesty?'

"In the Palaces there was not the least order observed, so that the sword of the Great Frederick was easily found at Potzdam, together with the scarf which he wore during the seven year's War; also the insignia of the Black Eagle. The Emperor took these trophies with transport, saying, 'I would rather have these than twenty millions:' then pausing a little, he added, 'I shall send these to my old soldiers, who served in the war of Hanover—I shall present them to the Governor of Invalids: in that Hotel they shall remain.'

"After the Queen withdrew from Potzdam, the portrait of the Emperor of Russia was found, which she had received from that Monarch. At Charlottenburg was found the Correspondence between the Emperor of Russia and the King for three years past, together with some Memorials written by English authors, to prove that nations were under no obligations to observe any Treaty made with the Emperor Napoleon, that it was necessary for every power to range itself on the side of the Emperor of Russia. These documents ought to form historical records: they shew, if it was necessary, how unfortunate Princes are when they suffer women to interfere in state affairs. The Notes, Reports, and State-papers were scented with musk, and lay mingled together upon the Queen's toilette. This Princess had turned the heads of all the women in Berlin. But now another change has succeeded. The first fugitives that took refuge there were received with contempt, and they were reminded of the day when they flourished their swords upon the plains of Berlin, and pretended to cut down all that opposed them.

"General Savary, sent off with a detachment of cavalry to seek the enemy, has informed us that Prince Hohenlohe, compelled to leave Magdeburg, was on the 25th between Rathenau and Rupin, retreating to Stettin.

"Marshal Lannes is already at Zehdenick: and it is probable that the remains of the enemy will not escape without being attacked.

"This morning a corps of Bavarians were to enter Dresden; but we have not yet received any advices upon the subject.

"Prince Louis Ferdinand, who was killed at the opening of the campaign, was publicly

nicknamed the little Duke of Orleans, at Berlin. This young man abused the King's goodness to such a degree, that he even scandalized him. He was one who with some other young Officers, broke the windows of Count Haugwitz, on the night when that Minister returned from Paris. We are at a loss to know which to admire most, the audacity or the weakness of this young man.

"A great part of the effects, sent away from Berlin to Magdeburg, and embarked upon the Oder, has been intercepted by the light cavalry. Upwards of sixty schuyts have been brought back loaded with cloathing, meal, and artillery. Some of the regiments of hussars have made prizes to the amount of 500,000 francs; and it is reported that they exchange their silver for gold, with a loss of fifty per cent.

"The palace of Charlottenburg, where the Emperor resides, is situated one mile from Berlin, upon the Spree."

Twenty-first Bulletin.

Berlin, Oct. 28.

"Yesterday the Emperor made his public entry into this city; he was attended by the Prince of Neufchatel, the Marshals Davoust and Augereau. Marshal Lefebre headed the train with the Imperial Foot Guards. The Cuirassiers of Nansouty's division were drawn up in order of battle along the road. The Emperor marched between the Grenadiers and Horse Yagers, belonging to his Life Guard. At three in the afternoon he alighted at the Palace, where he was received by the Grand Marshal Duroc.

"A vast concourse of people had assembled, as spectators of this ceremony.

"The road from Charlottenburgh to Berlin is very good, and the entrance through the gate is superb. It was a most beautiful day. The whole of the Civil Administration, presented by General Hulen, came to offer the keys to the Emperor. This body immediately waited upon his Majesty. The General Prince Hatzfeldt was at their head.

"On the 28th, at nine in the forenoon, the Envoys of Bavaria, Spain, Portugal, and the Ottoman Porte, resident at Berlin, were admitted to an audience of his Majesty. His Majesty ordered the Turkish Envoy to send a Courier to Constantinople to inform his Court of what had taken place, and to declare that now the Russians should not enter Moldavia, nor undertake any thing against the Turkish empire.

"Afterwards his Majesty received the whole of the Lutheran and Reformed Consistories. There are upwards of twelve thousand French at Berlin, whose predecessors took refuge there in consequence of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His Majesty conversed with the principal persons among these Protestants, and told them that they had a just claim upon his protection, and that their privileges and the exercise of their worship should be secured to them. His Majesty advised them to concern themselves with their own affairs, to remain peaceable, and pay obedience and respect to the Sovereign.

"The Courts of Justice were presented. His Majesty conversed with the Members of the Courts of Appeal, and gave them some instruction as to the manner in which justice should be administered.

"Count Van Neale coming into the hall of audience, the Emperor said to him, 'Well, Sir, your Ladies wished for war, and they have been gratified; it becomes you to manage your household better.' (Letters had been intercepted from the Count's daughter.) 'Napoleon (reading these letters) will not continue the war; let others carry on the war against him.' His Majesty said to Count Van Neale, 'No: I will carry on no war. Not that I doubt of my powers, as you have suggested; but in order to spare the blood of my subjects, which is dear to me; and because it is prescribed to me by my first duty; only to shed the same for their honour and safety. But the good people of Berlin have been the sacrifice of the war; while those who excited it have left them, and are become fugitives. I shall reduce those noble Courtiers to such extremities, that they shall be compelled to beg their bread.

"The Emperor ordered that twenty-four of the best Burghers should be assembled at the Town-house, in order to select a third of their number to take upon them the civil government of the place. Each of the twenty wards is to furnish a guard of 60 men; so that 1200 of the best Burghers will be entrusted with the care of the city and the management of the police.

"The Emperor said to Prince Hatzfeldt, 'Do not appear in my presence; I have no need of your services: retire to your estates.'

"The Emperor gave audience to the Chancellor and the Ministers of the King of Prussia.

"In giving instructions to the Civil Administration of the City, the Emperor said, 'I will not suffer any windows to be broken. My brother the King of Prussia ceased to be a King from the day when Prince Louis Ferdinand was bold enough to break the windows of his Majesty's Ministers. His Majesty should have ordered him to be hanged.'

"This day, the 28th, his Majesty mounted his horse to review Marshal Davoust's corps. To morrow that under Marshal Augereau will pass in review before him.

"The Grand Duke of Berg, Marshal Lannes, and the Prince of Pomo Corvo, are pursuing Prince Hohenlohe.—After the gallant affair with the cavalry at Zendenick, the Grand Duke of Berg advanced to Templin, where he found a great quantity of provisions, and the dinners for the Prussian Generals and their troops ready dressed.

"At Granzee Prince Hohenlohe changed his

his route, and took the road to Furſtemberg. It is probable that being cut off from the Oder, he will be ſurrounded and made priſoner.

"The Duke of Weimar is in a ſimilar ſituation with reſpect to Marſhal Soult. The Duke ſeemed to wiſh to croſs the Elbe at Tangermunde, in order to approach the Oder. On the 25th Marſhal Soult anticipated him. If we come up with him, not a man will eſcape; if he ſucceeds in croſſing the Oder, he will fall into the hands of the Grand Duke of Berg, Marſhal Lannes, and the Prince of Ponto Corvo. A part of our troops are upon the Oder. The King of Pruſſia has paſſed the Viſtula."

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary, from the 20th of October to the 20th of November.

DIARRHŒA	19
Dyſenteria	2
Dyſpepſia	10
Opthalmia	2
Hepatitis	5
Hydrops	7
Diſpnœa	3
Amenorrhœa	12
Menorrhagia	4
Epilepſia	1
Paralyſis	3
Aſthenia	14
Morbi Cutanei	7
Morbi Infantiles	13
Catarrhus	18
Phthiſis pulmonalis	9
Rheumatiſmus	8
Podagra	1
Apoplexia	5
Hyſteria	2
Scarlatina	5

Bowel complaints are at preſent extremely prevalent, ſo as to be almoſt regarded as epidemic; but of their ſymptoms, or mode of treatment, nothing further occurs than what during the courſe of theſe Reports has been frequently ſtated and explained.

Out of the three caſes of paralytic affection, one was that of a young man, whoſe habits of intemperance had for ſeveral years produced ſcarcely any other effect than a morbid irritability and relaxation of the ſtomach and inteſtinal canal; but of late, an indiſcreet indulgence in ſpirituous liquors has, in lieu of this effect, been followed almoſt invariably by a ſemi-paralytic affection, accompanied with feelings of the head and other parts, which threatened every moment a decided and fatal apoplexy. The ſeaſonable application of a potent and active purgative, by inducing his former diarrhœa, has averted the approaching paroxyſm. Not in palſy merely, but in epilepſy, melancholy, and perhaps all other diſeaſes belonging to the nervous claſs, there is no point of greater importance to attend to, than to preſerve the regularity of the alvine diſcharges.

A number of conſumptive patients have occurred, but none have been marked by any important peculiarity.

Hyoſciamus has of late been tried by the Reporter in this diſeaſe as a ſubſtitute for opium, being equally calculated to ſecure repoſe, at the ſame time that it is not apt to occaſion the coſtiveneſs, and other inconvenient conſequences, which ariſe from the employment of the latter. Hyoſciamus has been regarded as a poiſon, ſo has arſenic, which, however, is now found to be, when properly applied, one of the moſt uſeful articles of the materia medica, and, under certain circumſtances, one of the moſt ſalutary, inſtead of the moſt obnoxious, agents upon the human frame that are to be found in the reſervoir of nature. There is in nature no ſuch thing as abſtractedly a poiſon: it is to an inaccurate acquaintance with its properties, or an incapacity to regulate its adminiſtration, or ſuitably to apply it, that we are to attribute to any thing its poiſonous operation.

In the hands of an empiric there is not any thing which may not prove a poiſon; but, there is nothing perhaps, on the other hand, employed by a ſkilful phyſician, which he may not convert to ſome ſalutary purpoſe.

Of the two caſes of opthalmia alluded to in the catalogue, one appeared to be a ſyphilitic affection, and the other not properly a diſeaſe of the eye itſelf, ſo much as of the nervous ſyſtem in general, with the ſtate of which the viſual nerve, from its peculiarly exquiſite ſenſibility, is more particularly apt to ſympathiſe. The latter of which, therefore, was not to be cured by merely local applications; the former by a long protracted but

but very gentle ufe of mercury. It ought to be in general obferved, that when a confiderable quantity of this or any other powerful medicine is required, its individual dofes ought to be fmall. Violence precludes the poffibility of permanence: by employing a remedy to excefs, in the firft inftance, we are prevented from continuing its ufe fufficiently long to anfwer radically the intended purpofe. No important or permanent reformation can be effected in the human, any more than in the political, conftitution, by too impetuous or premature attempts at revolution.

About a fortnight fince, the writer of this article was applied to for his opinion with regard to the *reality* of a perfon's infanity, who, under that pretence, had been fhut up in a private madhoufe, over the walls of which, a little before, he had almoft miraculoufly efcaped. During a confiderable length of converfation with him, no fymptom betrayed itfelf of the flighteft approach to intellectual alienation. This fact has become the fubject of a legal profecution, which, it is to be hoped, will be permitted in fo far as to afcertain whether or not there was a confpiracy, and if there were, to bring the agents in it to condign and exemplary punifhment.

J. Reid.

Grenville-ftreet, Brunfwick-fquare, Nov. 26, 1806.

Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies and Dividends announced between the 20th of October and the 20th of November, extracted from the London Gazettes

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

Aldersey Peter, Liverpool, grocer. (Blackſtock, Sd. Mildred's court
Appleby Matthew, Royal Exchange, woollen draper. (Colnyn, Bush lane
Aſhton Thomas, Blackburn, dealer and chapman. (Clarke and Richards, Chancery lane
Aiker Margaret, jun. and Elizabeth Aiker, Preſton, milliners. (Barrett's, Holborn court
Bell Joſeph, Caſtor, mercer. (Leigh and Maſon, New Bridge ſtreet
Browne Robert, Lloyd's coffee-houſe, inſurance broker. (Teaſdale and Co. Biſhopſgate ſtreet
Byrn Edward, jun. Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, John ſtreet
Bateman Charnel, Derby, money ſcrivener. (Lawten, Temple
Baillie George, and John Jaffray, Fitchury place, merchants. (Barrow, Thread Needle ſtreet
Barron John, Pancras lane, warehouſeman. (Atkinſon, Falcon ſquare
Browne John Newman ſtreet, taylor. (Langley, Plumtree ſtreet
Cowperwhaite William, and James Waring, Manchester. (Ellis, Curitor ſtreet
Couſins George, Gray's inn lane, merchant. (Hudſon, Wingeworth buildings
Carfrae James, and Robert Hiſlop, Liverpool, drapers. (Forſter, Liverpool
Clayton William, Dockhead, grocer. (Jackſon, Walbrook
Crundall John, Clapham road, carpenter. (Godmond, Briggſtreet
Crane William, Bridge ſtreet, cheeſemonger. (Senior, Long-acre
Collins Anthony, Mile-End road ſhip owner. (Noy, Mincing lane
Carter Thomas, Kingſton-upon Hull, victualler. (Evans, Thavies inn
Carden Thomas, Cornhill, inſurance broker. (Nind, Prefcott ſtreet
Davies Thomas Kinderton, wine and ſpirit merchant. (Sanders, Horſon, and Co. Craue court
Davey Richard, Ruſſel court, linen draper. (Adams, Old Jewry
Doorr ik William Everald Baron Von, Borough of Warwick, ſoap manufacturer. (Sheppard and Co. Bedford row
Edwards William, Little Newport ſtreet, toyman. (Oldham, Nag's-head-court
Farrar Thomas, Pudſea, clothier. (Evans, Thavies inn
Farrar Edward, Pudſea, clothier. (Evans, Thavies inn
Fluce Charles, Ellington, coal merchant. (Dixon, Old Broad ſtreet
Humble John, South Shields, linen draper. (Bell and Brodnick, Bow lane
Hutton William, jun. Fremington, lime burner. (Luxmoore, Red Lyon ſquare
Holland Roger, Great Wretham, farmer. (Giles, Great Shire lane
Howard Edmund, Henrietta ſtreet, money ſcrivener. (Smith, Temple
Hemming John, Worceſter, whitefmith. (Cardale and Co. Gray's inn
Hibbert William, Hollingwood, victualler. (Milne and Co. Old Jewry
Jones Mary, and Edward Jones, Wrexham, Denbigh, drapers. (Ellis, Curitor ſtreet
Keyworth Richard, Grimsby, mercer. (Pearſon, Holborn court
King William, Hammerſmith, victualler. (Field, Richmond buildings
Lowcock Elizabeth, Skipton, innkeeper. (Heelis, Staples inn
Longrigg John, Noble ſtreet, warehouſeman. (Courteen, College hill
Norcliffe James, Robert Town, clothier. (Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's inn
Perkins John, Hertford, carpenter. (Crawford, Craven buildings
Palmer Robert, Carleton road, miller. (Baxters and Turnivals inn
Phillips William, Rocheſter, tailor. (Jones, Milman place
Rofs Bernard, New City Chambers, merchant. (Parther and Son, London
Royle James, Manchester, fadler. (Edge, Manchester
Rofs George, Piccadilly, wine merchant. (Harrifon, Craven ſtreet
Randell Joſeph, Birmingham, cotton ſpinner. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry
Sandford William, and Joſiah Fox, Salford, dyers. (Sharpe and Eccles, Manchester
Schneider Richard William Ulric, White Lyon court, merchant. (Davies, Angel court
Strutterd Thomas Lindley, Jabez Strutterd and Thomas Littlewood, Oldfield manufacturers. (Battie, Chancery lane
Sherratt William, Birmingham, carrier. (Nicholls, Tavilock place
Sinclair Archibald, Birchin lane, merchant. (Pearce Swithin's lane
Smith Joſeph, Almonbury, clothier. (Battye, Chancery lane
Taylor Thomas, Birmingham, gun barrel maker. (Kinderſley and Co Seymond's inn
Tookey John, Milton, dealer and chapman. (Walker, Lincoln's inn
Thrupp Harry, Highgate, corn and feed factor. (Evitt and Rixon, Hayton ſquare
Vincombe William, Batſ, umbrella manufacturer. (Sheppard and Adlington, Bedford row
Woolfinroft Robert, and William Woolfcroft, Manchester, cotton manufacturers. (Edmunds, Lincoln's inn
Worrall John, Warrington, flour dealer. (Leigh and Maſon, New bridge ſtreet
Weaver William, Gray's inn lane, victualler. (Hughes, Clifford's inn
Weber John Chriſtopher, White Chapel road, baker. (Sheaſman, Hart ſtreet
Wakefield John, Bouverie ſtreet, wine merchant. (Murphy Bouverie ſtreet
Wood Robert, Liverpool, grocer. (Blackſtock, Poultry
Warcup William, Iſlington green, broker. (Harman, Covent garden
Webb John, Plymouth, tinman. (Drewe and Lexham, New inn
Yates William, Handſworth, bleacher. (Jackſon, Hare court, Temple

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Atkinson Edward, Billinge, fustian manufacturer, November 22
Afford Isaac, Little Green, dyer, December 19
Atkinson Richard, Henry Watters, and William Ord, Fenchurch street, wine merchants December 9
Beattie William, St. Paul's Church yard, pocket book maker, December 6
Badcock John, Paternoster row, bookseller, November 29
Bromhead William, Stamford, ironmonger, November 27
Betts Benjamin, and Ann Smith, Basinghall street, factors, November 22
Berry William, Bucklersbury, warehouseman, December 9
Braithwaite Hodgson, Aiskew, maltster, December 13, final
Bent Robert, Lincoln's inn fields, merchant December 23
Bennett James, Tregony, linen draper, December 1
Browne George, Old City chambers, merchant, November 11
Bunn Samuel, Great Charlotte street, merchant, December 9
Barton Silas, Whitechurch, linen draper, December 6
Bell William, Leeds, grocer, December 11
Curling Benjamin Stephen, Clapham road, stone mason, November 29
Clark Christopher, Carlisle, mercer, November 19
Carlier John, and William Wilkinson, Stockport, muslin manufacturers, November 22
Cox Benjamin, Stourbridge, timber merchant, November 28
Cook John Christian, and Thomas Christian Cotker, Leadenhall street, linen drapers, November 29
Cheap Andrew, and Andrew Loughman, New court, merchants December 9
Chapman Thomas, Sheffield, butcher, December 12
Chamberlain William, Waltham, grocer, November 28, final
Clark William Hythe, taylor, December 3
Carritt Edward, South, tailor, December 4
Cox John, and Frederick Heuck, New court, merchants, December 13, final
Char ton Thomas, Eccles, innkeeper, December 8, final
Dugdall Philip, Portsea, pork butcher, November 18
Dufty Peter, Newman street, wine merchant, December 13
Dawson Robert Horrion, Southwold, miller, November 22
Durham Benjamin, Birmingham, grocer, December 23
Dawson John, late of Liverpool, merchant, December 9
Durnford Thomas, Philpot lane, wine merchant, December 9
Drury Thomas, and Richard Gibert, Bread street, ribbon weavers, December 20, final
Dawson James, Copthall buildings, warehouseman, December 13
Downie John, Old Broad street, merchant, December 2
Deverell George, Redford, draw hat manufacturer, December 27
Earle William, and John Heinet, Albemarle street, bookseller, December 27
Ellis William, Fleet street, warehouseman, December 9
Field Simon, Plymouth dock, wine merchant, December 9
Fairweather John, Oxford street, linen draper, December 29
Faulkner Stephen, Tin Dillon, and John Hart, Bolton-in-le-Moors, cotton spinners, December 4
Fletcher Josiah, Stockport, silkman December 6
Guy Robert, Shoreditch, victualler, November 25
Goring John Florian, and Elizabeth Johnson, St. Mary-Axe, merchant, November 25, final
Graff James, and Patrick Dempsey Foley, Tower royal, merchants, November 22
Gandon Peter, Wentworth street, cooper, November 25
Gregory Thomas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, dry salter, December 9
Glover David, Gutter lane, merchant, November 8
Gilbert Charles, St. George's fields, back maker, January 27
Gillatt John, Joseph Hawkesworth, and William Gillatt, Sheffield, common brewers, December 10, final
Hennell Robert, and William, Fetter lane, ribbon manufacturers, November 25
Hazeman Christopher, High Holborn, November 25
Harris George, Manchester, schoolkeeper, December 16, final
Humfrys William, sen. and William Humfrys, jun. Old Fish street, grocers, November 11
Hobson Thomas, South Shields, furrier, December 4, final
Hardcastle John, Knottingley, mercer, December 22
Hill George, Oxford street, linen draper, December 16
Hickey John, Worcester, carver, December 9
Judin Frederick, Angel court, merchant, November 25
Jeffris Humphrey, Lower Thames street, ironmonger, December 16, final
Jacks Walter, Bristol, merchant, December 19
Kendall William, Manchester street, builder, December 20
Logan William, and Robert Slater, Newgate street, linen drapers, December 1, final
Linging Levi Samuel, and William Henry Linging, Green Lettice lane, merchants, December 1
Lyon James, Savage gardens, merchant, December 19
Leak John, Worcester street, Southwark, millwright, November 29
Linde Isaac, Great St. Helens, merchant, December 15
Minvielle Peter John, Liverpool, merchant, November 24, final
Moore Peter, Doncaster, corn dealer, December 4, final
Macfarland John, East Retford, hardwareman, December 11
Mercer John, Uxbridge and Nicholas Mercer, Chatham place, maltmen, December 1
Medway John, Rawton, yeoman, December 18, final
Nichols Samuel, jun. Bath, upholsterer, November 1
Nurser John, Blackman street, cheesemonger, November 8, final
Ogilvie William and James, Saville row, army agents, November 22
Oliver Claud, Bouverie street, lace merchant, December 27
Porter George, Leadenhall market, poulterer. December 2
Priestley John, sen. Fieldhead, John Priestley, jun. Amelia Priestley, Upper Clapton, and John Priestley, Great St. Helens, merchants, November 25, final
Pink William, and John Birch, Charles street, taylors, December 6
Powney Daniel, jun. Sherborn, victualler, November 26, final
Partridge Thomas, Dover, sail maker, November 25
Pepper James, Bishop's Hatfield, linen draper, November 29
Parker Benjamin, Birmingham, money scrivener, December 10
Parker John, Chancery lane, cotton manufacturer, December 27
Powell William, Broad street, linen draper, November 11
Pereira, Abraham, Mendez, and Hermenegild Cabellain, Old Bethlem, merchants, December 30
Paffman John, Doncaster, machine maker, December 9
Ravenscroft William, Michael Edwin Feil, and James Entwistle, Manchester, December 16
Robertson David, Bishopsgate without, taylor, December 2
Sargeant Robert, Rufus court, wharehouseman, November 25
Stelfox George, Rudheath Lordship, maltster, November 25, final
Stritle John, Emsworth, grocer, November 26
Stevens John, Chester place, mariner, December 6
Simpson Thomas, and Nottingham Simpson, Northallerton, mercers, December 11
Sargent Joseph, Bride court, warehouseman, December 2
Simons Solomon, Lynn, silversmith, January 24, final
Sheardown Robert, jun. South, stationer, December 10
Sanderson Abraham, Ratcliffe Cross, coal merchant, December 13
Thomas Anthony, Duke street, feather manufacturer, December 13
Tatterall John, Burrowford, cotton manufacturer, December 11, final
Teasdale Christopher, and William, Upper Thames street, brokers, December 9
Usher John William, Bowling-green lane, victualler, November 22
Woodford John, Oxford street, cheesemonger, November 25
Williamson Thomas Gibbs, Rotherhithe, mariner, January 6
Weedin Daniel Nathaniel, White Chapel road, brush maker, December 2
Walker David, Holborn, bookseller, November 25
Watson Jacob, Elton, cotton spinner, December 2
Walters Joseph, Sturminster, Newton, grazier, December 9
Watted James Napier, Birmingham, woollen draper, December 12
Winn William, Lancaster linen draper, December 5
Wilson Joseph, Strand, umbrella maker, November 23
Young James, Southampton, linen draper, November 8 final

Errata in Mr. Elton's Poem, p. 365, of the last Number.
In the Title, for ruin, *read* root-house;
Line 11, for fleet, *read* feet.

MARRIAGES

MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

MARRIED.

JOHN Kettle, eſq., of Overſeal, Leiceſterſhire, to Miſs Mackenzie, daughter of the late Captain M., of the 60th regiment.

Captain Williams, of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Williams, of Cannon Street.

At Lambeth, Richard Niſbett, eſq., to Miſs Niſbett, of Kew.—R. Mutrie, eſq., of Glaſgow, to Miſs Hopkins, of Sawford, Berks.

At Camberwell, Mr. John Tucker, of the Cuſtom Houſe, to Miſs Rebecca Havill, daughter of Thomas H., eſq.

John Charles Terling, eſq., to Miſs Middleton, ſecond daughter of Nathaniel M., eſq., of Townhill near Southampton.

T. A. Hillas, eſq., of Soho ſquare, to Miſs S. Dowling, of Holles ſtreet.

D. Hume, eſq., of Dunſe Berwick, to Miſs Margaret Conroy, of Shadwell.

Captain George Marſhall, of the Marines, to Miſs Mary Kepp, eldeſt daughter of Richard K. eſq., of the New Road.

Mr. John Aldington Perry, of the Minories, to Miſs F. Colebatch, eldeſt daughter of E. C. eſq., of the ſame place.

The Rev. Thomas Wigzell, rector of Wixoe in Suffolk, to Mrs. Cooper, of Leatherhead, Surry.

W. C. Knowlys, eſq., of Mincing Lane to Mrs. Doughty, of Southampton Row, widow of John D., eſq., of Aldermanbury.

Stanley Stokes, eſq., of Doctors' Commons, to Miſs Manton, of Dover ſtreet.

Lieutenant Colonel Berkeley, of the royal marines, to Miſs Julia Maria Newte, eldeſt daughter of the late Thomas N., of Grovehouſe, Brompton, and of Duval, in Devonſhire, eſq.

At Teddington, William Dale Farr, eſq., Captain in the South Hants militia, to Miſs Lukin, only daughter of James L., eſq.

Archibald Gloſter, eſq., his majeſty's Attorney General for the iſland of Trinidad, to Miſs Thompſon, of Lower Tooting, Surrey.

Mr. Kerby, bookſeller, of Stafford ſtreet, to Miſs Billing, only daughter of the late James B., eſq., of St. John's place, Batterſea.

Mr. Charles L. Hoggart, of Old Broad ſtreet, to Miſs Suſannah Aſton, ſecond daughter of Thomas A., eſq., of Billiter lane.

Joſeph Timperon, eſq., of Upper Harley ſtreet, to Miſs Kyte, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Kyte.

At Edmonton, the Rev. J. Morgan, late chaplain of his Majeſty's ſhip San Joſef, and ſecretary to Vice Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, bart., to Miſs Freeman, of Southgate, eldeſt daughter of the late John F., eſq., of Newington green.

Mr. Joſeph Cradock, ſon of Marmaduke C., eſq., of Gainford, Durham, to Miſs Redman, of Newark on Trent.

John Fothergill, eſq., of Selby, Yorkſhire, to Miſs Read.

Mr. John Taylor, of the copper works, Shoreditch, to Miſs Mary Hartſhorne, only daughter of Anthony H., eſq., late of Bow.

Mr. M. N. Rothſchild, merchant, of Manchester, to Miſs H. Cohns, daughter of L. B. C. eſq.

DIED.

In Brook ſtreet, *Horace Hays, eſq.*, one of the commiſſioners of taxes.

At Hampſtead, *J. Mears, eſq.*, of Clifford's inn.

In Mortimer ſtreet, *George Wye, eſq.*, formerly of Oporto, 65.

At a very advanced age, *Lady Alva*, grandmother to the Marchioneſs of Stafford.

In Great Ruſſel ſtreet, *Mrs. Elizabeth Williamſon*, relict of Timothy W., eſq.

At Finchley, *Miſs Frances Wardell*, third daughter of the late James W., eſq.

In Upper Charlotte ſtreet, Fitzroy ſquare, the *Lady* of Sir Alexander Hamilton.

In Great James ſtreet, Bedford row, *Mrs. Dicknels*, 87, widow of the late Robert B., eſq., one of the maſters of the High Court of Chancery.

In Charlotte ſtreet, *Lady Hamilton*, of the Retreat, near Exeter.

At his ſon-in-law's, Mr. Goodbehere, Lambeth, *Henry Wood, eſq.*, one of the Court of Burgeſſes for the city and liberty of Weſtminſter.

At Grove-houſe, Hackney, in the 91ſt year of his age, *Thomas Braidwood, eſq.*, formerly of Edinburgh, eminently diſtinguiſhed for the diſcovery and ſucceſsful practice of the art of inſtructing the deaf and dumb. *We ſhall be glad to receive a particular account of the life and labours of this gentleman.*

At Hackney, *William Nicholſon, eſq.*, late of Cornhill, 56. He ſerved the office of ſheriff of London in 1782.

In Montague ſtreet, *Lady Elizabeth Digby*, ſiſter of Earl D., 25.

At Newington Butts, *Alexander Fraſer, eſq*, late of Grenada.

In Harley ſtreet, *Mrs. Broadhead*, wife of Captain B., and daughter of the late General Roſs. She had been married only fifteen weeks.

At Layton, *Miſs E. Meſſerman*, ſecond daughter of William M., eſq.

At his houſe in Seymour place, the *Right Hon. William Brabazon Ponſonby*, Baron Ponſonby, of Imakilly, in the county of Cork, Ireland. He bore a ſevere illneſs of two years, with the ſame equanimity that governed all his actions; nor did it forſake him in his laſt moments. His bed was ſurrounded by his diſtreſſed relatives; Viſcount and Viſcounteſs Howick, the Hon. George and Frederick

Frederick Ponſonby, his lordſhip's younger ſons, and Lady Liſmore, all of whom ſat up with him the preceding night. Aware that death was approaching, he took an affectionate leave of each, ſhook hands with them, and, turning on his pillow, died without a groan. Lady Ponſonby, worn out by fatigue and inceſſant watching, had been carried out of the room. His lordſhip had juſt entered his ſixty-third year. He was the eldeſt ſon of the Right Hon. John Ponſonby, youngeſt ſon of the late Earl of Beſborough, and many years Speaker of the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, by Lady Elizabeth Cavendiſh, daughter of the late Duke of Devonſhire. He was a man of the moſt active and lively mind, remarkably fond of the chace, and kept the beſt hunting eſtabliſhment in Ireland, at his ſeat, Biſhop's-court, county of Kildare, where he lived in the moſt hoſpitable and princely ſtyle. There was no man more beloved by his relatives and friends; he was an affectionate huſband, the fondeſt father, the kindeſt and moſt indulgent landlord and maſter. Nor was his political character leſs amiable; he was a man of ſtrong mind and ſound ſenſe, and in the many parliaments, in which he repreſented the county of Kilkenny, never gave a vote his conſcience did not approve. He was the early and ſteady friend of the late Mr. Fox, whoſe principles he adopted on every occaſion. While Ireland had a parliament of her own, his lordſhip, (then Mr. Ponſonby) was one of its moſt diſtinguiſhed members, and was engaged in all the intereſting ſcenes which have taken place there, for the laſt twenty years. At the Union, he ſtill continued to repreſent the county of Kilkenny; till, on the change of adminiſtration in February, 1806, he was elevated to the dignity of the peerage. In 1769, he married the Hon. Louiſa Moleſworth, daughter of the third Viſcount M., and one of the moſt accompliſhed and amiable women of the age, by whom he had ſeveral children. He has left a daughter, the lady of Viſcount Howick, and four ſons, John, now Lord Ponſonby, married to Lady Frances Villiers, daughter to the late Earl of Jerſey; the Hon. and Rev. Richard P., who reſides at his living in the county of Kildare; and the Hon. George and Frederick P. The Right Hon. George Ponſonby, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, is his lordſhip's only brother; the Counteſs of Shannon, and Lady Liſmore, are his ſurviving ſiſters.

At his ſeat, Galloway-houſe, near Dumfries, of the gout in his ſtomach, *John, Earl of Galloway*, Viſcount Garlies, and in 1796, created Baron Stewart in Great Britain, Knight of the Thiſtle, and Lord Lieutenant of Wigtownſhire. He ſucceeded to the honours and eſtates of his father in 1773. His firſt wife was Lady Charlotte Mary Greville, daughter of the firſt Earl of Warwick, by whom he had one ſon, who did not long ſurvive his mother. His lordſhip married ſecondly, Anne, daughter of the late Sir James Daſhwood, bart., by whom he has had iſſue, eight ſons and eight daughters; Alexander, who died young; George Viſcount Garlies, married to a daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge; Leviſon, died young; William, a colonel in the army, married to the daughter of the Hon. John Douglas; Charles James; Montgomery Granville John; Edward Richard, married to a daughter of Lord Elcho; James. The daughters were, Catharine, married to Sir James Graham; Suſan, married to the Marquis of Blandford; Harriet, married to Lord Spencer Stanley Chicheſter; Elizabeth, married to W. P. Inge, eſq.; Georgiana, who died in 1804; Caroline, married to the Hon. and Rev. George Ruſhout; Charlotte, married to Sir Edward Crofton. Of this numerous family his lordſhip enjoyed the peculiar ſatisfaction of hearing this teſtimony borne, "that all the ſons were brave, and all the daughters virtuous." The deceaſed nobleman was much devoted to agricultural purſuits, and was long admired for his taſte for muſic. He is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates by his eldeſt ſon Viſcount Garlies.

In St. Luke's workhouſe, at the advanced age of 94, *Thomas Troughton*, a painter, remarkable for a wen in his eye. He had been for ſome years paſt a pauper on the town, and was the laſt ſurviver of the unfortunate crew of the Inſpector Privateer, which was wrecked in Tangier Bay, January 4, 1745-6. Of theſe, only 96 were ſaved from drowning, and immediately carried into ſlavery up to Fez in Morocco; where, after ſuffering incredible hardſhips for near five years, 52, the whole ſurviving remainder were redeemed by the bounty of his late Majeſty, George the Second, from the Morocco Emperor. On their return home, they had 5l. each, and Mr. Rich, of Covent Garden, gave them a benefit, as did the proprietor of Sadler's Wells, where they appeared in their iron chains and collars, as they worked in ſlavery. The Jews were alſo particularly generous to them, and gave them cloathing. Troughton publiſhed a book, entitled "Barbarian Cruelty," diſplayed with cuts, which he ſold by ſubſcription in 1751, in which he was aſſiſted by one Peter Lebau, a fellow ſufferer, who died about 20 years ago. This latter kept a well known public-houſe, in Spital-fields, with the ſign of the Turkiſh Slave, in the late Sir Benjamin Truman's trade.

[*Further particulars of Sir Wilfred Lawſon, bart., whoſe death is mentioned at p. 85 of Number* 146. Sir Wilfred Lawſon, was one of thoſe eſtimable men who, in the calm of domeſtic life, and the enjoyment of private ſociety, derive pleaſure from the diſcharge of their duties. He had not the ambition to ſhine upon the turf, or to figure at the gaming-table. But he was deſervedly beloved in his own neighbourhood, although a ſtranger to oſtentation and the arts of popularity. Inſtead of ſpending his time and fortune in the diſſipation of the metropolis, he lived in the old Britiſh ſtyle upon his eſtates, giving employ-

ment to numbers of industrious men, in the various improvements which he planned and executed. Brayton-house, near Cockermouth, was his favourite residence. The gothic hall which he built there, was furnished with the military trophies, armour, and weapons of his ancestors. Their original portraits, arrayed in the costume of their time, were hung upon the walls. These interesting objects, tinged by the warm light from the stained glass windows, had a grand characteristic effect. He also erected a noble library, which he enriched with a copious selection of the best antient and modern writers. He added an aviary and menagerie, upon a commodious scale, and a commanding range of out-offices; which latter were unluckily destroyed by fire last Spring. His grounds were judiciously laid out; and, when the ornamental plantations reach their due growth, notwithstanding some local disadvantages, the whole will form a pleasing and varied prospect. His moral character was irreproachable. In the first year of his marriage his lady miscarried, in consequence of a fright; and she long remained in a lingering state, during which she experienced the tender attentions of an affectionate husband. He was a kind master, an indulgent landlord, affable and humane to all. His tradesmen, tenants, and domestics, heavily deplore his loss. He was equally free from the vices and the affectation of his time. Too many of our nobleman and gentlemen pretend to speak with disdain of the productions of their own country, and to hold in contempt the works of every British artist. Sir Wilfred L. had the courage to think for himself, and to rise above these senseless and disgraceful prejudices. He neither sought the reputation of a connoisseur, nor did he attempt to decide, in a peremptory tone, on the merits of pictures. He did not purchase a composition because it was antient or modern, or because of the celebrated name of the master, but because it gave him pleasure as a work of merit. His apartments were decorated with paintings, including a few good Flemish and Italian pictures, and a fine collection of the works of living English masters. He was for many years a liberal patron of that admirable artist Reinagle; and he had a few choice productions by the pencil of our English Snyders, Northcote. In his collection of engravings he manifested the same independent taste. He had in his folios the works of Albert Durer, Marc Antonio, Rembrandt, and their schools; of Nanteiul, Edelink, the Audrans, and all the best old masters; but he also collected the works of Strange, Vivares, Woollett, and Bartoluzzi; with the publications of Boydell, Macklin, Bowyer, Burn, and all the works of our other good English engravers. He was respected as a conscientious magistrate, who lent a ready ear to the complaints of the poor, and administered justice according to the merits of the case before him. He was a sincere friend to the British constitution, and a loyal subject, but an enemy to party politics. When the country was threatened with invasion, he accepted a military command, and his attention to the Cumberland rangers was equally creditable to his character as an officer and a patriot. Unfortunately, the early attacks of an hereditary gout proved a serious obstacle to his active exertions. To alleviate the severity of this disorder, he was advised by his physicians to visit Bath, for which place he quitted Brayton-house early in March last. After having used the waters there for some time, he removed to Cheltenham, where, to the inexpressible regret of all his friends, he died on the 14th of June, in his 43d year.]

[*Further particulars of the Hon. William Bowerie, whose death is mentioned at p.* 505, *of Number* 148. He was a gentleman eminently distinguished by the polished elegance of his manners, the urbanity of his disposition, and his literary acquirements. There were few subjects on which he was not accurately informed; and on which he could not discourse in a manner the most interesting and instructive: so that his society was much courted, particularly by men of science. The depth and soundness of his judgment, and the extent of his knowledge, attracted their admiration and respect; while the goodness of his heart secured their esteem and reverence. Among other sciences he was particularly attached to the study of medicine, and lived in constant habits of the most friendly intimacy and association with some of the most distinguished characters in that profession, particularly the celebrated Dr. Moseley, in whom he placed great confidence, and for whom he always expressed the sincerest regard. As a politician, he was firmly and honestly attached to the Whig interest, not from the selfish view of personal aggrandisement or advantage, but on the sound, liberal, and consistent principles of integrity and conviction. Mr. B. had for some years laboured under infirm health. He was a member of University college, Oxford; and married in 1777, the Lady Bridget Douglas, daughter of James late Earl of Morton, and sister of the present earl, by whom he had issue a son, now a captain in the army, and three daughters, who, having been educated under the immediate eye of a most affectionate father, and with the brightest example before them of every conjugal and maternal excellence in their truly amiable mother, are deservedly ranked among the most elegant and accomplished young ladies in England.]

[*Further particulars of the late Lord Thurlow, whose death is recorded at p.* 354, *in our last number.* As Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Courtney were coming out of the House of Lords, after the Chancellor's famous speech on the Regency Bill, which he concluded with the emphatic sentence — "When I forget my King, may God forget me!" the former observed, "that it would be a good thing if God would forget him."— "No, no, (replied Courtney), you mistake

take Thurlow's character entirely, he would sooner be damned than overlooked!" A very amusing account of Thurlow and Lord Rosslyn, then Attorney and Solicitor-General, is given in Gibbon's posthumous works, where that author very appropriately describes them, as the Lion and the Unicorn supporting the King's arms, represented by Lord North, who generally sat between them in a drowsy state, unless roused from his *carus** by the thunders of Thurlow's stentorian voice. The department of apologies and excuses (very well known in the technical phraseology of the House of Commons) was generally consigned to the smooth tongued, supple Wedderburn, while the more arduous task of beating down young prattling members, or bullying the experienced practitioners, was entrusted to the stern and threatening Thurlow. It was owing to this latter circumstance, that Lord North usually distinguished him by the striking appellation of the *masque de fer*, a personage, who, at that time occupied the attention of most of the historians of Europe. To Lord Thurlow was committed the difficult task of defending the ministers for the innumerable blunders in America. To a friend, who asked him what possible justification he could offer for a repetition of the same mistakes, he replied—"Oh! that is very easy. Because one damned fool did a damned foolish thing, that's the best reason in the world, why another damned fool should do another damned foolish thing." "I like Thurlow, (said Dr. Johnson), he always sets to work at an argument like a man who is in earnest;" and so he really did.—It formed the leading feature of his character. A few years ago, Lord Thurlow expressed a wish to meet Mr. Horne Tooke, and they dined together at a gentleman's house. The latter was ill, out of spirits, and cut no great figure, and they parted with no very high opinion of each other. After dinner Mr. Tooke having observed, that, notwithstanding the English constitution had been so dreadfully mangled, there was yet enough left to make it well worth any man's while to die on the scaffold in its defence. "Perhaps so, (replied Thurlow) but *you* must not talk in that manner Mr. Tooke, or your friend Sir Francis will laugh at you." In a word, the character which Lord Clarendon has drawn of one of the statesmen of his time, has a good deal of resemblance to that of Lord Thurlow.—"Of a morose and cynical temper, just in his administration, but vicious under the appearances of virtue, learned beyond any man of his profession, but intractable, stiff, and obstinate, proud and jealous."—It has been said, that Lord Thurlow never trembled but once in his life, and that memorable event occurred when he took his seat on the Chancery Bench. While the oaths were administering, he shewed evident signs of confusion, pulling out alternately two large gold snuff boxes, which he usually carried in his waistcoat pockets, until at last his hand shook so much, that he could not put on the lids, the boxes fell into the middle of the court, and his state robes were covered with snuff; nor was it until an oath was seen quivering on his lips, like the muttering of distant thunder, that he regained his composure.]

[*Further particulars of the Countess of Kenmare, whose death is noticed in our last Number.* She was one of the few in the world of fashion, whose conduct was never sullied by the breath of malicious envy or secret calumny. Although contributing more freely than any other lady in the gay world, to all the pleasures of high life, there was yet in her conduct and deportment, something which awed licentious revelry into decorum, and abashed even those most careless of propriety and of character. Her house was perpetually open, and the loss of her sunday evening *conversazione's* will be severely felt by many who there found a relief, in harmless intercourse, after the more serious duties of the day. Strict in the performance of every religious duty, and confident in the purity of her own mind, she neither saw or felt any impropriety in that day, which is set apart for rest, being appropriated, after the discharge of its sacred duties, to harmless intercourse and instructive conversation. On Sunday evenings therefore, her house was always the resort of the most respectable and fashionable families in town, and those who recollect these well combined parties, may utter the sigh of regret, that such lively and interesting assemblies are gone for ever. Lady Kenmare's family was one of the oldest and most respectable in the County of Kildare, but it has sunk beneath the rank of modern influence, and the princely mansion of the Aylmer's has fallen to the upstart creatures of the times. There was something romantically singular in her ladyship's life. At an early period she became acquainted with the Earl of Kenmare; they saw and loved; but the powerful persuasions of his lordship's interested friends prevented the match, and he married another. Miss Aylmer however, never swerved from her attachment, for her heart was devoted solely to him, and without a murmur she resigned herself to that single state which then became most congenial to her feelings. In the course of a few years however, Lord Kenmare became a widower, and on his return from the continent, he met with the object first dear to his heart, all his former love returned, and he and Miss Aylmer were married. From that moment they lived in the most uninterrupted felicity, until the recent melancholy event, which has probably driven his lordship from society for ever. Her ladyship has left him a family of four sons, and two lovely daughters, the eldest of whom is Lady Mary Anne Browne.]

* Carus est somnus altissimus, vix, aut ne vix excitabilis, sine stertore, cum respiratione tacita pacatissima, semi-apertis oculis plerumque dormiunt omnino immobiles. Sagar syst. morborum. This disease is also common to some university librarians.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Poſtage, are always thankfully received. Thoſe are more particularly acceptable which deſcribe the Progreſs of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceaſed.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE foundation-ſtone of the new quay and market-place at North Shields, was lately laid under a triple diſcharge of nine pieces of ordnance. The Duke of Northumberland's bailiff for Tynemouth, Mr. Stephenſon the architect, and a vaſt concourſe of ſpectators attended. The ſhips diſplayed their colours; and the afternoon was ſpent at the Half-Moon inn, in harmony and feſtivity, by a number of friends to this important improvement, worthy of the houſe of Percy.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. Robert Taylor, to Miſs Sands.—Mr. Richard Hepple, ſurgeon, of Staindrop, to Miſs Proctor, daughter of Wm. P. eſq.—Mr. H. Monro, to Miſs Elizabeth Fairlamb, daughter of the late John F. eſq. of Yarm, Yorkſhire.—Captain Mellerſh, of the Suſſex militia, to Miſs Walker.

At Berwick, Mr. Hugh Moſſit, to Miſs Eleanor Mark.

At Stockton, Mr. Bellamy, formerly of the Theatre Royal, Newcaſtle, to Miſs Walker, of the theatre Stockton, and only daughter of Mr. W. innkeeper, Durham.

At Hunmanby, Mr. John Ward, agent to H. Oſbaldeſton, eſq., to Miſs Ann Fawcett, of Darlington.

At Sledmere, Mr. George Searle, of Leeds, druggiſt, to Miſs Mary Turnbull, only daughter of Mr. T. of Whitby.

Died.] Mr. John Hume, youngeſt brother to Joſeph H. eſq. of Ninewells, Berwickſhire, and nephew of the late David H. the celebrated hiſtorian. He put an end to his life, by ſhooting himſelf through the head with a piſtol, in a field on his brother's eſtate.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. John Newton, 43.—Mrs. Margaret Hewitſon, wife of Mr Lawrence H.—Mrs. Manners, relict of Mr. M. late town-marſhal of the corporation.—Mr. John Wright, 25.—Mr. S. Simpſon, maſter of a veſſel from Arbroath.

At Berwick, Mr. Edward Keen, 55.—Mrs. Stow, a maiden lady, far advanced in years, ſiſter to Blake Stowe Lundie, eſq. of Scotch Spittal.

At Durham, Mr. Gibſon Yarrow, 21.—Mrs. Paxton, of the City Tavern, 87.

At Darlington, the Rev. Francis Dodſworth.

At North Shields, in the prime of life, Mr. Richard Cornforth, ſhipowner. He was found dead in his bed, to which he had retired in apparent good health.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Fleming, wife of Mr. Mark F.—Mrs. Rowntree, wife of Mr. Robert R.—Mrs. Braſs.—Mr. T. Thompſon.—Mrs. Mary Rane, 71.—Mrs. Hannah Haſwell, 99.—Mr. Wm. Corner, ſhip-owner.—Mrs. Cook, of the Balloon public-houſe.

At Eyemouth, Mr. Andrew Edgar, merchant.

At Hexham, Mrs. Fleming, wife of Mr. F.

At Lancheſter, Durham, the Rev. Joſeph Walker, 47. His unfeigned piety, and unremitting attention to the diſcharge of his parochial duties, added to friendlineſs of diſpoſition; and that affability and cheerfulneſs of temper, for which he was remarkable, gained him the ſincere eſteem and affection of his pariſhioners.

At Broome Park, Northumberland, Bryan Burrell, eſq. 78.

At the Hermitage, near Cheſter-le-ſtreet, Marmaduke Featherſtonehaugh, eſq.

At Alnwick Caſtle, Charles Williams, eſq. formerly maſter of the ceremonies at the aſſemblies in Newcaſtle.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The late meeting of the Kendal Agricultural Society was very numerouſly, as well as reſpectably, attended. The ſhew of cattle was thought to be ſuperior to any ſince the inſtitution of the ſociety, and to afford evident proof of improvement.

Married.] At Kirkby Lonſdale, Mr. Frederick Hare, ſecond ſon of the Rev. Edward H. of Docking Hall, Norfolk, to Miſs Agnes Scales, youngeſt daughter of the late John S. eſq. of Thwaite Head, near Ulverſton.

At Dean, Mr. William Penny, of Old Field, to Miſs Rachael Rudd, third daughter of Mr. Robert R.

At Pardſhaw, Mr. Rooke, mercer and draper in Newcaſtle, to Miſs Sarah Dixon, of Bottom, in the pariſh of Lowſwat r.

At Carliſle, Mr. Matthew Young, to Miſs Topping.—Mr. John Tomlinſon, to Miſs Ann Philipſon.

Died.] At Walby, Miſs James, daughter of Mr. Hugh J. 23.

At Egremont, Mrs. Roberts, wife of Mr. R. 55.

At Whelpſide, Mrs. Fullerton, mother of the Rev. Joſeph F. 73.

At Schoofe, near Workington, Mr. Thos. Thornton;

Thornton, of Church Town, near Garſtang, Lancaſhire, 28.

At Seaton iron works, Mr. Richard Jackſon, 64.

At Penrith, Mrs. Harriſon, relict of Anthony H. eſq. an eminent medical practitioner of that place.

At Kendal, Mrs. Elizabeth Breaks, wife of Mr. Wm. B. 45.

At Maryport, Mr. Caleb Wheelwright, merchant.

At North Row, in Baſſenthwaite, Mrs. Mary Rooke, 86.

At Carliſle, Mr. John Beaumont, 59.

At Wigton, Mrs. Simpſon, ſiſter of the late Mr. S. of Uberham Hall, 72.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Filkin, relict of the Rev. Mr. F.

YORKSHIRE.

The committee for the eſtabliſhment of Charity Schools in Hull, have publiſhed the following conciſe ſtatement of the objects which they have in view: 1, A ſchool for the training up of female ſervants. The girls to be lodged and boarded, and taught houſehold work, plain cooking, waſhing and ironing, plain work, reading, &c.—2, Two pretty large day ſchools for younger girls: the one for thoſe of from ſix to ten, the other for thoſe of from ten to twelve or thirteen years old. Reading, knitting, plain work, ſpinning, &c. to be the occupations of theſe ſchools.—3, When the neceſſary ſteps ſhall have been taken, a day ſchool for boys on an extenſive ſcale. In all the day ſchools it is intended to adopt the method of teaching, which has been ſucceſsfully employed in London, &c., and which is ſo ſatisfactorily recommended by Mr. Lancaſter and Mr. Colquhoun. On that plan, ſome hundreds of children may be well taught under the direction of only one maſter or miſtreſs. In all the ſchools, moral and religious inſtruction, and the good conduct of the children, to be regarded as principal objects of attention. The ſchools to be viſited, and the ſcholars examined, by ladies and gentlemen.—The management to be veſted in two committees; the one of ladies, the other of gentlemen: open to annual ſubſcribers of two guineas, and to benefactors of twenty guineas. This plan having been adopted by the ſubſcribers to the ſpinning ſchools, in the place of that on which they have hitherto acted, the whole of their committee are members of the new committee of gentlemen. Beſides this, the plan has obtained the moſt reſpectable patronage among the ladies of the town and neighbourhood: and confident hopes are entertained that the public will come forward, in a liberal manner, in ſupport of inſtitutions which, it is preſumed, promiſe extenſive and permanent uſefulneſs of the moſt important kind.

Married.] At Welton, Charles Smith, eſq. of Summer Caſtle, near Rochdale, to Miſs Berkin, youngeſt daughter of the late Wm. B. eſq. of Sutton, Surry.

William Rawſon, jun. eſq. of Mill Houſe, to Miſs Prieſtley, only daughter of the late John P. eſq. of Thorpe, near Halifax.—And the ſame day, John Rawſon, jun. eſq. of Halifax, brother to the above gentleman, to Miſs Elizabeth Markland, ſecond daughter of Edward M. eſq. of Leeds.

At Sutton, near Hull, Nicholas Walton, eſq. of Sculcoates, to Miſs Haigh, of Doncaſter.

At Hull, Mr. Blenkin, ſurgeon, of Saltfleet, Lincolnſhire, to Miſs Lee, eldeſt daughter of Mr. L. merchant.

At Fingal, in the North Riding, William Bourne, eſq. of Hull, to Miſs Mary Anne Rolleſton, youngeſt daughter of Robert R. eſq of London.

At Halifax, Mr. Thomas Cooke, merchant, of Manchеſter, to Miſs Sarah E. Lord, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Samuel L.

Died.] At Shipton, near York, Mr. John Hutchinſon. He was particularly eminent as a breeder of race horſes; amongſt many others, the following were either bred by him, or purchaſed when very young, viz. Beningbrough, Hambletonian, Overton, Oberon, Traveller, and Tickle Toby.

At Hull, Mrs. Agar, 33.—Mr. Adamſon, ſurgeon and apothecary, 24.—Mrs. Lane, wife of Mr. Francis L. late of the Ship Tavern, 36.—Mrs. Dadley, wife of Lieutenant D. of the Warwickſhire militia, 56.—Mrs. Robinſon.—Mr. Ralph Rider, 75.—Mrs. Ferraby, wife of Mr. Joſeph F.—Mrs. Pearſon, wife of Mr. John P. 21.—Mrs. Ringroſe, relict of Mr. William R. 82.—John Melling, eſq. ſenior alderman of the corporation, 85.—Mr. John Brocklebank, 83.

At Barnſley, Mrs. Crookes, relict of R. C. eſq. formerly of Kirkſtall Forge.

At Welton, Mrs. Thompſon, relict of Colonel T. of Hull, 58.

At Whitby, Mr. Richard Lockwood, inſurance broker, 50.

At Thoralby, near Aſkrigg, George Wray, eſq. captain in the Loyal Dales Volunteers.

At Ripon, Mrs. Dove, wife of Mr. John D. 30.

At Bolton Hall, near Leyburn, Mrs. Sadler, wife of Mr. William S. ſteward to Lord Bolton.

At Halifax, Mr. Benjamin Townend, of the Angel Inn.—Mrs. Knight, relict of the Rev. Mr. K. 76.—Serjeant Manks, of the volunteers of this town. His death was occaſioned by a ſtone falling on his head in a ſtone-quarry.

At Leeds, Mrs. Hannah Carr, 82.—Mr. J. Taylor.—Richard Jaques, eſq.—Mr. Mark Appleyard.

At Ripon, Mrs. Diana Eyre, ſiſter of the late Anthony E. eſq. of Grove, Nottinghamſhire, 83.—Mrs. Dering, daughter of the late Rev. Heneage D. dean of that church.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Milnes, wife of J. M. eſq. 34.

At York, Miſs Dale, of Bridlington.—Mr. W.

W. H. Lucas, dancing-master at the Green Assembly Room, 37.—Mr. Thomas Smith, 56.—Mrs. Isabella Todd, wife of Mr. Thos. T. 51.—Mr. Henry Huntress, of Sherburn.

At Ripley, the Rev. C. Sampson, rector of that place.

At Plomer Hill, Mrs. Hickes, wife of John H. esq. of Bradenham, Bucks, and eldest daughter of the late John Wilkinson, esq. of Potterton, in the West Riding.

At Beverley, Mr. Daniel Merritt, 72.—Mr. Michael Ellis, 66.

LANCASHIRE.

At a general meeting of the Manchester Agricultural Society, held at Altrincham on the 22d of October, the following premiums were adjudged:—To George Wilbraham, esq. of Delamere Lodge, for ploughing fifty acres of land with two horses abreast, without a driver, a silver medal.—To James Leigh, of Aspull, for unroofing five roods of thatched buildings, and covering the same with slate, a silver cup, value seven guineas.—To Thomas Eccleston, esq. of Scarisbrick, for planting 400 perches of fence in the best manner, a silver medal.—To Wm. Cooper, of Blackrod, for planting 160 perches of fences, a silver cup, value five guineas.—To Adam Howarth, of Lostock, for a short-horned bull, a silver cup, value five guineas.—To Thomas Remer, of Hill Top, for the best ram, a silver cup, value seven guineas.—To Richard Taylor, of Baguley Hall, for the best stallion, a silver cup, value ten guineas.—To Richard Taylor, of Baguley Hall, for the best boar, a silver cup, value five guineas.

Married.] At Liverpool, Llewellyn Lloyd, esq. younger brother of Sir Edward Pryce L. bart. to Miss Falkner, daughter of Edward F. esq. of Fairfield.

At Aughton, near Ormskirk, John Shacklady, esq. of Lydiate, aged 81; to Miss Sutton, 19.

At Lancaster, Mr. Thomas Townson, to Miss Ann Longrigg.—Mr. George Dixon, to Miss Hannah Townley.

At Broughton-in-Furness, Mr. George Cooper, of Preston, to Miss M. W. Gilpin, second daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah G. of Bolton le Moors.

At Leyland, the Rev. Philip Stanhope Smelt, A. M. rector of Aston Abbotts, Bucks, to Miss Maria Matthews, third daughter of John M. esq. of Tynemouth.

At Manchester, Mr. Reddish, bookseller, to Mrs. Evans.—Mr. Joseph Edwards, to Miss Sarah Taylor, each aged only 15 years.

At Prescot, Gilbert M'Leod, late of the East India Company's civil service in Bengal, to Miss Baillie, daughter of the late Mr. John B. of Liverpool, merchant.

Died.] At Morecambe Lodge, near Lancaster, Captain Collinson.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Ann Atkinson, sister to the late Anthony A. esq. 81.

At Manchester, Mr. Benjamin Barlow, 84.—Mr. Dennis Brow, one of the singing men of the collegiate church.—Mr. John Billington.—Mrs. Tuer.—Miss Ann Wilson, daughter of Mrs. W.—Mr. Docker, merchant.—Mrs. Shaw, wife of Mr. S. cotton merchant.—Mrs. Rowley, wife of Mr. John R. 26.—Mr. John Morley, 50.—Mr. Robert Butterworth, formerly an eminent dyer.

At Blackburn, Mrs. Holden, wife of Mr. H. of the Eagle and Child public house.

At Bowden, Mr. William Warburton, nearly forty years schoolmaster of that place, 66.

At Cheetham, Miss Livesey.

At Liverpool, Mr. John Taylor, son of Mrs. T.—Mr. Anthony Lonsdale, of the Cumberland Coffee House, 37.—Mrs. M'Lean.—Mr. Peter Peele, navy agent.—Mr. John Perry, 60.—Mrs. Margaret Woodward, 79. Miss Hannah Mellor, 25.—Miss E. Conning, 17.—Mr. Thomas Bartington, 53.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Jones, surgeon, of Wrexham, to Miss Denson.—Mr. Robert Johnson, to Miss Ann Hughes.—Mr. Percival, of Warrington, to Miss Haswell, of the Hop-pole Inn.

At Groppenhall, Thomas Kenyon, esq. to Miss Bibby, both of Latchford.

Died.] At Middlewich, Mrs. Leigh, wife of Mr. George L. 33.

At Craig Hall, near Macclesfield, Mr. R. Palfreyman.

At the Bowling-green Inn, near Chester, Mr. Francis Barclay, one of the partners in the house of Barclay and Steven, of Manchester, linen-merchants, who had just commenced his career with the fairest prospect of rising to eminence in the commercial world.

At Chester, Mrs. Bailey, widow of Mr. William B. formerly of London, wine-merchant, 88.—Mr. Joinson, 74.—Mrs. Harrison, wife of Mr. H. an alderman of the corporation.—Mr. Pearson.

At Sandbach, Wm. Lowndes, esq.

At Edge, near Malpas, Mrs. Brookes, wife of A. B. esq.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died.] At Birdholme, Thomas Windsor Hunloke, esq. uncle to Sir Windsor H. 81.

At Harlesthorpe, the Rev. John C. Forrest, head-master of the Free Grammar School, Nottingham, 48.

At Derby, Mrs. Mason, wife of Mr. Joseph M. 45.—Mrs. Elizabeth Whittingham, 54.—Mr. Francis Wright, 51.—Mrs. Daniel, wife of Mr. Jos. D.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Creswick, wife of Mr. Wm. C. 47.

At Youlgreave, Mrs. Briddon, wife of Mr. John B.

At Kirk Ireton, Mr. Thomas Holmes.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Newark, Wm. Edward Tallents, esq. to Miss Eliz. Tomlinson, third daughter of Wm. T. esq.

At

At Greasley, George Spencer, of Kimberley, gent. to Miss Lindley.

At Nottingham, Mr. Baker, to Miss Perry.—Mr. Richard Hardy, to Miss Thorpe.—Mr. J. B. Smith, solicitor, of Newark, to Miss Huish, daughter of Mark H. esq.

Died.] At Nottingham, Cornelius Launder, esq. 88. He was a deputy lieutenant of the county, and one of the junior counsel of the corporation of Nottingham; and high sheriff in 1775.—Mr. Edward Spurr.—Mrs. Simpson.—Mr. Joseph Colclough.—Mrs. Stokes, a maiden lady.—Mr. Richard Atkins, 72.

At Elton, near Bingham, Miss Brown, daughter of the Rev. Matthew B. rector of that village.

At East Leake, John Hardy, gent.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Stamford, Mr. Judd, to Miss Louisa Anne Woollett; and Captain Macartney, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Woollett; daughters of the late Nicholas W. esq. of Sittingbourne, Kent.

At Braceborough, the Rev. Thomas Teller Hurst, A. M. rector of Carlby and Braceborough, to Miss Smith, daughter of Mr. Wm. S. of Stamford.

At Grantham, Mr. P. Bullivant, solicitor, to Miss Ann Hussy Coles.

Joseph Champney, esq. to Miss Ogilsby, daughter of Wm. O. esq. of Brigg.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. John Plumpton, of Bristol, 64.

At Grantham, Mr. Wilson.

At Donington, Mr. Smith.

At Ferry, near Gainsborough, Mr. William Holt, jun. of Nottingham.

At Gainsborough, Mrs. Bliffet, wife of Mr. B.—Mrs. Clarke, relict of Mr. John C.—Mrs. Codd, wife of Mr. John C. attorney.

At Sleaford, Mr. John Elkington.

At Alford, Mr. Richard Lucas, of Louth.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

At the anniversary meeting of the Leicestershire and Rutlandshire Agricultural Society, lately held at Leicester, prizes were adjudged to Mr. Watkinson, of Woodhouse, for a pen of shear hogs; Mr. Oldakers, of Kirkby, for a pen of two shear sheep; and to Mr. Nixon, of Belgrave, for a pen of ewes. Upwards of forty new members were admitted; and after dinner, the subject of abuses attendant on the present mode of conducting the sale of wool was taken into consideration. The chairman, Sir Edmund Hartopp, Mr. Keck, Mr. Burnaby, and Colonel Crump, severally addressed the meeting, and urged the necessity, as well as policy, of holding an annual meeting, which appeared to be admitted by all present. Such a meeting would establish a direct communication between the wool-stapler and the grower, and could not fail to produce advantage to both. A letter, received from a gentleman of consideration in Oxfordshire, was produced and read; stating that the attempt to establish a similar meeting in that neighbourhood had met with opposition, but, being persevered in, was ultimately successful, and had been productive of much benefit to all the parties. The members for both counties deserve great praise from every class of graziers, for their endeavours to conciliate the wool-staplers to the proposed scheme of a wool meeting, which, it is presumed, will be found to answer the same beneficial purpose to the growers and traders, as has been found to result from similar establishments in other counties. At the above meeting a store-hog was exhibited, fed by Mr. Pallet, of Keythorpe. It was from the breed of Colonel Crump, of Alexton-hall, and weighed 64 stone, of 14 lbs. to the stone, although not nearly fed.

Married.) At Misterton, Mr. J. B. Woodhouse, of Walcote, to Miss S. Burrowes, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Basset B.

At Leicester, Mr. Jonathan Blackwell, of Wigston, to Miss Ellis

At Burbage, Mr. Woodhouse, of Nottingham, to Miss Bentley, daughter of John B. esq.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Smith, of the Old Three Cranes.

At Burton Lazars, Mr. Henry Snow.

At Ansty, Mr. William Wood, 41.

At Loughborough, Miss Pochin, only sister of C. W. Pochin, esq. 27.

At Hinckley, Mrs. Elizabeth Birch, wife of Mr. Thomas B.

Miss Meynell, eldest daughter of the late Hugo M. of Quorndon, esq. 20.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Penn, near Wolverhampton, Mr. Wm. Osborne, of Birmingham, to Mrs. Clarke, relict of Mr. Jos. C.

At Handsworth, Mr. Robert Spur, to Miss M. A. Thompson, both of Birmingham.

At Stafford, Mr. Browne, of Birmingham, to Miss Bratt.

Died.] At Newcastle under Line, Mrs. Manners, widow.

At Norton Hall, Richard Gildart, esq. who served the office of high sheriff for the county, in 1783.

At Lichfield, Mrs. Elizabeth Webb, widow of Mr. John W.

The Rev. Sampson Webb, forty years vicar of Lapley.

At Rugeley, the Rev. John Lander, rector of Colton, 71.

At Handsworth, Mrs. Lee, widow of Mr. John L.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Child.—Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. R. Walker, jun.—Miss Holland.

At Madeley, Mrs. Younge, wife of Weston Y. esq. and youngest daughter of the late Rev. G. Gretton, rector of Norton, Salop.—Mr. Joseph Elkington, the celebrated agriculturist, and particularly distinguished for the attention he had bestowed on the subject of draining, 66.

WARWICKSHIRE.

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The Committee of the Birmingham Sunday Schools report, that though the number of children now in attendance in these schools be considerable, it is certainly small in proportion to the population of the town, and to the aggregate of children in schools not connected with the established church. From whatever causes this may arise, the fact itself will be contemplated with deep interest by every real friend to the church of England. These establishments are rapidly extending, and their moral and political influence is becoming every year more important:—important in guiding the sentiments and determining the future connexions of a large proportion of the population of the country. They therefore earnestly request the friends of this institution to take a more active part in its concerns. The number of children now in the different schools is 1249, viz. boys 799, girls 450. The expence incurred by the education of these children, in the year ending October 15th, 1806, is 252l. 8s. 6d., exceeding the sums received by 6l. 12s. 1d.

Married.] At Birmingham, the Rev. Francis Pelly, rector of Sifton, Glocestershire, to Miss Nutt, only daughter of George Anson N. esq.—Mr. James Blount, surgeon, to Miss Jane Francis.—Thomas Forrest, esq. to Miss Carless, niece of Joseph C. esq. banker, Salop.

At Warwick, Mr. John Russell, son of Mr. R. banker, to Miss Kench.

Died.] At Birmingham, at the house of his son-in law Lieut.-Col. Gordon, Mr. Wm. Walley, of Lichfield, many years an alderman of that city, 61.—Mr. Samuel Smith, serjeant in the first regiment of Foot Guards.—Mr John Richards, attorney.—Mr. John Saunders.—Mr. Jacob Briscoe, 79.—Mr. John Adams, 88.—Mr. Charles Ferral, brother of Mr. F. printer, 21.—Mr. Richard Bruce, 75.

At West Bromwich, Miss Rebecca Hadley, eldest daughter of Joseph H. esq. 30

At Coventry, Mrs. Bourne, 73.—Mr. W. Lines.—Mrs. Rew, wife of Mr. R.

At Ashted, Mr. Michael Perry, 72.

At Warwick, Mr. William Bruce.

At Tooley Park, Joseph Boultbee, esq. of Baxterley, 68.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Whitchurch, Mr. Craink, druggist, of Broseley, to Miss Parker.—The Rev. James Horseman, M. A. fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and vicar of Whipsmead, Bedfordshire, to Miss Harriet Jones, third daughter of the late Mr. J. surgeon.

At Wellington, Mr. John Roberts, aged 83, to Mrs. Mary Donnington, 47

Mr. Joseph Allen, of the Bank House, to Miss Eliz. Morrice, of Hunmer.

At Wem, Thomas Maddocks, esq. of Bronington House, Flintshire, to Miss Mullenor.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, John Corbett, esq. one of the senior aldermen of that corporation.—Mr. Finney.—Mr. John Milton.

At Cruck Meole, Miss Harries, only surviving daughter of Edward H. esq. of Arscott.

At Cherington, near Newport, Miss Adams, 21.

At Broseley, Mr. Elias Prestwich, wine-merchant.

At Ketley, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. R.

At Cause Castle, Mrs. Hawley, relict of Mr. John H.

At Wroxeter, Miss Oakley, eldest daughter of Thomas O. esq. of Bishton, 16.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Eardisley, Mrs. Godfall, 57.

At Leominster, Mr. James Vale, of the Cross Keys.—Mrs. Rogers, widow of Mr. John R.

At Ross, Mr. John Jarvis, 25.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

In consequence of the great support which the Birmingham Fire-office has experienced at Worcester and its vicinity, the Directors have resolved to station a powerful fire-engine in that city. A new house has been erected in Bank-street for its reception, where it will remain under the direction of their agent, and a set of firemen for the protection of the property of the inhabitants. They have likewise with that liberality which marks their general conduct, subscribed an annual sum towards the expences of the water-works, being well convinced of their utility in cases of fire.

Married.] At Droitwich, Mr. Thomas Wall, of Impney, to Miss Phillips, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Richard P., surgeon.

At Worcester, Mr. Cuthbert Woodcock, of London, to Miss Dent, daughter of Mr. John D.

Died.] At Ombersley Court, Lady Sandys, widow of the late Lord S., 87.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Watson.

At Worcester, Mrs. Haynes, of St. John's, 86.—Mrs. Goulding, wife of Mr. G., of the Tything, 78.— —— Cockle, esq., of Paradise-row.

At Kempsey, Mr. West, 77.

At Stone, Samuel Steward, esq.

At Ombersley, Mr. Taylor, an opulent farmer.

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Deerhurst, Mr. James Powell, of Tewkesbury, to Miss Mary Jones, of Apperley.

At Rodborough, Mr. James Barnfield, to Miss Clutterbuck, only daughter of Mr. Luke C.

Died.] At Cheltenham, Mr. Charles Hale, 74.

At Haresfield, Mrs. Hawkins, widow.

At Upton St. Leonard's, Mr. Thos. Franklin.

At Glocester, Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. W., of the Talbot Inn.

OXFORDSHIRE.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] William Harman, esq., of London, to Miss Wells, of Great Milton.

At Oxford, Mr. Humphry Wightwick, of Henley, to Miss Mary Turner, second daughter of the late Mr. Robert T.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. M. Hedges, wife of Mr. W. H.—Mrs. A. Bowler, widow of Mr. John B., 93.—Mr. William Ham, of the Lord Nelson public-house.

At Henley upon Thames, Mrs. Chessall, 79.

At Henley Park, Mrs. Sarah Freeman, widow of Sambrooke F., esq., of Fawely Court, Bucks, and eldest daughter of Thomas Winsford, esq., late of Glasshampton.

At Wheatley, Mr. John Mott, whose death was occasioned by putting his leg in cold water when seized with the cramp.

At Stanton St. John, Mrs. Butler, wife of Mr. Ralph B. 83.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] At Yardley Gobion, while on a visit to his friends, John White, esq. of London.

At Strixton, Mr. Thomas Stevens, 42.

At Northampton, Mrs. Thatcher, relict of Mr. T.

Mr. William Peach, the Holcot postman, 70. During the last eight years he walked at least fifteen miles a day, Sundays excepted, which in the course of that time amounts to upwards of 37,000 miles.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Little Paxton, the Rev. Thomas Richard Rooper, rector of Abbot's Ripton, to Miss Standley, daughter of Henry Pointer S. esq. of Paxton-place.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mr. Gimber, of the Cross Keys inn.

At St. Neots, Mr. John Park, attorney at law, 78.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died.] At Cottenham, Mrs. Baron, wife of the Rev. Thomas B. dissenting minister, 54.

At Cambridge, Mr. B. Tunwell, cook of Emanuel college.—Mr. Timothy Paul, 28.—Mr. George Thring, ironmonger.—Mrs. Palmer, relict of Mr. P. apothecary.—Mr. Jos. Underwood, cook of Catharine hall.

At Girton, the Rev. Thomas Fisher, rector of that place, 57.

At Grantchester, Robert Butts, esq.

At Ely, Mr. Thomas Andrews, of the Blackbirds' public-house.

At Wisbeach St. Peter's, Mr. Edward Goodger, 73.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Samuel Kitton, of Strumpshaw, to Miss Harvey, daughter of Mr. H., of Cratfield, Suffolk.

Mr. William Nash, farmer, to Miss Mary Tricker, both of Hethersett.

The Rev. James Deacon, of Mulbarton, to Miss Starling.

William Barnard, esq. eldest son of John B., esq. of Knapton, to Mrs. Leathes, of Mundsley.

At Wymondham, Mr. William Mitchell, solicitor, to Mrs. Hester Stoughton, widow of J. C. Stoughton, esq.

At Norwich, Mr. Brown, land surveyor, to Miss Ownsworth.

Died.] At Hardingham, Mrs. Coleby, wife of Mr. Joshua C., of London.

At Wymondham, Mrs. Anderson, wife of Mr. William A., 47.

At Massingham, Mr. William Banks, leaving a widow with 12 young children, 44.

Mr. Coulcher, father of the Rev. Mr. C., master of the Grammar School, Lynn.

At Cawston, Mr. Matthew Starling, 60.

At Aylsham, Mr. Robert Curtis, 48.

At Norwich, Mrs. Bokenham, 55.—At a very advanced age, Mrs. Berney, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Berney, of this city. In her the poor have lost a constant and liberal benefactress, and the world an exemplary christian. This charitable lady has bequeathed 200l. to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital; 200l. to the Charity for Clergymen's Widows and Orphans in Norwich and Norfolk; 100l. to the Charity Schools in this city; and 100l. to Addenbroke's Hospital, in Cambridge. Her remains were interred in the family vault at Kirby.—Mr. James Moore.—Mrs Mann, wife of Mr. M., 51.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Kerry, of Sproughton, near Ipswich, to Miss R. Simmons, daughter of Mr. S., of Wherstead.

At Bungay, Mr. John Dawson Paul, son of Mr. I. D. Paul, of Mettingham Castle, to Miss Brightley, of Bungay.

Mr. Thomas Warren, of Kettlebourgh, to Mrs. Daniels, of Framlingham.

Mr. Thomas Pretty, of Isleham, to Mrs. Knox, of Newmarket.

Mr. Fox, merchant, of Ipswich, to Miss Laws, of New Place.

At Bungay, Mr. Joseph Burroughs, of Rickinghall, to Mrs. King, late of Botesdale.

At Bradfield Combust, Mr. Philip Turner, of Old Newton Hall, to Miss Body, daughter of Mr. John B., of Stowupland.

At Stowmarket, Mr. Robert Everett, of East Harling, Norfolk, to Miss Sarah Body, fourth daughter of Mr. John B., of Stowupland.

Died.] At Ipswich, Mrs. Carmichael, relict of Low C., esq. 94.—Thomas Neale, M. D. 77.

At Hoxne, Mrs. Clouting, late of Eye, 53.

At Cavendish, aged 41, after a long and severe affliction, occasioned by a violent cold and fever, caught whilst engaged in the expedition to Holland, George Barnard, esq. Barrack-master, of Maker Heights, Plymouth, and Ensign in the 56th regiment of foot.

At Bury, Mr. Joseph Smith, sen.—Mrs. Jewers, 71.—Mr John Byles, merchant, 51.

At Stonham, Mr. E. Robinson, of the Pye Inn.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colchester, Captain John Dudingstone, of the 28th regiment of foot, to Miss Purvis, of Beccles, daughter of the late Captain Richard P., of the Royal Navy.—Mr. Salter, of London, solicitor, to Miss Victoryn, of Stowmarket.

At Dunmow, Mr. Pearson, surgeon, to Miss Sole.

Died.] At Heydon, Lady Buckworth Heron.

At Colchester, at the age of 104 years, Mary Lazell, who has, for some time subsisted on the charitable donations of the benevolent, aided by the sale of fruit, cakes, and other articles, which she carried about the streets when the weather and her health permitted. From her erect attitude, and the little signs of decay exhibited by her countenance, her age was doubted by some; but those who have known her for many years, never found her vary in her account of herself, nor in the relation of circumstances that had occurred in the early part of her life, which she described with extraordinary accuracy and precision. She was nearly deprived of the faculty of hearing, but her sight was wonderfully perfect, so that she could read small print without the use of spectacles, and was, at her request, frequently supplied with books gratuitously, for her amusement. Her manners were always marked with a peculiar mildness and decorum; she had an air of gentility in her demeanor and never failed to evince her gratitude to those from whom she received any favour however trivial it might be.—Mrs. Mary Driffield, relict of the Rev. Joseph D., formerly rector of Alresford.

At Harwood Hall, Nicholas Cæsar Corsellis, esq.

At Maldon, Mrs. Pond, wife of Mr. John P., comptroller of the customs at that port.

At Chelmsford, Mrs. Pearson, wife of Mr. William P.

At Springfield, Mrs. Esther Jags, 82.

At Mistley, Mr. Samuel Eagle, 76.

KENT.

Married.] At Chatham, Captain J. M. Jones, of the Royal Denbigh Militia, to Miss D'Arcy, eldest daughter of Colonel D'Arcy, of the Royal Engineers.—Thomas Weatherston, esq. surgeon in the Royal Navy, to Miss Anna Bryant, daughter of the late Rev. George B., rector of Wootton Courteney, Somersetshire.

At Monkton, in Thanet, Mr. Joseph Coxon, son of John Coxon, esq. formerly commander of the Grosvenor, East Indiaman, to Miss Mary Denne, third daughter of the late Thomas D., esq. of Monkton Court.

At Sandwich, William Boys, esq. of Woodnesborough, to Miss Elizabeth Sayer, fourth daughter of the late Benjamin S., esq. of Deal.

Lieutenant Bradley, of the Navy to Miss Abbot.

At Kingsnorth, the Rev. John Smith, to Miss Fowler.

At Beckingham, George M. Box, esq. of Brunswick-square, to Miss S. Hoggart, daughter of Robert H., esq. of Foxgrove.

At Hollingbourne, Mr. Wood, surgeon, to Miss Holland, of Sutton.

Died.] The Rev. Francis Dodsworth, vicar of Dodington, and of Minster, in the Isle of Thanet, prebendary of York, and treasurer of Sarum.

At Broadstairs, Alexander Horatio Nelson Davison, son of Alexander D., esq. of St. James's-square.

At Dodington, Mrs. Smith.

At Small Hythe, Tenterden, Mr. Thomas Hope, 36.

At Canterbury, Mr. William Frend, of the Flower de Luce Inn.—Mrs. Philpot, wife of Mr. Edward P., of the Crown Inn.—At the house of the Rev. Mr. Yates, Mr. Robert Barrett, of the Marsh near Swindon, Wilts, 19.

At Herne, Mr. Fairman, sen.

At Chatham, Mrs. Mather, relict of Mr. M., formerly of Birchin-lane, merchant.

At Brookland, Mr. Walter Clarke, surgeon.

At Brompton, Mr. Strover, 89.

SURREY.

Married.] At Godalming, John Allen, esq. of Sunbury, to Lady Frances Turnour, daughter of the late Earl of Winterton.

Died.] At Farnham, Lady Amelia Gamon, wife of Sir Richard Gamon, bart. M. P. daughter of the late Duke of Athol, and sister to the present Duke.

At the seat of her brother-in-law, Lee Steere Steere, esq. near Dorking, Surrey, Sarah, wife of John Harrison, esq. banker, in Mansion-house-street, and niece to Sir Brook Watson, bart.

At Warring Farm, near Guilford, Mr. W. Smallpiece.

At Croydon, John Leathley, esq. in consequence of being thrown from his horse while hunting, 31.

SUSSEX.

Applications are intended to be made, in the ensuing session of parliament, for acts for the following purposes:—For incorporating the parishes of West Firle, Bedingham, and Glynde, in order to erect a house of industry, for the better accommodation of the poor of those parishes.—For making a turnpike road from the Black Horse Inn, Horsham, to Rushett Common, to join the turnpike there which leads from Loxwood to Guildford; and also a branch out of the said road at Broadbridge Heath to Newbridge, near the timber and coal wharf there, to Pulborough; and also another branch from Broadbridge Heath to join the Horsham turnpike road, at the direction-post near Slaughton Bridge, in the parish of Warnham.

A plan is in contemplation for improving the harbour of Newhaven. Of all the great public projects, none appears more important than the making of a safe, commodious harbour between Spithead and the Downs. The

want

want of such a harbour has been severely felt, not only by the Navy, but by the trading part of the Empire; and it has become infinitely more necessary than heretofore, in consequence of the determination of a bitter and formidable enemy to attack this Country, whenever he shall have an opportunity. Newhaven is, confessedly, the most proper place for such a harbour, and in respect to the practicability, a very able Naval Engineer and others have made most satisfactory reports. A bold shore renders our coast much more favourable for shipping, than the foul and flat shores of the opposite coast; where, however, under great disadvantages, by means of an expenditure, greatly beyond what would be required in the present instance, such harbours have been formed, as Dieppe, Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk, and Ostend. At the same time, the local advantages to be derived from such a work, would greatly exceed the most sanguine expectation, and no place would be so highly benefited as Lewes; it would enjoy the full advantage of its centrical situation on a river, which, with the many streams running into it, could be rendered navigable to the borders of Surrey and Kent; and Lewes certainly would be established as the trading capital to a great extent of country.

Married.] Mr. William Elphick, of Friston-place, to Miss Armitage, only daughter of Mr. A., of Eastdean.

At Westbourne, Mr. Goodman, of Langstone, to Miss Mary Drew, of Patcham.

Died.] At Ringmer Barracks, Lieutenant-colonel Du Vernet, of the Royal Artillery.

At Cuckfield, Mrs. Croucher, wife of Mr. C. farmer. Being seized with a giddiness in the head, to which she was subject, while employed on the brink of a pond, in an orchard adjoining the house, she fell into the water and was drowned.

At Ashurst, the Rev. Edward Wilson, D.D. rector of that place, and of Hartfield, 71.

At Cuckfield-place, Mrs. Sergison, 67.

At Wellingdon, near East Bourne, Mr. Richard King, a wealthy yeoman. He expired suddenly while at table eating walnuts with his family.

At Yapton, Mrs. Billingshurst, a maiden lady, 82.

At Chichester, Mr. Thomas Chatfield, 57.—Mrs. Frankland, relict of the Rev. Mr. F., canon residentiary of the cathedral, 88.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Alverstoke, Mr. Irving, of Bread-street, London, to Miss Hayter, sister of C. Hayter, esq., of Berry-house.

John Anderson Orgill, esq., of Jamaica, to Miss Caroline Davies, of Southampton, daughter of the Rev. John D. late rector of Padworth.

J. C. Purling, esq., to Miss H. Middleton, second daughter of F. M., esq., of Townhill.

The Rev. T. R. Hooper, rector of Abbot's Repton, to Miss Standley, eldest daughter of H. P. Standley, esq., of Pallon-place.

Died.] At Portsmouth, at the Government House, aged 80, Town Major Grant, of that garrison. This veteran served his country with honour, and credit to himself, nearly 60 years. He was a native of North Britain, and of a very respectable family. His first service was in the regiment of Scotch Highlanders, from which he was promoted to be a serjeant in the 3d regiment of Guards. With this corps he was in several engagements in Germany, where his bravery and good conduct were always conspicuous. He was promoted to be a subaltern into the 64th regiment. Soon after the peace of 1763, he was then removed to the 41st regiment, then (from the comparative smallness of our military force) composed of invalids. His conduct was so exemplary that it again obtained him promotion; when the 41st was reduced, he retired with the rank of lieutenant and adjutant, and was appointed to the vacancy of town-major of this garrison, which was added to the other two commissions he held, as a further reward for his services.—Mrs. Gibbs, widow of H. G. esq. surveyor-general of his Majesty's customs, 80.—Mr. H. Sharp, son of Mr. S. linen-draper.

At Bona-Vista, near Lymington, Sir Matthew Blackiston, bart. In the year 1782, Sir Matthew married Miss Rochfort, daughter of John R. esq. county of Carlow, Ireland, who survives him, and by whom he has left six sons.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Winsley, Mr. Rich. Godby, of Troubridge, to Miss Bethell, eldest daughter of the late Mr. B. of Widbrook-house.

Mr. John Collins, of Bristol, to Miss Jane Alexander, of South Farm, Devizes.

Mr. T. Hooper Crocker, of Westwood, to Miss Snelgrove, of Heytesbury.

At Pewsey, W. P. Taunton, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister, to Miss Townsend, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. T., rector of Pewsey.

Died.] At Bratton, Mrs. Whitaker, wife of John W. esq. 86.

BERKSHIRE.

The commissioners, authorized by his majesty to carry into execution the powers of an act, passed in the last session of Parliament, for enquiring into the state of Windsor Forest, have entered upon their Herculean undertaking. As a necessary measure preparatory to the investigation of multifarious rights, claimed by individuals in the Forest, they have made a very minute perambulation of the boundaries. The last perambulation was so long since as the 17th year of the reign of Charles I.; and notwithstanding the great lapse of time, very few difficulties arose in tracing the boundaries. By the great exertions of the commissioners it was performed in five days; they are now busily employed in investigating the various rights, and mean to go through the several parishes in regular order.

Married.] At Egham, the Rev. John Liptrot, vicar of that place, to Miss Burnett, of Lalcham, Middlesex.

At Newbury, Mr. Francis Jolly, to Miss Hannah King.—Mr. G. Barnard, to Miss H. Hutchins.

At Bisham, Mr. W. Williams, of Reading, to Miss Shelton.

Mr. William Clark, of Faringdon, to Miss E. Mayow, of Barcot.

Died.] At Egham, Mr. James Wicks, 72.—Mr. Willis.

At Reading, Miss Lydia Willats, 17.—William S. Hunter, esq. youngest son of John H. esq. of the Navy Office, Somerset Place.—Mrs. Ward.—The Rev. Henry Mead, formerly lecturer of St. John's, Wapping, and for several years assistant preacher at St. Lawrence's church in this town.—Mr. Parr.

At Abingdon, the Rev. W. Thresher, many years pastor of the Independent Congregation there.

At Barton Lodge, near Windsor, Mrs. Sarah Calcot, 58.

At Play Hatch, Richard Taylor, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Shepton Mallet, W. G. Brown, esq. of Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, to Miss Broughton, daughter of the late Benjamin B. esq. of Bowlish.

At Clifton, J. Reilly, esq. to Miss C. Cox, daughter of the late General C.

At Bristol, J. Cooke, esq. of Nibley, to Miss Poole, of Rangeworthy, Gloucestershire.—William Wright, esq. to Miss Metford.

At Bath, John Hayes, esq. to Mrs. Saunders.

At Brislington, Arthur Chichester, esq. to Miss M. C. Hill, only daughter of Charles H. esq. of Wickhouse.

At Crewkerne, Mr. John Collins, son of John C. esq. of Horton, to Miss Blake, daughter of the late Rev. William B.

Died.] At Bath, at the house of Miss Hotham, in Marlborough-buildings, Mrs. J. B. Mackworth Praed, sister to the late H. M. P. esq. of Trevethon, in the county of Cornwall, and aunt to William P. esq. of the same place, 76.—Mrs. Tyner, wife of the Rev. W. T. vicar of Compton and Upmorden, Sussex.—Barrington Dacres, esq. son of Admiral D. and Captain of his Majesty's ship Hercule.—The Rev. James Hewet Bumpstead, vicar of Bramshaw, Hants.—Mr. Wm. Elkington, 66.—Mrs. Audley, of Upwell, Norfolk, 71.

At Arno's Vale, near Bristol, Andrew Maxse, esq.

At Mitford, near Bath, Joseph Mighell, esq. of Kennet, near Marlborough, 62. He was an active member of the Bath Agricultural Society, and obtained an honorary premium for first introducing the breed of South Down sheep into that neighbourhood.

At Bristol, Mrs. Wildham.—Suddenly, Mr. William Lewis, corn-factor, of Cardiff, 71.—Mr. J. Williams.—Mr. John Court, sen.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Fox, of Beaminster, attorney, to Miss Harriet Gundry, second daughter of Joseph G. Esq. of Bridport, banker.

Died.] At Piddletown, Anna Eleonora, wife of William Neyle, Esq. of Ambrook, Devonshire, and daughter of the late Rear-admiral Thomas Hicks.

At Sherborne, Mr. James Hoddinot, 53.—Mrs. Chandler.

At Wimborne, the Rev. Mr. Harbin, rector of Hampreston.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Warkleigh, Edward Wilcocks, esq. of Exeter, banker, to Miss Jane Treffry Dormer.

At Exeter, Mr. Downman, of Town Maling, Kent, to Miss Jackson, daughter of the late Mr. William J.—Edward Barnett, esq. of Soho square, London, to Mrs. Woollery, widow of the late Stone W. esq. of Jamaica.

At Cheriton Fitzpaine, Mr. James Upjohn, of Exeter, to Miss Catharine Upjohn.

At Stoke church, near Plymouth, Major Duckworth, only son of vice-admiral sir J. Duckworth, K. B. to Miss P. Fanshawe, fifth daughter of R. Fanshawe, esq. commissioner of Plymouth dock-yard.—John B. Wilson, esq. of Plymouth, to Miss Lydia Gwennap, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph G. of Falmouth.

At Plymstock, Mr. James Goldsworthy, of Exeter, to Miss Elizabeth Anthony.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. John Risden, many years one of the acting vergers of the Cathedral.

At Sidmouth, Henry Mayne Whorwood, esq. of Headington House, Oxfordshire, 32. He had been for many years captain in the Oxford Loyal Troop of Cavalry.—Captain Pierce, of the Taunton Castle East-Indiaman, only surviving son of Captain Pierce, who was lost in the Halsewell in the year 1786.

At Exmouth, J. M'Neil, esq. deputy inspector of the hospitals of the land forces. His health had been impaired in the West Indies, and in the north of Germany, where he last winter held the situation of principal medical officer to the British forces.

At Tiverton, Benjamin Dickenson, esq. one of the proprietors of the Bank at that place.—Mrs. Mary Glass.

At Ilfracomb, Peter Fosse, esq. formerly collector of the Customs at that port.

At Plymouth, Miss E. Marden, daughter of T. M. esq. late naval store-keeper in Minorca.—Mr. Richards, many years an eminent bookseller there.

CORNWALL.

A most melancholy accident lately happened in Wheal Abraham and Crenver Mines, in Crowan, in consequence of a water-spout that fell in that neighbourhood. The water ran with such violence as to break down the boundaries round the mouths of the shafts, carried

carried the earth into them, and choaked the adit, which forced the water back into the lump, or place where the fire-engine draws the water out of the deep part of the mine, and where the men generally work. Forty or fifty of them made their escape up the ladders, but to prevent their breath being taken away by the violence of the water falling on them, threw their woollen shirts over their heads, and with difficulty reached the summit. Five men are missing, and no doubt is entertained of their being drowned. The loss to the adventurers in these mines is estimated at between 5 and 6000l.

Died.] At Helston, Mr. James Richards, attorney.

At Falmouth, Christopher Dealer, esq. commander of his Majesty's packet, Lord Hobart, on the Lisbon station.

WALES.

It appears from an accurate calculation, that upwards of 200 Sunday Schools have been instituted in Wales, which afford instruction to about 30,000 children, and persons more advanced in years.

A new train-road from Dinas lime-stone rock, in the parish of Penderin, Breconshire, to communicate with the Neath canal, has just been completed by Dr. Bevan of Neath. It will be of the greatest advantage to the proprietors of the canal, to the public in general, and to that neighbourhood in particular. Lime-stone, a very valuable kind of fire-clay superior to that of Stourbridge or Flintshire, and other useful articles of commerce, can be conveyed at a much cheaper rate than heretofore; and the fall being only six inches and a quarter upon every twenty-two yards, one horse is able to draw three trams, each containing upwards of two tons weight. The tonnage on the Neath canal will also, by the opening of this communication, be greatly increased.

The foundation-stone of the new western pier belonging to the Carmarthenshire railroad company, was lately laid. Several proprietors attended the ceremony, assisted by their engineer and dock master, as usual, upon such occasions, and a liberal sum was given to the workmen. This new pier will extend 155 yards, and form one of the most complete basons and safe places of shelter in the principality.

Died.] At Swansea, E. W. R. Mansell, esq. 28, of Stradey, near Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, one of the justices of the peace for that county.

At Denbigh, the Rev. Richard Pugh, rector of Llysvan, and vicar of Nantglyn.

In the prime of life, at Llandriddod Wells, David Davies, esq. of Llwyd-Jack-House, in the county of Cardigan, and one of his Majesty's justices of the Peace for that county. John Davies esq., of the same place, his late father, left four sons, who all died within five years; the eldest married and did not survive three months, and his widow died also within two years: the other three brothers died bachelors, and in the bloom of life. There are now remaining of that ancient family only their disconsolate mother and sister.

NORTH BRITAIN.

The workmen employed in improving the harbour of Burghead, near Elgin, have lately discovered a bath, excavated from the solid rock, supposed to have been the work of the Danes, who had a strong fortress there. The bath is about thirty feet square, four deep, and having a walk round it, with a recess in one corner for dressing and undressing; and an excavation or basin in the opposite corner, the use of which cannot be certainly known. It seemed to have been rooted with wood, as considerable remains of burnt timber were found in the bath.

Married.] At Freeland House, Perthshire, W. Hore, esq. of Harperstown, county of Wexford, Ireland, to the Hon. Mary Elizabeth Thornton Ruthven, daughter of the late James Lord R.

At West Grange, Alexander Ramsay, esq. of the East India Company's Bombay Civil Establishment, to Miss Mary Congalton, youngest daughter of Dr. Charles C., physician, Edinburgh.

At Liddal Bank, Major Malcolm, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Jean Oliver, fourth daughter; and Archibald Little, esq. of London, to Miss Agnes Oliver, fifth daughter, of William O., esq., of Dinlabyrh.

At Thurston House, Peter Sandilands, esq. of Parney Hill, to Miss Hunter, daughter of Robert H., esq.

IRELAND.

In the North of Ireland, a project has been submitted to a number of public spirited peers, and gentlemen of the counties of Londonderry, Tyrone, and Fermanagh, not very dissimilar from that which promises to be of such great national utility in the north of Scotland. It is the construction of a navigable canal, from the great Lake of Erne, which is forty-five miles in length, to the river Foyle, which communicates with the city and harbour of Londonderry. By means of such a canal, a great extent of dangerous coast navigation would be avoided; besides, the water communication between the numerous towns on the shores of Lake Erne, and the great northern port of Londonderry, would be far more short and expeditious. The expenses, however, would be very considerable, on account of the high lands which intervene.

Married.] At Cork, the Rev. Thomas Walker, to Miss Clarke, sister to Major General Sir William C.—Arthur Molloy, esq. of the 32d regiment, to Miss E. Uniacke, of Kinsale.

Died.] In Dublin, Mrs. Savage, daughter of the late colonel Lushington, and relict of Major Charles S. of Rock Savage, in the county of Down.—John Wallis, esq. one of the oldest barristers at the Irish bar.—C. Vance, esq.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IN ſpite of every prohibition, Britiſh goods continue to find their way in vaſt quantities into France. They are exported upon French orders. It is eaſy to inſure them for the whole tranſit to the town in France where they are to be delivered to the purchaſer. They are introduced at almoſt all parts of the line of the land-confines of the French empire. No ſooner are they received into the French merchant's warehouſe, than evidence is procured that they are of French manufacture; the proper marks are ſtamped; and the goods, whether cottons, woollens, linens, or whatever other article of Britiſh fabric, are in a ſtate to be exhibited in proof that the manufactures of France quite outrival the Britiſh. The writer has had this information from gentlemen who have a concern in the trade to which it relates.

Saxony, being the principal ſeat of thoſe cotton manufactures of Germany which rival the Britiſh, the devaſtation it has ſuffered cannot but tend to increaſe the demand of that part of the continent for Britiſh goods, as ſoon as the country ſhall be in a ſtate to admit the correſpondence and tranſfers of trade to be renewed in it. The manufactures of linen in Oſnaburgh, and other parts of Germany, are neceſſarily injured by the war. The conſequences are highly favourable to the Scottiſh manufacture of coarſe linens for the Weſt India market. The war, conſuming vaſt quantities of ſoldiers' clothes and camp-equipage, increaſes the demand of coarſe Britiſh woollens for Ruſſia, and for the ports on the Baltic in general.

The returns for the Britiſh goods imported into France are made in bills of exchange on commercial men and cities, with which it is perfectly lawful for the ſubjects of France to have pecuniary correſpondence. From theſe, other bills of exchange then tranſmit the value to England.

The adventures to Buenos Ayres have been immenſe. The goods which that market wanted were eaſily provided upon ſhort notice; for they were chiefly ſuch as it had been uſual to manufacture for the Weſt India market, and formerly for Spain, to be re-exported to South America by the Spaniards themſelves. They were likewiſe, in great part, the ſame ſpecies of goods which we have been accuſtomed to make for the Portugueſe market, to be ſent to the Brazils. Sir Home Popham's letter, in no reſpect intended to impoſe on the merchants, and written with competent information, pointed out both the extent of the market, and the ſpecies of the goods wanted. From the circumſtances of the war, the previous ſcarcity of Britiſh goods, almoſt of primary neceſſity, throughout South America, muſt have been very great. Even the Anglo-American trade to the Havannah, and the ſmuggling concourſe of the Spaniards to Jamaica, could not furniſh any thing like an adequate ſupply. The exports, of whatever kind, that the inhabitants of Spaniſh America had to give in payment for imports were at the ſame time accumulated in the country for want of opportunities of ſafe and lucrative exportation. Not only a large demand, therefore, but wealth with which to make adequate returns, meets the wiſhes of our merchants who have ſent out goods for ſale at Buenos Ayres. The returns will be in bullion, hides, tallow, cottons, dyeing ſtuffs, and other materials the moſt eſſentially uſeful in our manufactures. The induſtry of the inhabitants of Spaniſh America, roufed by the new poſſibilities of bringing their produce to prompt and advantageous ſale, will furniſh their returns every ſeaſon in greater abundance, ſo that the trade may continually increaſe.

The ſucceſſes of the French in Germany have had one effect that was naturally to be expected. They have occaſioned much property to be transferred to England, from the countries which Bonaparte is now over-running. They have induced foreigners to leave here large ſums, which were otherwiſe to have been remitted abroad, in the due courſe of trade. Not leſs than three millions ſterling, foreign property, is ſaid to have been placed, within theſe few days, in the Engliſh funds.

The activity of the woollen manufactures, in both the north and the weſt of England, is a good deal quickened. The demand for the light cloths, which it has been uſual to manufacture for the Weſt India market, has been of late greatly increaſed. The general uſe of the ſpring-ſhuttle enabling one man to perform the work of two in weaving; of the gig-mill for dreſſing and moſing, which at once abbreviates the labour and improves the execution; of the ſheaning-machine, to finiſh the dreſſed cloths for ſale; has exceedingly advanced the manufacture, within theſe few years, in the counties of Glouceſter, Wilts, and Somerſet. The quantity of the labour employed in it in theſe counties is now, in fact, three times as great as that which they employed but a few years ſince.

The gradual reduction of the African Slave Trade threatens conſequences to the woollen, the linen, the cotton, and the hardware manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland, which nothing can avert but an inalienable monopoly to the country of the whole trade of Spaniſh America. It is certain, that the linens, woollens, and hardware, exported for the purchaſe of the ſlaves on the African coaſt, were among thoſe ſorts of manufacture by which the people of Lancaſhire, Birmingham, and Yorkſhire got the largeſt profits: it is equally certain, on the other hand, that, without a continued importation of negro labourers, the coffee-plantations cannot be enlarged; nor can Trinidada, the moſt promiſing of all our ſugar iſlands, be brought to any due extent under cultivation.

The

The trade and manufactures of Ireland continue to increase. In 1802, Irish produce and manufactures, to the real value of 3,276,817l. 18s. 9d., were exported from that island; foreign articles, to the value of 212,208l. 17s. 11¼d. The imports of the same year were to the official value of 6,087,741l. ½d. There were built and registered that year 37 vessels, of the total burthens of 2,324 tons, in the several ports of Ireland. The total shipping of the island was, at the same time, 1,031 vessels, of 56,510 tons, navigated by 5,053 men. The total shipping, of whatever country, which that year entered the Irish ports, consisted of 7,600 vessels, of the gross tonnage of 692,480 tons, navigated by 42,597 men. The total shipping which cleared outwards from the Irish ports, the same year, consisted of 6,872 vessels, of 646,444 tons burthen, manned by 39,446 seamen. Now, since that time, the internal industry and the foreign trade of the Irish nation have been in a notable train of advancement.

The net produce of the British duties upon auctions, collected under the excise-laws, for the years 1803, 1804, 1805, up to January 5th, 1806, was 595,076l. sterling:—for 1803, 212,151l.; 1804, 176,646l.; 1805, 206,279l. sterling.

The total net produce of the duties upon wines, for the year ending July 5th, 1805, was, under the act 43 Geo. III., 198,648l. 13s. 4¼d.; under the act 44 Geo. III., 272,773l. 6s. 11¼d.

The 3 per cent. consols are 61.

The average Prices of Navigable Canal, Dock, and Fire Office Shares, in November 1806, at the office of Mr. Scott, New Bridge-street, were:—The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Navigation, dividing 36l. per share net per annum, 600l.—Leeds and Liverpool, dividing 4 per cent. half yearly, 176l.—Ashton and Oldham, 95l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 39l.—Lancaster, 19l.—Kennet and Avon old shares, 21l.; New ditto, 2l. 15s. premium.—West India Dock Stock, dividing 10 per cent. net per annum, 148l. to 150l.—East India Dock, 123l to 124l.—London Dock, 103l.—Imperial Assurance, 12 per cent. premium.—Globe ditto, 100l. to 101l.—Rock Life Insurance, 2s. per share premium.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE late open weather has been highly favourable to the wheat-sowing, and the green corn already covers the ground with a strong and healthy blade. The mildness of the season has been equally friendly to the growth of Rye, winter Tares, Turnips, and Coleseed, which at this period of the year, never looked more luxuriant. The pastures still afford a tolerable bite to store sheep, lean, and young stock.

The dry state of the arable lands has enabled the farmer to plough up a large breadth for Barley, and the various winter operations of manuring meadows, hedging, ditching, and draining, have been, and are now carrying on with much facility and spirit. Wheat averages throughout England and Wales, 77s. 4d.; Barley, 42s. 4d.; and Oats, 28s. per quarter.

Notwithstanding the great demands for store cattle and sheep, at the late fairs, which have been amply supplied, a large stock still remains in the jobbers' hands, which they now offer at reduced prices. In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 3s. 8d. to 5s. per stone of 8lb.; Mutton, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.; and Pork, 4s. 8d. to 6s.

Horses are dull of sale; but much business, as is usual at this time, has been done in the pig market.

Cheese and Salt Butter, at the late fairs, have considerably fallen in prices.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

Arise ye winds; 'tis now your time to blow
And aid the work of nature. On your wings
The pregnant seeds convey'd, shall plant a race
Far from their native soil.

EXCEPT a few stormy days towards the end of October, the weather has hitherto been unusually calm and mild for this season of the year. The heat at mid-day has frequently been such as to remind one of the commencement of summer, instead of the close of autumn; and the twittering and singing of the small birds in the hedges and groves has tended much to aid the deception. A Laburnum tree (*cytisus laburnum* of Linnæus) is in flower in a neighbouring garden; and the common primroses, on a few of the sunny and sheltered banks, have mistaken their season for flowering.

From about the 13th of November, the weather has been considerably more cold than it was before; and rain, more or less, falls every day. The summer has, this year, been of long continuance; but it is now ended.

November 17th. The few leaves that are still left on the oak are all dry and brown. Those of the ash are all gone, leaving behind the remains of the dried seed vessels. It is a remark of florists, that as soon as the leaves of the ash begin to fall, all the tender plants from warmer climates should be immediately put under shelter, since this is an indication that the autumn frosts have commenced. The leaves of the mulberry tree and hazel are all fled.

ſhed. The only verdure now left in the hedges is in the bramble, the ivy, and holly. The elms are nearly ſtripped. In the foreſts, and on the waſte lands, the fern (*pteris aquilina* of Linnæus) is become perfectly dry and brown, and the farmers are buſily employed in cutting and carrying it away for litter.

The wheat is all, or very nearly all, ſown.

The ivy leaved ſnap-dragon (*antirrhinum cymbalaria*) continues ſtill in flower on the garden walls. The flowers of the arbutus tree (*arbutus unedo*) drop off every day in great abundance. On the ſandy ſea-coaſts, the upper parts of ſome of the ſpikes of the ſea-rocket (*bunias cakile*) have not yet put forth all their flowers.

Nov. 1. The leaves drop from the medlar trees; and the fruit is gathered, and laid up to be ripened by the winter's cold. The fruit of the ſpindle-tree (*evonymus europæus*) is ripe; and, Nov. 16th, the greater part of the ſeed is ſhed. It is ſurpriſing that this very ſingular and beautiful ſhrub, although the natural production of our own country, is not more cultivated in gardens and plantations than we now ſee it. Fruit of the buck-berry tree (*rhamnus frangula*) ripe.

Oct. 26. The ſmall birds begin to congregate. The ſkylark ſtill ſings.—Nov. 1. The Royſton crows are returned, and may be ſeen in conſiderable numbers about the ſea-ſands, picking up ſmall ſhell fiſh, and any wreck of animal ſubſtances left there by the ebbing of the tides.

There are very few butterflies, or any other kinds of lepidopterous inſects to be now ſeen flying about: the bees, however, are ſtill employed in laying up their winter's ſtock; and beetles, or coleopterous inſects, have not yet retired into their winter retreats.

Nov. 18. I am juſt informed, that laſt night a ſhoal of herrings approached the coaſt; and that a few of them were caught by the fiſhermen. If the wind continues northerly, and is not too boiſterous, they think it probable that a conſiderable quantity may be caught in the courſe of a few days. Theſe fiſh, like ſome others, generally approach the ſhores againſt the wind. *Hampſhire.*

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of October, to the 24th of November 1806, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.30. Nov. 8. Wind N.W.
Loweſt 29.10. Nov. 3. & 22. Wind W.&N.W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 61 hundredths of an inch. { On the 6th in the morning the mercury ſtood at 29.67; and on the next day, at the ſame hour it was as high as 30.28.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 60°. Oct. 27. Wind S.E.
Loweſt 31. Nov. 23. Wind N.W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 18°. { Early on the 23d the thermometer was as low as 31°, and on the 24th at the ſame hour it ſtood at 50°.

The quantity of rain fallen ſince our laſt report is equal to 6.65 inches in height.

The preſent month has been much warmer than what we uſually experience at this ſeaſon; the average height of the thermometer has been nearly 50° for the whole month, whereas, for the ſame period laſt year it was 47°; in the year 1804, it was 46.°7; in the year 1803, it was only 43.2; and in 1802 it was 46°.4. The mean height of the barometer is 29.8., but the changes in the denſity of the atmoſphere have been frequent, though not often ſtriking: on this of the metropolis we have had five thick fogs, and much gloomy weather; the number of what may be called brilliant days, has been ſmall in compariſon of the others. Several days have been completely wet, and on three mornings we have ſeen ice: the thickeſt was on Sunday the 23d. The cold was however accompanied with a very white froſt, and before ten o'clock the wind veered to due weſt, and the weather changed to rain, which continued the whole day. The wind has blown from the weſterly part of the heavens twenty four or twenty-five days out of the thirty-one.

To CORRESPONDENTS, *&c.*

WE are obliged to our old Correſpondent Aquarius, for his Communication on the Means of obtaining WATER in Times of Scarcity; we hope that Others of our Correſpondents will favour us with their Opinions on a Subject ſo little underſtood, yet of ſo much Conſequence to the Comfort, Health, and Proſperity of many parts of the Country.

The Editor of the Monthly Magazine has been deſirous, ſince its firſt commencement, to preſent to his Readers a Fac-ſimile Page of the Manuſcripts found in the Ruins of Herculaneum. After many Efforts, he has, at length, ſucceeded in procuring a Page of thoſe MSS., and a Fac-ſimile of it would have been inſerted in the preſent Number, but for the temporary Claim of the Map of the Seat of War. It will, however, be given in the Number to be publiſhed on the firſt of January, accompanied by the elaborate Diſſertation of a learned Antiquary.

We are promiſed, by Eye-witneſſes, ſome intereſting Details of the Ravages committed by the French Armies in Saxony and Pruſſia, and ſhall be able to preſent them to our Readers in our next, or the following, Magazine.

THE
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"As long as those who write are ambitious of making converts, and of giving to their opinions a maximum of "influence and celebrity, the most extensively circulated miscellany will repay with the greatest effect the "curiosity of those who read either for amusement or instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER *of* GENERAL WASHINGTON *to* SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, *containing a* DESCRIPTION *of the* UNITED STATES:—*never before* PUBLISHED.*

SIR,

THE near view which you have of the revolution in France, and of the political state of things in Europe, especially those of Great Britain, has enabled you to form a judgment with so much more accuracy than I could do of the probable result of the perturbated state of the countries which compose that quarter of the globe, and of the principal actors in that theatre, that it would be presumptuous in me, at the distance of 3000 miles, to give an opinion relatively to either men or measures; and therefore I will proceed to the information required in your private letter of the 11th of September, which I will give from the best knowledge I possess, and with the candour you have a right to expect from me.

The United States, as you well know, are very extensive, more than 1500 miles between the north-eastern and south-western extremities; all parts of which, from the Seaboard to the Apalachian mountains (which divide the eastern from the western waters), are entirely settled, though not as compactly as they are susceptible of; and settlements are progressing rapidly beyond them.

Within so great a space, you are not to be told that there are a great variety of climates; and you will readily suppose, too, that there are all sorts of land, differently improved, and of various prices, according to the quality of the soil; its contiguity to, or remoteness from navigation; the nature of the improvements, and other local circumstances. These, however, are only sufficient for the formation of a *general* opinion; for there are material deviations, as I shall mention hereafter.

In the New England states, and to Pennsylvania inclusively, landed property is more divided than it is in the states south of them.

The farms are smaller; the buildings and other improvements generally better; and, of consequence, the population is greater: but then, the climate, especially to the eastward of Hudson's river, is cold; the winters long, consuming a great part of the summer's labour in support of their stocks during the winter. Nevertheless, it is a country abounding in grass, and furnishes much fine beef, besides exporting many horses to the West Indies.

A mildew or blight (I am speaking now of the New England states particularly) prevents them from raising wheat adequate to their own consumption, and of other grains they export little or none; fish being their staple. They live well notwithstanding, and are a happy people. Their numbers are not augmented by foreign emigrants; yet, from their circumscribed limits, compact situation, and natural population, they are filling the western parts of the state of New York, and the country on the Ohio, with their own surplusage.

New Jersey is a small state, and all parts of it, except the south-western, are pleasant, healthy, and productive of all kinds of grain, &c. Being surrounded on two sides by New York, and on the other two by Delaware river and the Atlantic, it has no land of its own to supply the surplus of its population; of course, their emigrations are principally towards the Ohio.

Pennsylvania is a large state; and, from the policy of its founder, and of the government since, and especially from the celebrity of Philadelphia, has become the general receptacle of foreigners from all countries, and of all descriptions, many of whom soon take an active part in the politics of the state; and coming over full of prejudices against their own governments, some against all governments, you will be enabled, without any comment of mine,

* Our readers will peruse with very lively interest a picture of the United States of America, drawn ten years ago by the able pen of the Founder and first President of that great Republic. We are enabled to introduce this highly curious document into our Miscellany by the liberality of Sir John Sinclair, the active and patriotic President of the Board of Agriculture.

to draw your own inference of their conduct.

Delaware is a very small state, the greater part of which lies low, and is supposed to be unhealthy. The eastern shore of Maryland is similar thereto. The lands in both, however, are good.

But the western parts of the last-mentioned state, and of Virginia, quite to the line of North Carolina, above tide-water (and more especially above the Blue Mountains), are similar to those of Pennsylvania, between the Susquehanna and Potomac rivers, in soil, climate, and productions; and in my opinion will be considered, if it is not considered so already, as the garden of America; forasmuch as it lies between the two extremes of heat and cold, partaking in a degree of the advantages of both, without feeling much the inconveniences of either; and, with truth it may be said, is among the most fertile lands in America east of the Apalacian mountains.

The uplands of North and South Carolina and Georgia are not dissimilar in soil; but, as they approach the lower latitudes, are less congenial to wheat, and are supposed to be proportionably more unhealthy. Towards the seaboard of all the southern states (and further south, the more so) the country is low, sandy, and unhealthy; for which reason I shall say little concerning them: for, as I should not chuse to be an inhabitant of them myself, I ought not to say any thing that would induce others to be so.

This general description is furnished, that you may be enabled to form an idea of the part of the United States which would be most congenial to your inclination. To pronounce, with any degree of precision, what lands could be obtained for in the parts I have enumerated, is next to impossible, for the reasons I have before alleged; but upon pretty good data it may be said, that those in Pennsylvania are higher than those in Maryland (and, I believe, in any other state), declining in price as you go southerly, until the Rice swamps of South Carolina and Georgia are met with; and these are as much above the medium in price, as they are below it in health. I understand, however, that from 30 to 40 dollars per acre (I fix on dollars because they apply equally to all the states, and because their relative value to sterling is well understood,) may be denominated the medium price in the vicinity of the Susquehanna, in the state of Pennsylvania; from 20 to 30 on the Potomac*; and less, as I have noticed before, as you proceed southerly. But, what may appear singular, and was alluded to in the former part of this letter, the lands in the parts of, which I am now speaking, on and contiguous to tide-water (with local exceptions), are in lower estimation than those which are above and more remote from navigation. The causes, however, are apparent: 1, the land is better; 2, higher, and more healthy; 3, they are chiefly, if not altogether, in the occupation of farmers; and 4, from a combination of all these, purchasers are attracted, and of consequence the prices rise in proportion to the demand. The rise in the value of landed property in this country has been progressive ever since my attention has been turned to the subject, now more than 40 years; but for the last three or four of that period, it has increased beyond all calculation; owing, in part, to the attachment to, and the confidence which the people are beginning to place in their form of government, and to the prosperity of the country from a variety of concurring causes, none more than to the late high prices of its produce.

From what I have said, you will have perceived that the present prices of land in Pennsylvania are higher than they are in Maryland and Virginia, although they are not of superior quality. Two reasons have already been assigned for this: first, that in the settled part of it the land is divided into smaller farms, and more improved; and secondly, being in a greater degree than any other the receptacle of emigrants, these receive their first impressions in Philadelphia, and rarely look beyond the limits of the state. But besides these, two other causes, not a little operative, may be added; namely, that until Congress passed general laws relative to naturalization and citizenship, foreigners found it easier to obtain the privileges annexed to them in this state than elsewhere; and because there are laws here for the gradual abolition of slavery, which neither of the two states above-mentioned have at present, but which nothing is more certain than that they must have, and at a period not remote.

Notwithstanding these obstacles, and although I may incur the charge of partiality in hazarding such an opinion at *this time*, I do not hesitate to pronounce

* Both in what is called the Valley; that is, lying between the Blue Mountain and North Mountain, which are the richest lands we have.

that

that the lands of the waters of Potomac will in a few years be in greater demand, and in higher eſtimation, than in any other part of the United States. But as I ought not to advance this doctrine without aſſigning reaſons for it, I will requeſt you to examine a general map of the United States, and the following facts will ſtrike you at the firſt view: that they lie in the moſt temperate latitude of the United States; that the main river runs in a *direct* courſe to the expanded part of the weſtern country, and approximates nearer to the principal branches of the Ohio than any other eaſtern water; and of courſe muſt become a great, if not (under all circumſtances) the beſt highway into that region: that the upper ſea-port of the Potomac is conſiderably nearer to a large portion of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, than that portion is to Philadelphia; beſides accommodating the ſettlers thereof with inland navigation for more than 200 miles: that the amazing extent of tide navigation afforded by the bay and rivers of Cheſapeak, has ſcarcely a parallel. When to theſe are added, that a ſite at the junction of the inland and tide navigation of that river is choſen for the permanent ſeat of the general government, and is in rapid preparation for its reception; that the inland navigation of the river is nearly completed to the extent above-mentioned; and that its lateral branches are capable of great improvement, at a ſmall expence, through the moſt fertile parts of Virginia in a ſouthern direction, and croſſing Maryland and extending into Pennſylvania in a northerly one, through which (independent of what may come from the weſtern country) an immenſity of produce will be water-borne, thereby making the federal city the great emporium of the United States—I ſay, when theſe things are taken into conſideration, I am under no apprehenſion of having the opinion I have given relative to the value of land on Potomac controverted by impartial men.

There are farms always, and every where, for ſale: if, therefore, events ſhould induce you to caſt an eye towards America, there need be no apprehenſion of your being accommodated to your liking; and if I could be made uſeful to you therein, you might command my ſervices with the greateſt freedom.

Within full view of Mount Vernon, ſeparated therefrom by water only, is one of the moſt beautiful ſeats on the river for ſale; but of greater magnitude than you ſeem to have contemplated. It is called Belvoir, and did belong to George William Fairfax, Eſq., who, were he living, would now be Baron of Cameron, as his younger brother in this country (he, George William, dying without iſſue) at preſent is, though he does not take upon himſelf the title. This ſeat was the reſidence of the above-named gentleman before he went to England, and was accommodated with very good buildings, which were burnt ſoon after he left them.

There are near 2000 acres of land belonging to the tract, ſurrounded in a manner by water. The manſion-houſe ſtood on high and commanding ground. The ſoil is not of the firſt quality; but a conſiderable part of it lying level, may, with proper management, be profitably cultivated. There are ſome ſmall tenements on the eſtate, but the greater part thereof is in wood. At preſent it belongs to Thomas Fairfax, ſon of Bryan Fairfax, the gentleman who will not, as I ſaid before, take upon himſelf the title of Baron of Cameron. A year or two ago, the price he fixed on the land was, as I have been informed, 33⅓ dollars per acre: whether not getting that ſum, or whether he is no longer diſpoſed to ſell it, I am unable with preciſion to ſay; for I have heard nothing concerning his intentions lately.

With reſpect to the tenements I have offered to let, appurtaining to my Mount Vernon eſtate, I can give no better deſcription of them, and of their appurtenances, than what is contained in the printed advertiſement herewith incloſed: but, that you may have a more diſtinct view of the farms, and their relative ſituation to the manſion-houſe, a ſketch from actual ſurvey is alſo incloſed; annexed to which I have given you, from memory, the relative ſituation and form of the ſeat at Belvoir.

The terms on which I have authoriſed the ſuperintendant of my concerns at Mount Vernon to leaſe the farms there, are alſo incloſed; which, with the other papers and the general information herein detailed, will throw all the light I am enabled to give you upon the ſubject of your enquiry.

To have ſuch a tenant as Sir John Sinclair, however deſirable it might be, is an honour I dare not hope for; and to alienate any part of the fee ſimple eſtate of Mount Vernon is a meaſure I am not inclined to, as all the farms are connected, and form parts of a whole.

With very great eſteem and reſpect, I

have the honour to be, Sir, your moſt obedient and obliged humble ſervant,

G. WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, Dec. 11, 1796.

P. S. As I ſhall have an opportunity, in the courſe of the preſent ſeſſion of congreſs, to converſe with the members thereof from different ſtates, and from different parts of each ſtate, I will write you a ſupplementary account, if eſſential information ſhould be obtained in addition to, or corrective of, what is given to you in the foregoing ſheets.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the various intereſting matter in your valuable Magazine, the different ſtatiſtical tables of population have been particularly grateful to moſt of your numerous readers. Not having ſeen, however, any account of the number of foreigners in this kingdom, I ſend you the following ſketch, which has been drawn from actual obſervation and authentic ſources.

It has long been the wiſe policy of the Britiſh government to encourage emigration from foreign countries, with a view to introduce the various manufactures peculiar to them; and perhaps the encouragement to Aliens to ſettle among us ought to be extended and increaſed, at a moment when ſome of the moſt wealthy parts of Europe are a prey to the horrors of war, and when thouſands muſt be anxious to meet with an aſylum for themſelves, their families, and property.

It appears that there are domeſticated among us at preſent about 11,400 foreigners, and that 16,000 others are engaged in our various military or naval ſervices, &c., chiefly abroad.

1 Foreign troops in Britiſh pay, moſtly Germans	12,500
2 Foreigners of different nations intermixed in our army and navy	3000
3 In the merchant ſervice, as ſeamen	500
	16,000
4 Emigrant French clergy	250
5 Italians and Swiſs	800
6 French	5,000
7 Germans	2,500
8 Dutch	500
9 Americans	700
10 Ruſſians	150
11 Spaniards	300
12 All other nations	1,200
Total	27,400

Of the claſs No. 1, above one half are at preſent either in Ireland, or abroad on various ſervices.

No. 2, are interperſed in every regiment in the army, and ſhips of the line.

4. Moſtly kept on charity.

5. Moſtly vagabonds, travelling the country with images and pictures, and perſons eſcaped from the conſcription of France.

6. The greater part are valets, teachers in ſchools, &c.

7. The greater part are ſugar-boilers and other labourers, including above 700 Jews.

8. Moſtly employed in trade and commerce.

May I aſk what neceſſity now exiſts for the proviſions of an Alien Bill, paſſed in times ſo different from the preſent? Ought not England to be a land of liberty to the inhabitants of every nation, as ſoon as they ſet foot on it?—Does not our free preſs furniſh daily more information than could be collected by a legion of ſpies?

December, 1806. R. S. JACKSON.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* MANUSCRIPT *of* PHILODEMUS, WRITTEN *in the* TIME *of* CICERO, *and* FOUND *in the* RUINS *of* HERCULANEUM; ACCOMPANIED *by a* FAC-SIMILE ENGRAVING *of the* FIRST PAGE.

SO long ago as 1752, the diſcovery of the Herculaneum manuſcripts was announced to the world. They were found in one of the ruined villas under *il Boſco di Sant Auguſtino*, in the neighbourhood of the royal palace at Portici; and amounted in number to ſeveral hundreds; forming an entire library, compoſed of volumes of Egyptian *papyrus*, ſome in the Greek and others in the Latin tongue. A letter from Camillo Paderni to Thomas Hollis, Eſq., dated Naples, October 18, 1754, ſays of the place where they were found, "As yet we have only entered into one room, the floor of which is formed of moſaic work, not unelegant. It appears to have been a library, adorned with preſſes, inlaid with different ſorts of wood diſpoſed in rows, at the top of which were cornices, as in our times." In the ſame room were found ſmall buſts of Epicurus, Zeno, and Humachus, with their names inſcribed upon the pedeſtals in Greek letters.

The literary world, though occaſionally reminded that the labours of the Neapolitan academicians to develope the contents

contents of these manuscripts were still proceeding, had almost begun to despair of deriving any permanent benefit from their exertions; when, in 1793, *The fourth Book of Philodemus's Treatise on Music*, (the first manuscript which had been properly unrolled,) issued from the press, under the title of "Herculanensium Voluminum quæ supersunt, Tomus I. Neapoli. Ex regia Typographia." Not more than two or three copies, we believe, have even yet found their way to England, from one of which the specimen in the plate has been engraved.

From the preface to this treatise, the Greek title of which is ΦΙΛΟΔΗΜΟΥ ΠΕΡΙ ΜΟΥΣΙΚΗΣ. Δ. we learn a few particulars, which account for the slow progress of the undertaking. The difficulty, the tediousness, and the danger of unfolding the manuscripts, do not appear to have been the sole causes of the hindrance. The succession of Charles, King of Naples, to the crown of Spain, in 1759, occasioned a long interruption to the labours of the academicians, which were not resumed with proper energy till 1787, when four individuals were appointed to superintend the publication of four ancient volumes. Of these Philodemus was the first, published in the name of the Academy, but by the immediate care of Carolo Rosini.

The credit of unrolling Philodemus, however, appears to have been principally due to one father Antonio, an able and adroit writer at the Vatican, who was recommended to the King of Naples, about 1753, by Signior Assemani. He made a machine with which, by means of threads, gummed to the back part of the papyrus, where there was no writing, he began by degrees to pull; while with a sort of engraver's instrument he loosened one leaf from the other, and then made a kind of lining to the back part of the papyrus with exceeding thin leaves of onion; and with some spirituous liquor, with which he wetted the papyrus, by little and little he unfolded it.

The original manuscript, which appears to have received great injury, and was one of the smallest that were found, is given in the publication, in thirty-eight columns of *fac simile*, in the uncial character, written without any division of the words, and almost without any abbreviation. It is followed by a transcript in the modern letters, in which the gaps of the original, occasioned either by fire or the process of unrolling, have been conjecturally supplied, and distinguished by the editor with red letters, but in the present instance with a dash beneath; to which he has added a Latin translation, and copious and learned notes.

The following is the summary of the chapters into which the treatise appears to divide itself.

"Cap. i. Nullam esse Musicam quæ ad animos informandos sit idonea.

"Cap. ii. An Musica Divinitati colendæ per se sit idonea?

"Cap. iii. An Musica aliquid conferat encomiis, hymenæis, epithalamiis, threnis?

"Cap. iv. De Musica quæ ludicris certaminibus inserviret, quid sentiendum.

"Cap. v. An Musica suapte naturâ vi movendi polleat?

"Cap. vi. Generali Argumento, quod in honore apud veteres fuerit Musica, obviam itur.

"Cap. vii. An ad amorem Musica quid conferat?

"Cap. viii. Quid in conviviis præstiterit Musica?

"Cap. ix. An ad amicitias conciliandas quid conferre queat?

"Cap. x. Quid de Thaletis et Terpandri historiolis sentiendum?

"Cap. xi. An Musica eo nomine sit commendanda, quod religioni vulgo inserviat.

"Cap. xii. An Musica intellectum acuat, et ad alias scientias relationem habeat?

"Cap. xiii. An Musica ad virtutes animum disponat?

"Cap. xiv. Quid Musicæ nomine sit intelligendum?

"Cap. xv. An Musica cœlestibus meteoris respondeat?

"Cap. xvi. Num animi affectus immutare queat?

"Cap. xvii. An utilitatem Musica pariat?

"Cap. xviii. An Musicam Dei invenerint?

"Cap. xix. Quibus de causis vulgo Musicam discerent."

From these it will be seen, that throughout the work music is treated, not in a scientifical, but in a philosophical point of view. Philodemus, in a disputation against the stoic, Diogenes Babylonius, contends that music is confined in its influence to the sensual gratification of the ear; that it has no power over the affections of the mind; and that it is incapable of exciting any virtuous or noble sentiments. He blames it as pernicious to society, and as productive of softness and effeminacy.

The first column, engraved in our plate, is thus explained by the editor.

COLUMNA I.

μειδη και πλησμοσυη τους
μουσικους τε, και φιλομα-
θως κοπον εχειν, και πονειν
εις παραδοχην της ευσχη-
μονος τε, και φορτικης κι
νησεως οικειας υπαεχω-
σης, αλλ' ις το αντιτροφον,
ουδ' ηδεμιαν ευρισκειν
μουσικην ηθων γενναι-
οτητα, και σπουδην εμποι-
ησαν, ὡς' ηδε συνεφελ-
κομενην τας ψυχας δια
των επιτηδευματων, ηδε
. . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . ψυχης . . ας
θευρισκαι μην τα τε μου-
σικα, και τα ποιητα αμα
απο δυναμεως περι την
αισθησιν καταλαμβανε-
σθαι τας ποιοτητας, ὡν αν-
τιλαμβανονται, και τας η-
δονας, και οχλησεις,
τας υπ' αυτων, της μεν αυτοφυ-
ους, της δε επιστημονι-
κης. υπο γαρ αυτοφυους και
αλογου κριεται μαλλον η
αρετης αυτης ισχυς η υπο
επιστημονικης, νομιζο-
μενη μαλλον ειναι εν
τοις εναργεσιν, και μαλ-
λον προχειροτατην. Τ'αλο-
γον δε και τουτω προχει-
ρον, ὁ φησιν εναργες ειναι,
ειληπται. Παραπλησιοι γαρ
αισθησιν κατα την διαθε-
σιν ουν ὁτι μεν πονηρον το

ebrietate et ſatietate (*auditorum*)
Muſicos, et Muſicae ſtudioſos (*fa-
tetur*) labore, et moleſtia adfici, ut
adſequantur tum pulchram et deco-
ram animi motionem, tum etiam
aſperam et moleſtam, quae ſit pro-
pria, et temporibus opportuna; ſed
non, quod ex adverſo reſpondet, ſci-
licit omnino nullam eos invenire
Muſicam, quae morum nobilitatem,
et diligentiam in animos ingerat, et
proinde nec quae animos contrahe-
re valeat ſecundum opportunitates,
neque . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . .

Itaque tum ea, quae Muſici ſunt,
tum ea, quae Poëtae, inventa ſi-
mul fuere ope eius potentiae, qua
ſenſus pollent, percipiendi qualita-
tes, quos adcipiunt, nec non ob'ectationes, et moleſtias, quae inde
oriuntur; potentiae, inquam, quae
partim ingenita eſt, partim ſtudio
comparatur. Ex ingenita enim, et
irrationali *ſenſuum potentia* ille po-
tius ipſius *Muſicae* virtutis robur
aeſtimat, quam e ſcientifica: quip-
pe cum eam magis evidentem, ma-
giſque parabilem reputet. Hoc au-
tem irrationale, et patens adeo,
quod evidentia praeditum *Epicurus*
ait, vulgo quidem receptum eſt.
Etenim qui in eadem ferme ſunt
haereſi, non modo ſenſum, quantum
ad ſuam adtinet diſpoſitionem,
requaquam inhabile

Of Philodemus himſelf the following are the principal particulars which have deſcended. He was an Epicurean philoſopher, and, as Strabo informs us, a native of Gadara in Syria. (Strabo, xvi. p. 759.) Of his proſe works which do not appear to have been loſt, thoſe περι ρητορικης, and των υπομνηματων ρητορικης, we believe, are well known to claſſical bibliographers. Another, της των φιλοσοφων συνταξεως, mentioned by Athenæus and Diogenes Laertius, (Vit. Philoſ. x. 3. 24.) was actually found at Herculaneum, but unfortunately deſtroyed by the manner of opening. Dr. Watſon informs us, in his Obſervations on one of Camillo Paderni's Letters, that Philodemus reſided at Rome; was the acquaintance of Tully; and the preceptor of Lucius Piſo, the conſul. We learn, he adds, from Aſconius Pedianus, that it is this Philodemus of whom Cicero ſpeaks with that admirable mixture of praiſe, invective, and excuſe, in his oration againſt Piſo: wherein he ſays, he knew him to be a man of elegance and polite literature; that it was from him that Piſo learnt his philoſophy, which was, that pleaſure ought to be the end of all our purſuits; that indeed the philoſopher did at firſt divide and diſtinguiſh the ſenſe in which that maxim was to be underſtood, but the young Roman perverted every thing to make it favour his inclinations and pleaſures, and the Greek was too polite and well-bred to reſiſt too obſtinately a ſenator of Rome. He then tells us, Philodemus was highly accomplished

pliſhed in philoſophy, as well as polite literature, which other Epicureans were apt to neglect; that he wrote verſes, which were ſo ſweet, ſo elegant, and ſo charming, that nothing could exceed them; and that ſo great was his intimacy with Piſo, that *rogatus, invitatus, coactus, ita multa ad iſtum de iſto ſcripſit, ut omnes libidines, omnia ſtupra, omnia cænarum conviviorumque genera, adulteria denique ejus, delicatiſſimis verſibus expreſſit.* (See Dr. Watſon's Obſerv. in Phil. Tranſ. vol. xlix, p. 504.)

Thirty-three of Philodemus's epigrams appear in Brunck's Anthology: one or two of which are alluded to by Horace in his Satires. (L. i. ſat. ii. v. 120.)

Illam, poſt paullo, ſed pluris, ſi exierit vir,
Gallis: hanc, Philodemus ait, ſibi, quæ neque magno
Stet pretio, nec cunctetur, cum eſt juſſa venire.

In their compoſition they are terſe and elegant, though ſometimes voluptuous. As the Scholia inform us, we might have had many more, if their looſe turn had not occaſioned the rejection of them by Planudes. Another of his epigrams is edited by the Academicians, in the preface to the work before us, from a Barberini manuſcript in the Vaticau. (See Fabricii Bibliotheca Græca, vol. iii. p. 609. Cicero de Finibus ii. 35. Turnebi Adverſaria, lib. xxi. c. 15, &c.)

Oxford, Nov. 14, 1806. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a time when the attention of economiſts has been drawn particularly to the conſtruction of roads, it may be proper to acquaint your readers with the opinion of the late illuſtrious Bakewell, of Diſhley, on this important ſubject.

Mr. Bakewell uſed to maintain, as the reſult of many years attentive obſervation, that the beſt roads are thoſe which are watered by a natural ſtream, that they are always diſtinguiſhed by a hard bottom, are never cut up, and ſeldom or ever require repair. He would quote, in his emphatic manner, pieces of road in various parts of the kingdom, which were accidentally waſhed in this manner; and the obviouſneſs of the fact never left any room to diſpute his principle.

A little conſideration will explain why a waſhed road muſt neceſſarily be better than all others; the argillaceous or clayey matter is diſſolved by the ſtream, and carried off as faſt as it may accumulate, and the vitreous or ſtony particles and ſubſtances remain; or, in other words, that matter which ſpoils and ruins all roads is waſhed away, and that is only left which forms their true baſis.

Bakewell was, however, not a man who contented himſelf with mere hypothetical reaſonings, and having eſtabliſhed a juſt principle, he next conſidered of the means of applying it to the buſineſs of life.

He, therefore, laid it down as a principle of the ſcience of road-making, that every road ſhould fall laterally, and be concave tranſverſely; and that ſtreams of water ſhould be turned upon them from time to time, ſo as to fill the ruts, and carry off the argillaceous or clayey matter. Theſe ſtreams might generally be produced from ſprings, or water might be accumulated in reſervoirs by the road ſide.

In my opinion, theſe ideas of Bakewell deſerve the attention of the legiſlature, and of all perſons intereſted in the conſtruction of roads. My own obſervations, in the courſe of much travelling, have confirmed the juſtneſs of his principle, and our old-faſhioned convex roads, of whatever materials they are made, are public nuiſances which ought no longer to be tolerated.

Market Harboro, S. M. Kirton.
Nov. 20, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Walker having obſerved that ſeveral errors reſpecting the effects of his different Frigorific Mixtures, have appeared in various publications of the firſt reſpectability, owing to the tables given in thoſe works being *incorrect copies* of the tables exhibited in the different volumes of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, in which they originally appeared: begs leave to obſerve, that theſe errors ſeem to have ariſen from the *minus characters* in the original tables having been overlooked; thus, for inſtance, by referring to the table of frigorific mixtures given in the Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1795, page 279*, it will be found that from the *third* mixture to the *tenth* the *minus marks* are uſed; whereas, in the copies alluded to, they are all omitted.

This error in one inſtance, viz. in the ninth mixture, is no leſs than *forty-two degrees*; the reſult in that inſtance be-

* Or to the table at page 67, in my Treatiſe on the Production of Artificial Cold, 1796.

ing

ing — 21°: whereas, in the copied tables, it is rendered 21°.

In the Philosophical Transactions for 1801, page 135, there is a table given, divided into classes: in the first of these classes of mixtures, Mr. Walker has not specified the temperature at which the materials were previous to mixing; the reader being informed, in a paragraph which immediately follows the table, that it is immaterial, the result being the same as stated in the table, whatever may be the temperature of the materials at mixing.

There likewise an error has happened, viz. by specifying the temperatures at which it was supposed to be necessary the materials should be previous to mixing, in order to produce the effects stated.

Mr. Walker feels himself highly honoured by the attention of the proprietors of the different publications who have thought his experiments deserving a place in their works; and hopes that they will avail themselves of the preceding statement, to rectify the errors there pointed out, as opportunities may offer.

Mr. Walker begs leave to suggest the propriety of dividing the frigorific mixtures into two tables, as he has done, viz. the first consisting of mixtures *without the use of ice*, and the second of mixtures *with the use of ice*. See Phil. Trans. for 1795, p. 279, and for 1801, p. 135.

Oxford, Nov. 20, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE two or three times made your interesting Miscellany a medium by which to dispel idle fears for the national safety. I demonstrated the impossibility of an invasion, at the time it was confidently expected about three years ago; and I lately proved that we are amply provided for the reduction of the public debt.

The victories of Bonaparte have once more alarmed many people, and I feel myself called upon at this moment to reiterate all my former positions; and to add, as the result of some late enquiries made on the spot, that inasmuch as the secure anchorages at the Downs and Dungeness completely outflank the port of Boulogne, and give us the command of it in every wind, *this island never can be invaded from that port.*

It is not commonly known that the port of Dungeness affords secure anchorage in every state of the wind which permits the French flotilla to leave the road of Boulogne. When the wind blows from any point of the west, the anchorage is secure on the eastern side of that small peninsula; and when from any point of the east, ships lie in security on its western side. This peninsula is consequently as good a road-stead as any in the Channel, not inferior in most respects to St. Helens or the Downs, and it is the nearest land in this island to Boulogne—a place which can be fetched in every state of the wind either from the Downs or from this new and important rendezvous at Dungeness.

Bonaparte must, therefore, renew his force of preparation in other ports, which possess better combinations for his purpose than this of Boulogne, a place from which, of all others, he never can invade these islands.

In one word, while our fleets sail triumphant in every sea, it is physically impossible that this country can be invaded, and as far as respects the French, we may sleep as securely in our beds as though we inhabited another planet.

December, 1806. COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE seen, in your present volume, two papers on the Stanhope temperament: one by Mr. C., p. 112, who asserts,

1. That all musicians must disagree with Lord Stanhope.

2. That the equal temperament destroys the wolf.

3. That if seven *quints* are perfect, *some* or *all* of the remaining five must suffer;

4. That variety of character has nothing to do with temperament, &c. &c.

The other by Mr. X. Y. Z., who has found out

1. That Lord Stanhope's work is not only clear and perspicuous, but

2. That his system is not a new discovery;

3. That the term *wolf* is a stigma of reproach;

4. That glee-singers may sink a semitone without the least degree of alteration in the temperament, &c. &c.

Which of these gentlemen is best acquainted with the subject I shall not presume to decide; but I beg leave to announce my intention of publishing a work on Lord Stanhope's Temperament in the course of next year: when I shall shew that the advantages of his system are numerous, and that the errors, if any, solely arise from that extreme precision which employs the language of philosophy connected with the technical terms of art. JOHN WALL CALLCOTT, MUS. D.

Kensington Gravel Pits, Dec. 16, 1806.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS *on the* PRESENT STATE *of* SWITZERLAND, *addreſſed by a* TRAVELLER *in that* COUNTRY *to his* FRIEND *in* LONDON.

Geneva, Oct. 5, 1805.

FROM Geneva? you ſay.—Yes, Geneva; the place once diſtinguiſhed for its political independence, its commercial importance, its flouriſhing manufactures, and literary eminence. The former of theſe fled from the moment it fell under the French; but its manufactures and literature are ſtill in a reſpectable condition.

You will, of courſe, wiſh to know the route I took from Lucerne to this city; and I will ſatisfy you by communicating what I ſaw worth notice on my journey.

I left Lucerne very early in the morning, dined at Surſee, and ſlept at Morgenthal. The next day I ſpent a few moments at Hindelbank, three leagues from Berne, in viſiting the mauſoleum of Madame Larghans, the beautiful performance of Nahl, which has ſuffered conſiderably by time. Then turning a little to the right, I entered the diſtrict of Soleure, in order to ſee a monument in the village of Frauenbrunnen, commemorating the victory gained by the antient Berneſe over the bands of the Lord of Courcy. This monument is a ſimple pillar, with an inſcription, now inverted. Here, as well as in Grauenholz, in the ſame route, I beheld a more intereſting ſpectacle, in the tombs of the patriots who periſhed there in 1798: for theſe fields were witneſſes, after four centuries and a half, to the defeat of the deſcendants of the Berneſe heroes, in ſpite of the obſtinate reſiſtance made by ſome individuals. At Grauenholz, the Thermopylæ of Berne, Effinger and May, both old men, fell among other Swiſs refuſing quarter, and reſolving not to ſurvive their country's diſgrace. At Frauenbrunnen I was ſhewn the grave of Nicolaus Benedict, head peaſant of that place, who periſhed fighting with his daughters and ſon-in-law. Here alſo reſt the aſhes of Schirtenlieb, an old man of ſeventy, who, though releaſed by age from actual ſervice, put himſelf at the head of his company; and after having ſtood the firſt attack, finding himſelf in the ſecond alone, and almoſt deſerted, refuſed to leave the field, and was in a ſhort time cut to pieces by the enemy. No leſs magnanimous was the death of Captain Gruber, of Konigsfelden, who died fighting ſingle-handed againſt numbers. Above thirty women and girls had marched out with the *levée en maſſe*, armed with ſpiked clubs, and found on this ſpot a glorious death.

In a few hours I reached the peninſula, formed by the Aar, on which Bern ſtands. Its entrance announces it to be an opulent, cleanly, and beautiful city. Its principal ſtreet, which may vie with any in the firſt cities of Europe, is very long and broad, well-built, and decorated with ſtatues and fountains, from which iſſue ſtreams of pure water.

Bern, as the capital of Switzerland, and the baſis of its confederacy, was a mark for the deſigning invaders, whoſe cauſe was but too well ſupported by the blind and infatuated Swiſs, unable to penetrate the ſchemes of the artful Republicans. The fall of Bern was a neceſſary prelude to that of Helvetia; which, as we have ſince been told by Carnot in the council of five hundred, was projected with a view of obtaining its rich treaſuries and arſenals. Although the ſhort-ſighted multitude rejoiced in the downfal of this powerful canton, unconſcious that it would be ſo quickly ſucceeded by their own, yet many individuals formed honourable exceptions, and made a noble ſtruggle for their liberties. In the battle of the 3d of March, near Lengnau, a ſtandard-bearer of the Oberland battalion, named Abraham Gaffner, being ſeparated from his comrades, and hard preſſed by ſome of the enemy, reſolved on running every riſk rather than fall into their hands with his colours, and threw himſelf into the woods of Jura by Soleure; here he remained all the night in the bitterеſt cold, and was ſo far fortunate the next morning as to get over the Aar, and reach his battalion in ſafety, as they were returning home from Bern.

Another ſtandard-bearer, Peter Gluck, after receiving a ſevere wound in his arm, continued in the battle, and kept his badges of honour in his poſſeſſion until he reached Oberland in ſafety.

On the ſame unhappy day the enemy fiercely attacked the little town of Büren, in the canton of Bern, with infantry and artillery: the firſt lieutenant, Ris von Burgdorf, found means of diminiſhing the fire in ſome meaſure by planting a heavy ſix-pounder behind a dunghill, and taking ſuch good aim with a charge of cartridges, as at the firſt ſhot to kill or wound eight of the artillery men ſtanding by their cannon oppoſite to him. With this ſingle piece he

continued to gall the enemy, while they were unable to dismount it, or in any way to injure him. The ludicrous part of this affair was the mistake into which the Bernese troops fell, on seeing a trumpeter approach from the camp of the enemy. They imagined he was come to sue for grace; and in an exulting tone cried out, "that it was high time for them to think of asking pardon:" instead of which, the enemy, who had hitherto been unsuccessful in their military operations, resolved to try the effects of impudence, and therefore summoned the place to surrender. Nothing could exceed the indignation of the soldiery on finding their disappointment, and they were with difficulty restrained from committing some act of ruthness.

Wherever the enemy met with Bern cannon, they found to their astonishment with what obstinacy they were maintained by the cannoniers, who always preferred death to a desertion of their posts. In this last engagement, when the Bernese were repulsed, one single cannoneer was left standing in the midst of his killed and wounded comrades, close by the cannon, which he resolved to maintain to the very last. In order not to die unrevenged, he broke off a pole from one of the waggons, with which he slew four of those pressing onward, until the thrust of a bayonet in his neck brought him to the ground. Even the drivers were animated by the same spirit:—while the enemy by Lengnau were pushing on towards the cannon, one kept his place immoveably between his horses; a soldier of the Black Legion planted a bayonet at his breast, and offered him quarter: "No," said he, "no quarter from the enemies of my country," upon which he immediately fell pierced to the ground.

Although the Bernese dragoons gave cause for many heavy complaints during this short war, yet there were some who remained true to their country. On the above-mentioned day, when the artillery which was to have defended Soleure were left in the lurch by the dragoons, and consequently obliged to retreat for fear of being cut off, one standard-bearer and a single private from the latter stood manfully at their posts, and by their individual exertions kept the enemy off for a considerable time. On the 5th of March, when many dragoons even fled to Berne, the conduct of the first lieutenant, Lewis von Watenweil, commanding one division of the Aarau dragoons, formed an honourable contrast with that of the former; and received on that account, from General Schauenburg, a free retreat for himself and his men: while the others were contemptuously treated, and stripped of their arms, horses, and baggage, as a punishment for their cowardice.

From Bern I made a second excursion into the Alps, proceeding by this route over the Semplon and the Swiss part of the Gothard. The road from Bern to Thun, through a delightful country watered by the Aar, is one of those good causeways which owes its existence to the paternal vigilance and care of the old Bernese government. And yet this road passes very near Murtingen, the place where General Erlach, a descendant from one of the oldest and best families in Switzerland, was cruelly mangled by some assassins, yet bearing the name of Swiss. This happened as he was repairing into the Oberland, after the first unfortunate events of March 1798, in order there to make a fresh and more vigorous resistance. I was shewn the stone on which the worthy Steiger sat, impatiently awaiting death after the fall of his much beloved country: but death did not attend his call in his own land, leaving him to find a peaceful grave in a foreign soil. After the occupation of Zurich by the Austrians, he repaired to that city, and met with the most flattering reception from the Archduke Charles. Upon this commander's leaving Zurich, the Russian generals emulated each other in paying him the highest marks of distinction. The fatal event of the battle of Zurich was too severe a stroke for a man in his state of health. He was with difficulty removed from Zurich when the Russians left the city, preferring to end his days in the place that had given him birth. He fell dangerously ill at Lindau, and was carried to Augburg, where he died; and was honoured with as splendid a funeral as that place had ever witnessed.

From Thun, one of the prettiest towns in Switzerland, I traversed the romantic valley of Frutigen, rich in pastures, and watered by the Kandel. It contains some mines, that appear to be a continuation of those in the valley of Lauterbrunnen. From Frutigen, one of the beautifullest villages in Switzerland, I was lead to the valley of Kandelsteg, straighter and wilder than the preceding. I admired the lofty rocks suspended, as it were, in the air, and crowned with the

the ruins of an old caſtle. The village of that name is ſituated at the foot of the Gemmi, which I aſcended by a narrow and dangerous path on the brink of precipices. Since the revolution this paſſage has been rendered leſs difficult, by the conſtant paſſing and repaſſing of men and horſes.

The road which Bern, in concert with the Valais, had made here by the means of powder through the perpendicular rocks, is one of the greateſt curioſities in Switzerland, and does honour to the boldneſs of human ingenuity. The road is actually hollowed into the rock, which is ſo perpendicular that you cannot trace it to the bottom with the eye. Deſcending by this road, I arrived, in an hour and a half, at the baths of Leuck, which have enjoyed ſo high a reputation, and are the reſort for ſo many ſick people. Bad inns, great reſervoirs where the ſick bathe all together, and hot ſtreams running in great numbers into the valley, are the only things I noticed. One ſingular property was, however, pointed out to me in theſe ſprings: namely, that vegetables, greens, herbs, and flowers almoſt withered away, will recover their freſhneſs after remaining an hour in waters hot enough, as one might ſuppoſe, to boil them. On arriving at the town of Leuck, I was ſhewn an aqueduct ſuſpended above the road, formed of the trunks of trees, and ſupported by bars of iron againſt the ſides of the perpendicular rock. It is now uſed by the inhabitants as a footpath, being a nearer way than the ordinary one. Paſſing along the delightful banks of a river, that waters a fruitful country abounding in vines, fig-trees, and every rich fruit, I arrived in Brieg, the moſt conſiderable place in the country around, where many traces of the earthquake of Liſbon are ſtill viſible. The ſhock was ſo powerfully felt in the mountains of Semplon, that even the vultures flew from their neſts, the herds left the acclivities, and the mountains were concuſſed into ruins.

The diſtricts of Brieg and Leuk (as, in fact, the principal part of the Pays de Vaud) is the country that ſuffered the moſt materially during the invaſion of 1798. Between Brieg and Semplon more than 400 buildings were burnt, and in the diſtrict of Leuk 371. The track of land, from Semplone as far as Sitten, was witneſs to indeſcribable horrors. In the beautiful town of Sitten, the deſperate inhabitants contended with their enemies, like the Swiſs at Zurich and Underwalden. Three old bugs, romantically ſituated on the three pinnacles of the mountains, were again the theatre of war and bloodſhed, as in the times of feudal revolutions. Plunderings for weeks together, requiſitions of every kind, the demolition of houſes in order to find concealed property, diſeaſe among the cattle, famine and death among men,—theſe were the principal features in the ſhocking picture which this country preſented, while oppreſſed by an external and internal war, that has left the ſeeds of the bitterſt hatred in the minds of the ſurvivors. I every where met with the widows and orphans of families either ſlain or ſtarved, or otherwiſe ruined; and liſtened to their lamentations with the deepeſt ſorrow. One conſolation only remained for the unhappy ſufferers, that they whom they mourned had died, not as traitors and cowards, but moſtly like men honorably fighting for their paternal hearths.

Valais, formerly attached to the canton of Bern by conqueſt, and afterwards conciliated to it by mild treatment, is now an independent republic; but not, as may be fairly concluded, from the will of the majority. The country people were ſteady in their adherence to the old Bern government; and in 1798, the faithful legion of Roverea, as it was called, conſiſted of nothing but inhabitants from the Pays de Vaud. A great number of theſe people are ſtill animated with theſe feelings, whilſt a different ſpirit reigns in the cities and among the Seigneurs; who, in fact, were the principal authors of the miſery to which the country has been reduced. The ſtruggle of theſe faithful ſubjects was, for a long time, as ſucceſsful as it was honourable. The victory by Neueneck, where a handful of the Bern militia repulſed the moſt experienced and valiant troops, evince what might have been effected with vigour and conſiſtency on the part of the government. But wavering councils, timid deliberations, and contradictory commands, in a moment when action, the moſt intrepid action, could alone turn the ſcale, were calculated to wean the affections of the people, and confirmed the report induſtriouſly circulated by their enemies, that they were betrayed by their own government. Hence the atrocities committed on General Erlach, and the four colonels, Steitler, Rophiner, Gumoens, and Cruſatz, who fell by the arms of their own ſoldiers for a ſuppoſed treachery: the firſt two

were killed near Bern, and the other two in the wood by Allenluften. Their murderers are ſtill alive, and even known; but whether puniſhed, I know not. If you want a farther proof of theſe honeſt people's attachment to their government, you will ſurely find it in the unaffected expreſſion of a peaſant, who, on ſeeing the painted bears, the old arms of Bern, after they were torn down, cried out, "*Bon bête, tu reviendras.*"

From Brieg I was naturally induced to croſs the Semplon, a mountain now rendered famous for the adventurous march of the 102d and 44th brigades, together with ſome companies of Helvetic infantry, under the command of General Bethencourt and the Quatremere Diſjonval. On this march the column arrived at a ſpot where the paſſage over the precipice had been effected by pieces of wood only, ſtuck at one end into the hollows of the rock, and reſting with the other on croſs beams. This ſingular bridge had been carried away by a crag that had precipitated itſelf from an immenſe height into the impetuous torrent below, and no veſtige of it was now remaining, but the holes in the rock where the beams had been faſtened. One of the ſoldiers volunteered his ſervices to ſtep over the place, by ſetting his foot in theſe holes, and carrying a rope acroſs the abyſs, which he might faſten at the other end. Having effected his purpoſe, and ſtretched the rope tight acroſs, the general ſet the example of paſſing over, ſuſpended by his arms and hands on the rope; in which he was followed by the whole army, one by one, with their arms and knapſacks. The five dogs that attended them were not equally fortunate: ſeeing their maſters on the oppoſite ſide, they plunged into the gulph in order to ſwim over:—three were ſwallowed up in the ſtream, and ſeen no more; the two others being ſufficiently ſtrong to ſtem the tide, reached the ſhore, and climbed up the perpendicular rocks.

On this very rock, which threatened to ſtop the progreſs of the French, I read the names of the general and the ſtaff officers inſcribed.

The attention of Bonaparte having been directed to this mountain as a military poſition, he was induced to have a road made that ſhould run as far as Geneva. A hoſpice is alſo to be erected here, in imitation of the one on the Great St. Bernhard; and in the mean time, two ſpiritual and four lay brothers have made a ſort of proviſory reſidence on the Stockalberg.

From Simplon I directed my courſe over the Swiſs part of the Gothard, and viſited the Pfaffenſprung caſcade, Pont de Diable, Schollenen, Urner cave, and Urſeline vale; the deſcriptions of which in other books will have delighted you as much as it has me. The Pont de Diable was twice ruined in the revolutionary war. The ſolitude of this ſublime ſcene, which Nature had exalted far above the ordinary buſtle of this lower world, and which ſeemed to be totally iſolated by inacceſſible rocks, was profaned by the carnage and horrors of war. In theſe caverns and abyſſes, the Germans, Ruſſians, and oppreſſed inhabitants, engaged the French by turns, and filled the depths of the receſs with human bodies. The latter had vainly attempted to render the bridge impaſſable, by deſtroying the front arch; the intrepid Ruſſians, with Suwarrow at their head, croſſed it fighting upon poles bound together by the ſcarfs of the officers. The bridge is not yet reſtored to its original ſtate.

Here, in the neighbourhood of this bridge, it was that after the concluſion of the bloody work, one of the Koſaks heard, in the ſtillneſs of the night, a ſoft moaning that ſeemed to riſe out of the immenſe abyſs. Stepping to the brink, he called, but received no anſwer,—yet the moaning continued. Without deliberation, the honeſt Koſak began to deſcend from one ledge of the rock to the other, the depth of above 200 feet, when he diſcovered a French officer wounded and almoſt dying on the ground. The taſk of humanity is underſtood by all men in the remoteſt corners of the earth, without the uſe of words. The inhabitant of Dnieper loſt no time in relieving the diſtreſs, even of an enemy. The ſick man being too much wounded to make uſe of his legs, the Koſak diſencumbered himſelf of his arms, took him upon his back, and began to aſcend with his burden. He had not gone far before a piece of rock, which he thought ſecure, giving way, he was rolled down an immenſe diſtance, and a ſevere gaſh cut in his leg; but, regardleſs of the ſtreaming blood, he once more attempted to mount the aſcent, and at length ſucceeded, with infinite trouble, in his generous purpoſe. The officer on duty highly commended this noble action, and took care of the wounded man, who was quartered at Hanz, and after his recovery frequently

frequently related this incident with the ſtrongeſt emotions of gratitude.

The monaſtery of the capuchins, erected in the thirteenth century for the convenience of paſſengers to Germany or Italy, is now no more. To this monaſtery, which ſerved as a place of entertainment for more wealthy travellers, was attached an hoſpital, for the gratuitous relief of the poor wanderer, a chapel for divine ſervice, a ſtorehouſe for the goods paſſing this way, a good ſtable and a hay-loft, with fodder for the mules and other beaſts of burden, which amounted before the revolution to the number of 1200. In the bad ſeaſons the lay-brothers went out, with dogs trained for the purpoſe, in queſt of unfortunate ſufferers, and were the means of ſaving many a life, which would otherwiſe have been loſt in theſe dreary heights. But during the war, the conſtant paſſing and repaſſing of troops, and the bloody conteſts which enſued for the maintenance of theſe poſitions, occaſioned this manſion to be totally deſerted. The buildings were ſeveral times plundered, and the inhabitants, after being ſtripped of every thing, were driven away. The place then remained empty, until the winter of 1799, when the French put in a picquet of 50 men; who, notwithſtanding they were provided with wood for firing, burnt up the doors, windows, beams, and, in ſhort, every thing which might have ſerved as a ſhelter. In the year 1800, the pariſh of Airolo had a miſerable hut built for three patroles to guard the few merchandizes then commencing to paſs that way; but the hardſhips under which theſe people laboured during the revolution had impoveriſhed them ſo much, that they are not able to reſtore it to its former condition.

The inhabitants of this whole country beheld their houſes burning, their goods plundered or deſtroyed, their cattle led away to the ſlaughter-houſes, their beaſts of burden put in requiſition, and their proviſion conſumed or laviſhed away by hoſtile bands.

They often found themſelves compelled to ſeek a ſhelter, with their families, in caverns and rocks, leaving their cottages to the fury of a mercileſs army. At the inſurrection of the inhabitants in the Laviner Vale againſt the French, the large and beautiful village of Airolo was completely deſolated, the ſick and old being all murdered by the enraged ſoldiery.

In 1800, when the ammunition of Moncy's diviſion was to be tranſported over the Alps to Italy, the inhabitants were obliged to ſupply the place of beaſts of burden, in conſequence of the deficiency in the latter which the war had occaſioned. For every hundred weight they carried, they were to receive a portion of bread and ſpirits; but of this poor allowance they were frequently deprived, from negligence or deſign. The conveyance laſted for three weeks, and the roads were covered with theſe unhappy people, who proceeded in ranks bending under their heavy burdens. The ſtrongeſt men led up the column, and were followed by women, children, and old men; many of whom were either too young or too old for any labour, and who all marched barefoot over the pebbles. They were under the command of ſome French ſubalterns, to whoſe caprice and hard treatment they were frequently victims. What would have been the feelings of the anceſtors of theſe new Swiſs, who had wielded the ſword with ſuch valour and glory in former times, at ſeeing their poſterity compelled to ſubmit to the laſh of a foreign centurion.

The wretched conſequences of theſe hardſhips are felt, in ſome meaſure, even to this day. Bread and every neceſſary of life, which during a whole year were ſcarcely to be had for money, are now returning to their uſual ſtate; and the traffic over the Gothard between Italy and Germany, which had entirely ceaſed at one time, is now reviving more and more every day.

Leaving the village of L'Hopital on the Gothard, I returned to Bern by the Grimſel, Haſsli, Grindelwald, and Lauterbrunnen; a tour which, if it had not been ſo often before deſcribed, I would certainly relate to you in a particular manner.

A fine road through a beautiful country, on the way from Bern to this city, brought me in a few hours to Murten, one of thoſe claſſic ſpots in the old Swiſs hiſtory, rendered famous by the defeat of Charles the Bold of Burgundy. He alone was almoſt the only one, out of many thouſands, that eſcaped from this ſcene of ſlaughter to Nozeroy, in the Franche Comté. After the manner of their forefathers, the victors collected the bones of the ſlain, and put them into a houſe, from thence called the charnel-houſe, in which were many inſcriptions commemorating the victory. In 1798, General Brune had this houſe conſumed, and a

tree

tree of liberty planted in its place:—the battalion of the Côte-d'Or, consisting principally of Burgundians, were the executors of his commands.

Never would a tree of liberty been erected here, had the Swiss borne in mind one truth of Haller's, in his German inscription recording this victory; namely, that the power of their state did not consist in numbers and artificial weapons, but in *unity*.—In the year 1476, we find the Zurichers hastening through the rain and darkness of the night, to the relief of their confederates, the Bernese; and in the year 1798, their descendants secretly rejoicing, and perhaps abetting, in their ruin. But in 1802, grown wiser by experience, they combined together again to build up what they had allowed to be pulled down. In these very fields of Murten, the troops of the new Helvetic government were attacked by the old Swiss, assembled from all the cantons. The former were totally routed, and their party annihilated. If ever there were a *union of will in any nation*, it was in Switzerland at this period, when rising up against this modern despotism in Helvetia. The insurrection met with the hearty concurrence of every citizen, from the Rhine to the Lago Maggiore. Universal opinion charged the government with being the authors of every mischief to which their country had been subject; and every tongue pronounced them deserving the punishment which attends the violators of laws and the disturbers of peace. For, with all the party spirit still observable in this country, there is one truth, in which men of every faction and religion are agreed, that Switzerland was happy before 1798.

Here ends my journey into this unhappy country: to-morrow I shall set off from hence, and hope in a short time to communicate to you in person what I have omitted in my letters. R.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* WRITINGS *of* HISTORIANS *of all* AGES *and* COUNTRIES, *chiefly with a* VIEW *to the* ACCURACY *of their* MILITARY DESCRIPTIONS, *and their* KNOWLEDGE *of the* ART *of* WAR. *By* GENERAL ANDREOSSI.

PRINCE MAURICE of Nassau, and FREDERICK HENRY, his brother and successor, having been educated in the study of the ancients, revived a spirit of discipline and manœuvre which had been long neglected. This gave birth to a renewed art of war; they gradually unfolded the principles of marching and encamping; they explored the science of fortification, and established plans of attack and defence warranted by experience. The Dutch army became, under their command, the most scientific school in Europe, during the long war maintained by that republic in support of its independence. The military reputation of those illustrious brothers attracted the brave of all nations to their banners; and with them Turenne drew his unfledged sword.

Prince Maurice was, in the judgment of Folard, the best infantry officer known since the days of the Romans; and his brother added considerably to his reputation by notes he made during the whole of his command, from 1621 to 1648, the æra whence the Dutch date their independence.

GROTIUS, in an excellent work which reminds us of the style and manner of Tacitus, pursues, with increased talent, the progress of that art which the united genius of Maurice and William polished from the rust of former barbarism, and made subservient to the most enlightened improvement. This was, in reality, the period of resuscitation in the theory of the antients; and Grotius has done infinite justice to the interesting and instructive detail.

Previous to the reign of FRANCIS I. annals were more common in France than histories: to the former very little confidence attaches.

GREGORY DE TOURS, and ALCUIN, scarcely deserve to be cited.

MARCULFE is something better, and gives some little information on the internal politics of France under her first monarchs: but the whole of them have so jumbled fabulous matter with a confusion of more correct materials, that their accounts are in no estimation.

EGINHARD was more of a military historian. Having been educated at the court of Charlemagne, he was enabled to leave a well-written life of that prince.

Towards the close of the eleventh century, AIMION DE FLEURY wrote some uninteresting annals, to which little confidence can be given.

JOINVILLE, whose style is simple yet impressive, wrote the Life of Louis IX. from personal observation. In the king's expedition to Egypt, Joinville was one of the most distinguished among his partizans for bravery and conduct in the field, which circumstance considerably heightens

heightens the value of the work; and enhances the merit of the author.

De Thou has endeavoured to imitate, and sometimes with success, the dignity of the ancients. His characters are finely drawn, and the scene of action admirably sustained. His remarks on France may be depended upon, but not those on foreign countries.

Philipe de Comménes excelled his countrymen in the simplicity and candour of his descriptions. The epoch he represents also heightens the interest of the work; as the conquest of Naples, by Charles V., was the most important expedition undertaken after the re-establishment of standing armies.

Du Tillet will ever be distinguished in the class of compilers and critics. His History of the Albigensian War is scarce, and much sought after.

History made a rapid progress during the reign of Louis XIV., notwithstanding that period of the last century was the least eventful. The historians of these days, however, were all influenced by private feeling; either smarting under the rod of power, or basking in the sunshine of royal favour. From the one flowed all the gall of envenomed satire: from the other arose the perfumed incense of extravagant panegyric. They were either unacquainted with the military profession, or biassed in their details. Literature was better adapted to the manners of the times. The names of Le Cointe, Le Laboureur, Valois, Dubois, &c. will be long remembered with pleasure, and cited with praise.

The custom of entertaining pensioned historiographers was very prejudicial to history. The generality of our authors err in their selection of materials; they should leave to the more learned of their class all that their own abilities cannot compass.

Mezeray is too much attached to the marvellous; his writings are not to be relied on.

Daniel speaks of war without understanding it. His great fault is, drawing conclusions on the usages of the ancients from personal observation.

The Historians of Revolutions have borrowed the style and character of their works from abridgments.

Father d'Orleans and the Abbé de Vertot have excelled in this way. Theirs are pleasant sketches, interspersed with the marvellous; but the military details of Father Orleans are all very vague, probably because he was by profession a Jesuit. His unqualified praises of Louis XIV., and of James II. during the revolutions of his reign in England, proves him to have been more guided by circumstances than facts.

The Abbé de Vertot would not have been a bad model for posterity, had he not too evidently sacrificed truth to rhetoric. In his Roman Revolutions he equally wants the judgment of Polybius and the pencil of Sallust: but those in Portugal would be masterly, were his authorities more correct. His military view of Malta is altogether a fiction.

Saint Real may be considered the pupil of Sallust. His Conspiracy of Venice comprehends all that dramatic spirit which animated the works of the ancients.

Bossuet has produced an Universal History, original in its composition, and excellent beyond imitation. Always eloquent, yet free from declamation, he instinctively penetrates every object. In the first part of his work he collects all his materials together, with which he makes an uninterrupted chain, comprehending the characters of different nations, of their distinguished leaders, of their revolutions. In the third part, he compares causes with effects, and discloses in his progress every feature essential to the portrait. In short, it forms an extended plain of objects; and is placed so immediately under the observation of the reader, that he has an opportunity of analyzing the whole.

Quincy wrote a very voluminous history of the reign of Louis XIV., crowded with official reports, without method or order. His aim appears to have been a general display of warlike operations, conducted by the genius of generals who at that time gave celebrity to our arms. He concludes with frivolous remarks on the art of war.

The History of the Great Condé's campaigns in Flanders, 1674; those of Turenne, from 1672 to 1675; and of the last five campaigns by the Marshal de Luxembourg; from the pen of Grimvard, with plates by Beaurieu, are highly deserving of recommendation, from the importance of the objects they embrace. This brilliant epoch in the annals of warfare contains much instruction on the nature of marches, encampments, and other operations, exemplified by well-executed maps.

Rollin, by introducing history into the schools, has given youth a taste for that sort of reading. For those of riper judgment,

judgment, he has compoſed a ſeparate treatiſe on the progreſs of civilization. He ſhews both taſte and judgment in his ſelections from the Greek and Roman ſchools: perſons, therefore, who take a lively intereſt in retracing events of ſo much antiquity, will find ample gratification in the peruſal of Rollin.

Crevier has written a Continuation of Rollin's Roman Hiſtory; and added thereto that of the Emperors. A critical correctneſs is the chief merit of this work, which ſhews, as others have done, how extremely difficult it is to avoid a dull ſtyle in this ſpecies of compoſition.

Le Beau's Hiſtory of the Lower Empire has conſiderable merit. The literature of theſe times partook of the confuſion which diſordered the ſtate; and it required elaborate perſeverance in a writer to reconcile oppoſing ſtatements, to rummage the ruins of antiquity, and from the maſs of undigeſted matter to incorporate forms or reſemblances. Le Beau wanted nothing but the ſtyle of an hiſtorian. The uncertainty which others left us under as to the Legion, has been defined by his unceaſing ſtedineſs in the purſuit; and he records its progreſs from the foundation to the fall of Rome.

The works of the Abbé Mellot, and the recent ones of Dr. Mavor, are very well as elements of hiſtory, and in that ſenſe deſerve to be received in all primary ſchools.

Desclaisons has drawn a parallel between the characters of Alexander the Great and Julius Cæſar, in their military capacities; and the enquiry leads to very inſtructive details on the reſpective merits of the phalanx and of the legion, on the ordinances of the Macedonians and the Romans, and on their reſpective tactics. This work might be abridged without injury; but ſtill it poſſeſſes merit, although little known.

Velly's Hiſtory of France is evidently the ſpeculation of a bookſeller; its prolixity is inſufferable; but it may ſerve as a vehicle of information to military men, who are anxious to trace the progreſs of their profeſſion, without the inconvenience of ſtudying original memoirs on that ſubject. This work is the united production of many; but Velly was the founder, and that was the grand difficulty of the undertaking: he wants perception, and frequently confounds thoſe things which he attempts to illuſtrate.

Villaret was his ſucceſſor, and took great pains to eſtabliſh the facts he related: his ſtyle is too declamatory.

Garnier ſucceeded him, and was the ableſt of the three.

Voltaire, as the hiſtorian of Charles XII. and of Louis XIV. and XV., may be claſſed among military compilers. A ſtyle equally brilliant and rapid, deductions clear and perceptible, facts comprehenſive and free from ſuperfluity, characterize and recommend this work. His ſituation as hiſtoriographer to the court, and the extenſive correſpondence his talents procured him among the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſonages in Europe, gave him excluſive opportunities of making diſcoveries, or eſtabliſhing facts. Indeed, his exactitude in events and dates have been confirmed by the archives of the war depôt, and ſtamp ſuch decided authenticity on his works, that even his ſlanderers have been ſilenced. [*To be continued.*]

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *on the* MORGANTE MAGGIORE *of* LUIGI PULCI.

THE order of our hiſtory carries us back from the city of Caradoro to that of Charlemagne, where the wiles of Gano had plunged the court and army into the greateſt conſternation: for, not ſatisfied with expelling his rivals Orlando and Rinaldo from their native country, he had determined to ruin their poſſeſſions alſo; and had already begun his operations, by perſuading a powerful Saracen monarch, the domeſtic and inveterate enemy of the latter hero, that the city of Montauban was deprived of its principal defence, and lay open to the deſigns of a bold invader. His negotiations appear to have been more ſucceſsful than he himſelf intended. Lionfante, the ammirante or admiral of Syria, and Salincorn, brother of king Erminion, invade France with two powerful armies. The firſt ſits down before Montauban, which is defended by the brothers of Rinaldo; and the latter ſends a giant with a challenge to Charles's court, who in ſingle combat overcomes all the remaining Paladins, one after another, and (by the terms of the challenge) makes them priſoners of war.

The fame of theſe unfortunate affairs ſoon flew to the court of Caradoro, and awakened the Chriſtian knights from the trance of pleaſure and idleneſs in which they had been loſt ever ſince their victory over Manfredonio. Oliver had given free indulgence, during this ſeaſon of

dissipation, to his amorous disposition; and won so entirely on the affections of the peerless princess, that he had not only made her *a Christian*, but had every reason to suppose that she would shortly become *a mother* also by his means. The parting between these lovers was, therefore, still more difficult to accomplish than that formerly effected at the court of Corbantes: but the greatness and urgency of the occasion was superior to the force of rhetoric. His heroic convert did not attempt to detain him; but dismissed him, with abundance of tears, on his journey, retaining Morgante with her as her attendant and defender, in case it should become necessary for her to leave her Pagan father's court, and seek the protection of her Christian spouse.

Matters thus arranged, they proceeded on the road towards France; and in their passage through Denmark were involved in a dispute with Ferramont, who was governor of that province for his brother Ermínion, which terminated in a general engagement. The Paladins were, of course, victorious; but they gained their victory so dearly, and with so much difficulty, as to make them regret the absence of Morgante, and determine on sending back to the court of Caradoro to fetch him. Dudon accepts the commission; and succeeds in bringing back not only Morgante, but Meridiana also, whose old disposition to deeds of arms has returned upon her, and, joined with her impatience to be re-united with her gentle marquis, makes her resolve to leave the palace of her father, and follow the paths of *love and glory* in France. Her reception of Dudon on his arrival, and her subsequent meeting with Oliver at the camp of the Paladins in Denmark, are described in the following stanzas:

The lovely princess, when she saw the knight,
Ran through the portal to the court with speed:
"What joy, my Dudon! oh, what vast delight!—
Far off I knew thee by Rinaldo's steed.
Where, where's my Oliver? oh tell me right,
So Heav'n defend thee at thy utmost need."
"Thy Oliver is well," the knight replies,
"And sends a thousand tears, a thousand sighs!"

Now, who had seen that fair and amorous maid,
As soon as she beheld the warrior's face,
Glow like an opening rosebud fresh display'd,
And fly, the welcome stranger to embrace,
Which all her love for Oliver betray'd,
Would find it hard his yielding heart to brace.
"How fares Rinaldo, noble knight?" she cried,
"And how bold Clermont's lord, our joy and pride?"

C. 9. st. 48.

Orlando was the first of the Paladins who descried the gigantic form of Morgante at a distance, as well as the gallant army advancing in his rear: (for Caradoro, mindful of past services, had not suffered his daughter to go alone, but had sent with her a well-appointed battalion to the assistance of the French emperor.)

"Behold our faithful squire," Orlando cried,
"Behold the Pagan force that comes behind,
Which Carador's great friendship has supplied,
Firm to his word, to our alliance kind."
"Is that Morgante?" Oliver replied,
"Perhaps my lovely mistress I shall find:
In thought already my sweet love I see,
And almost think the dream reality."

As they drew nearer, he beheld, indeed,
The lovely vision that his fancy drew—
(Whether he knew her by the wondrous steed,*
Or Love himself had giv'n her to his view,)
But Love's own star, which led the amorous maid,
Flamed in her forehead when her knight she knew;
Swift they dismount, and fly across the plain
To meet the sweet embrace of love again.

Unnumber'd kisses mark'd the lover's joy,
The close embrace, and all that love inspires;
But the fair maid dissolves in extacy
Beyond expression, and almost expires.
While Oliver, by such soft luxury
O'ercome, is parch'd with long neglected fires.
"Welcome, my love," he would, but could not, say,
"My constant star by night, my sun by day!"

C. 9. st. 62.

Meanwhile, the treacherous Count of Poitiers, Gano, had been sent by Charles to relieve Montauban; but, still following the bent of his cursed disposition, he first

* It was indeed a wonderful horse on which Meridiana rode. "It had the head of a serpent, and was mighty strong and swift in running. It had inhabited in a forest, and was born of a serpent and a mare. It bellowed like a bull: never was seen so strange an animal. The man who caught it gave it to Caradoro, from whom Meridiana received it, and afterwards always rode it when she went to battle."

of all threw the Engliſh Duke Aſtolpho into the hands of the admiral; then contrived to repreſent him as a deſerter to Charles; and at laſt treated with the enemy to deliver up the caſtle which he was ſent to defend, at the ſame time inſiſting on his former ſervices to the cauſe of the invaders.

The honeſt Pagan, deteſting his hypocriſy and villainy, refuſed the infamous offer, and treated him in return with a fable; which is very good in its kind, and affords a good ſpecimen of Pulci's *humourous* manner. "A fox being one day very thirſty, went to drink at a bucket, which, ſinking with his weight, plunged him into a well. A wolf paſſed by, and aſked the poor devil how he got there. 'Never mind me,' ſays the fox; 'whoever wiſhes to catch any thing, muſt fiſh for it. I am catching mullets of a pound weight, friend. You'd be delighted, if you were here, to ſee them. Get into that bucket, and look.' The wolf thereupon jumped into the other bucket, and, being the heavier of the two, immediately ſunk to the bottom. He, in his way *down*, ſeeing his boon companion riſing up with equal rapidity, cried, 'Halloo, my friend, where are you going? are we not to fiſh together in this well?' 'My friend,' replied the fox, 'the world is a pair of ſcales, and every body in it is ſometimes high and ſometimes low.' So the poor wolf was left behind, and the fox got off: but ſoon afterwards he was caught by a farmer, and then made a merit of the exploit, and demanded a reward for having deſtroyed the wolf. 'Not ſo, my friend,' ſaid the farmer, 'though your treaſon has ſucceeded, the traitor is not a bit the more agreeable:' and he immediately hung up the cunning raſcal by the neck."

It is much to be wiſhed that Lionfante had followed, in all things, the farmer's example. However, he contents himſelf with confining Gano; and afterwards, on conſulting his priſoner Aſtolpho what he ſhould do with him, ſends him off to Charles with a guard, and an account of his treaſon. On the road, he unfortunately found leiſure to frame another ſtory, by which the *wiſe* Emperor was deceived; Aſtolpho's guilt more firmly believed than ever; and no credit at all given to the admiral's honeſty.

Meanwhile, the army of Meridiana and the Paladins arrived at Paris, and ſoon another face of things was ſeen. How they were received by Charles; how they reſcued their brother warriors who had been led out to execution by the Pagans; how Morgante maſſacred the Denmarkers and Syrians with his club; how Salincorn was killed, and Erminion abjured Mahomet, occupies great part of the tenth canto. The remainder is taken up with the detail of an abſurd quarrel between Orlando and Rinaldo, in conſequence of a trick played upon them by Malagigi, and which was fomented by Charles, whoſe ſpite againſt the lord of Montauban was always uncontrolable, on account of his antient indignities. A dreadful duel took place between the couſins, which was terminated by the miraculous interpoſition of a lion, who brought a letter from Malagigi, explaining the error under which they had acted. A reconciliation, of courſe, took place; and Erminion, affected by ſuch a ſeries of marvellous incidents, immediately became a Chriſtian, together with Lionfante the admiral.

But peace was never of long continuance among ſo many turbulent ſpirits. Its next interruption happened between Rinaldo and Oliver, who ſquabbled over a game at cheſs. Charles, with his old grudge ſtill about him, took part with the latter, and provoked the former to give him the lie direct; and ſuch an affront could never be expiated but with blood. Rinaldo, aware of his danger, retreated to Montauban, and there raiſed a large force of armed banditti to defend him; and was joined by his brothers and by Aſtolpho. Meanwhile, a tournament was proclaimed at Paris; and the news arriving at Montauban, the bold outlaws determined not to be abſent on the occaſion. Accordingly, Rinaldo, with Aſtolpho and Richardetto, ſet off in diſguiſe; arrived at Paris on the morning of the laſt day; and, without diſcovering themſelves, carried off all the prizes from the field. But Gano, watching them on their retreat, ſurpriſed them with a large body of his *Maganzeſes*, carried off Aſtolpho priſoner, and forced the others to fly and ſave themſelves in Montauban.

The rage of the emperor knew no bounds at the diſcovery; and it was ſoon determined by him that Aſtolpho ſhould be made a dreadful example. The interceſſions of the Paladins, the tears of Meridiana, the miſery of the unfortunate old Otho, Aſtolpho's father, were to no purpoſe; it was to no purpoſe that Aſtolpho

tolpho himself prayed for mercy, adjuring him by his own and his father's services, and representing to him the horrid guilt of ingratitude:

It is the sin for which the devil fell,
And Lucifer exchanged the realms of night
For everlasting woe, and blackest hell;
It is the sin which justice puts to flight,
By which the holy city Salem fell,
Which plunged Iscariot to eternal night;
It is the sin that loudest cries to Heav'n,
It is the sin that never was forgiv'n.

C. 11. *fl.* 74.

Poor Astolpho, notwithstanding all his friends and his fine oratory, was condemned ignominiously to the gallows, and led away by Count Gano and the Maganzeses (whose insults on this occasion Pulci has not failed to compare to a very sacred and important transaction), to the place of execution without the gate of St. Denis. The sufferings and behaviour of the unfortunate duke are described in a very affecting manner. He prays for assistance only that his father's grey hairs may not go down with sorrow to the grave; and, distinguishing his friend the Paladin Avino among the crowd, recommends old Otho to his care, and resigns himself to his fate. But that fate was not quite so near as he imagined: for Orlando, foreseeing how things were likely to go, had rode from Paris to Montauban to consult with his cousin how Astolpho might be rescued; and, just as the executioner was going to slip the fatal cord, both the warriors, together with Richardetto, arrive at the spot, rush on horseback through the crowd, display the standards of Clermont and Montauban, charge the Maganzeses, persuade the Parisians to revolt, set free and arm the prisoner, and carry the scene of confusion and slaughter from the place of execution into the city, and through the streets of Paris. The revolution is soon complete. Gano is a prisoner, and Charles, having abdicated the royal crown and purple, takes refuge with Aldabella from the rage of the insurgents. The natural violence of Rinaldo's temper can hardly be restrained from further and more violent outrage.

As order began to be restored, however, and reflection to return, the loyal heart of Clermont's count bled for the distress and degradation of his anointed sovereign; and one day he took an opportunity of suggesting to Rinaldo his pious fears, that Charles might be no more, and that Heaven itself was preparing to revenge his murder.

I thought to-night the emperor met my view,
All gloomy, sad, and wan, his features shew'd;
Like a dead buried corse his ghastly hue,
His beard and breast were all defiled with blood;
His hair like rough disorder'd bristles grew;
With a disdainful action fixed he stood:
And, with a look that might my soul transfix,
He pointed at the holy crucifix.

C. 11, *fl.* 123.

Rinaldo, who had insensibly softened at his discourse, was now melted into tears, and prayed Heaven to avert the evils that were laid up in store for the murderers of their sovereign. Orlando seized the moment of returning duty, produced the concealed emperor, and was the witness and guarantee of mutual and general promises of peace and pardon. [*To be continued.*]

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTRIBUTIONS *to* ENGLISH SYNONYMY.

Equivocal. Ambiguous.

TRUSLER and Blair have undertaken to discriminate these words—after reading their explanatory phrases, I am still much at a loss to perceive the difference.

When a saying *(æqua* and *vox)* is equally intelligible in two distinct senses it is equivocal. Such would be this phrase: 'The son of that woman at Radcliffe, who slept in a wrong bed, and set the neighbourhood in a ferment'—where the relative *who* may have for its antecedent, either the nominative of the sentence, or the contiguous substantive, either son, or woman; so that it remains questionable, whether adultery is imputed to the youth or to the mother. Such again is this French punning epigram:

Delisle, ta fureur
Contre ton procureur
Trop vitement s'allume;
Cesse d'en mal parler,
Tout ce qui porte plume
Est crée pour voler.

These two last lines comprize the equivoque: they may be construed 'Whoever bears feather, is born to fly,' or 'Whoever bears pen, is born to rob:' and thus a bitter satire on the attornies is sheathed in the case of an idle criticism; and a rude

rude expreſſion is read as an innocent one.

The latin verb *ambigere*, to doubt, is derived by Ainſworth from *am*, about, and *a'gere*, to drive; the primitive meaning of *ambiguous* therefore is driftleſs; going this way, going that way, for want of knowing the right direction; or, as we ſay in Engliſh, at a loſs. Of the two inſtances juſt given of equivocal expreſſion, the firſt, the unintentional equivoque, may with propriety be called ambiguous; but where the equivoque is intentional, the metaphor implied in ambiguity ſeems inapplicable.

Ambiguity, if it excludes the idea of purpoſe and deſign, muſt always deſcribe a vice of diction: it is a learned word for what the Engliſh call *bothering*, which is derived from *both*, and is applied to phraſeology, 'that palters with us in a double ſenſe,' that may be taken both ways.

'Equivocation has two ſenſes; the one natural, in which we would have what we ſay underſtood, and in which the hearer does abſolutely underſtand us; the other perverted, underſtood only by the perſon ſpeaking. Ambiguity has one general ſenſe, ſuſceptible of different interpretations; it always creates a difficulty in getting at the true ſenſe of the author, and ſometimes an impoſſibility.' —*Truſler*.

'An honeſt man will never employ an equivocal expreſſion; a confuſed man may often utter ambiguous ones, without any deſign.'—*Blair*.

In theſe foregoing paſſages, Truſler and Blair have expreſſed themſelves conformably with the definitions inferred from etymology: but when Truſler goes on to ſay:

'We make uſe of an equivocation to deceive; of an ambiguity to keep in the dark:'—and Blair,

'An ambiguous expreſſion, when it is uſed with deſign, is with an intention not to give full information:' they rather ſupply examples than definitions.

The word 'equivocal' has been vitiouſly applied by men of ſcience as an epithet to generation: they call that 'equivocal generation' where the parentage is ſuppoſed to be heterogeneous.

Clear. Diſtinct.

We ſee an object clearly, whenever it is ſufficiently illuminated to enable us to form a general idea of its figure; but we ſee it not diſtinctly until we can recognize its parts. *Clarare* is to grow bright, *diſtinguere* is to ſeparate by the touch; the one diſſipates obſcurity, the other confuſion.

Old men oftener ſee clearly, than diſtinctly. Short-ſighted perſons ſee contiguous objects diſtinctly, diſtant objects clearly. Strong light favours clear viſion. A faint one-ſide light favours diſtinct viſion.

To Barter. To Chaffer. To Exchange. To Truck.

The French words *barat* and *barateríe* are terms of maritime law, and deſcribe that injury which commodities ſuffer in a voyage, not from the peril of the ſea but from the negligence of the ſhip-captain. "The inſurer (ſays the French Ordonnance of 1681,) ſhall not be liable to pay for damage accruing by the careleſſneſs of the mate or captain; unleſs, in the policy, ſurety be expreſsly given againſt *barateríe de patron*." From the French verb *baratter*, to deduct, or to abate for baratry, comes the Engliſh *to barter*. *Barter*, therefore, ought to mean nearly the ſame as *tare*. Merchants often charge commodities by the *groſs* weight; they then deduct, under the name *tare*, a percentage, or allowance, on ſo much of the commodity as is ſuppoſed to be injured by the package, or journey; and charge only the *neat* weight, or uninjured portion, at the full price. So again, in the potteries, an allowance is often made for *breakage*, which is deducted from the envoice, whether the wares arrive broken or entire.

Barter, inſtead of meaning an allowance made on the price of merchandize for ſuppoſed injury at ſea, now means the interchange of commodities for commodities: it is corruptly become identical with *truck*.

'He who corrupteth Engliſh with foreign words is as wiſe as ladies, who change plate for china; for which the laudable traffic of old clothes is much the faireſt barter.'—*Felton*.

To chaffer is a frequentative verb formed from the obſolete verb *to chap*, to purchaſe, to buy. *Chap* and *chapman* are collateral with the German *kauffen* and *kauffman*: but neither of theſe words, though common, are recorded in Johnſon's dictionary. *To chaffer* does not however ſignify, as in ſtrictneſs it ought, to purchaſe frequently, but to purchaſe at frequent attempts, to higgle.

'To chaffer for preferments with his gold.'—*Dryden.*

'Chaffery, that is buying and selling.'—*Spenser.*

The after-latins had *excambiare*, whence the French made *échanger*, and we *to exchange*: it means to give one thing for another. Commodities are exchanged for commodities. Wares are exchanged for money. Money is exchanged for money. Technically, a bill of exchange is a payment for money received in one place by a draught on another: so that the permutation of different currencies conſtitutes the eſpecial buſineſs of the exchanger.

'While bullion may be had for a ſmall price more than the weight of our current caſh, theſe exchangers generally chooſe rather to buy bullion than run the riſk of melting down our coin.'—*Locke.*

From Conſtantinople to Barcelona, from Barcelona to Genova travelled many technical words of commerce, which were known in the antient and reſumed in the modern world. Of this claſs probably is *to truck*, which we take from the *trucco* of the Spaniards, and which they take from the τραγειν of the Greeks. To exchange goods with a view to profit, is *to truck*.

Go, miſer, go: for lucre ſell thy ſoul;
Truck wares for wares, and trudge from pole to pole. *Dryden.*

'I will not exchange even-handed; but, to make an end of chaffering, I will truck with you the bale of calicoes for the hogſhead of ſugar, if you will throw off ten per cent. for barter.'

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL *of a* VOYAGE *performed in the* INDIAN SEAS, *to* MADRAS, BENGAL, CHINA, *&c., &c., in* HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CAROLINE, *in the* YEARS 1803-4-5, *interſperſed with ſhort* DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES *of the* PRESENT STATE *of the principal* SETTLEMENTS *of the* INDIA COMPANY.

Communicated to the MONTHLY MAGAZINE *by an* OFFICER *of that* SHIP.

IT is at Garden Reach, that the moſt ſtriking and beautiful proſpect preſents itſelf to the view; the banks of the river (which is here about twice the breadth of the Thames at London), are covered with a verdant carpet to the water's edge, and decorated with numerous elegant villas, or rather palaces, each ſurrounded with groves and lawns, forming a ſucceſſion of very intereſting objects to the ſtranger, while ſilently gliding paſt them.

The river itſelf, too, claims no ſmall ſhare of his attention: from ſhips of a thouſand tons, fraught with commerce, down to the ſlender ſnake-boat, that ſeems to fly along the ſurface of the water, the eye wanders with a mixture of pleaſure and ſurprize, over the various intermediate links: the elegant budgerows and pleaſure boats, conveying whole families of Europeans to and from their country ſeats, contraſting finely with the rude and curiouſly conſtructed veſſels of the natives: forming, altogether, a ſcene the moſt picturesque and engaging that can be imagined! and in the contemplation of which the ſtranger is generally ſo much abſorbed, that he does not perceive the laſpe of time, until he is unexpectedly roused by the ſight of Fort William, and a little farther on the city of Calcutta itſelf.

The fort is ſituated on the eaſtern bank, about a quarter of a mile from the town, and makes a very good appearance from the river; it is an extenſive and ſtrong fortreſs, laid out in ſquares and regular buildings, interſperſed with groves of trees, that afford a comfortable ſhelter from the noontide heat, and exhibiting inſide a great likeneſs to a pleaſant wing of a city.

Between this and the town a level ſpace intervenes, called the Eſplanade, which is crowded evenings and mornings with all ranks and deſcriptions of people, who reſort there for air, exerciſe, or converſation.

The government-houſe, and Charinga road, (a line of detached buildings that bound the eſplanade on one ſide,) cut a very intereſting figure from this part of the river.

The European part of the town lies next the fort, and the houſes are here much more elegant than at Madras (the garden-houſes excepted). The reaſon of this is very evident: at Fort St. George they are only uſed as offices, or warehouſes, the gentlemen invariably retiring to the garden-houſes in the evening; whereas, at Calcutta, moſt of the merchants have their offices attached to their dwelling-houſes, and of courſe both are kept in good order. For though the chunam, when kept clean and entire, rivals the Parian marble itſelf; yet when it gets

gets tarnished, or is suffered to drop off here and there, and thus discover the bricks underneath, nothing can have a more motley or beggarly appearance; and this is very frequently the case at Madras, both in the Fort and Black-town, where the houses often put one in mind of so many Portuguese, with flaming swords and cocked hats over shabby coats and dirty linen,—complete emblems of pride and poverty united!

The great body of the native or Black-town stretches farther up along the river side, and is of considerable extent; abreast of this, the groves of masts that present themselves, bearing the flags of various nations, but chiefly the English, give one some idea of the commerce that must be carried on in this metropolis of India.

We landed at Bankshall on a very beautiful evening; and while passing through the streets in our palankeens, were not a little amused with the novelty of the surrounding objects.

The elegance of the houses, the noise and bustle of palankeens and their bearers, the variety of splendid equipages dashing out to the esplanade, and the concourse of natives of every description passing to and fro, all conspired with the serenity of the evening to form a highly interesting scene on our first arrival.

Though the town itself is the residence of a great number of European gentlemen, yet the surrounding country, for some miles, is chequered (as at Madras) with handsome seats; which, from the fertility of soil, are encompassed with gardens and groves, far exceeding those of Madras in verdure and foliage.

It appears, however, that at Bengal they cannot give the chunam that high degree of polish that is observable on the Coromandel coast: this may be owing to some difference in the shells, of whose calces this curious paste is made.

The governor's palace, or government-house (as it is called), very soon attracts the stranger's notice; and we had an opportunity, a few days after our arrival, of visiting it.

It is situated on the western side of the esplanade, and is a most august and beautiful fabric, from whatever point it is viewed. Over the four colossal arches or gates that lead to it, there are placed sphinxes, and various figures and emblems, that have a very good effect. The king's and company's arms are emblazoned over the western and eastern gates.

With respect to the interior part of the building, I am not architect enough to give a description of it; nor do I think, indeed, that any adequate idea of it can be conveyed by words,—the eye, not the ear, must be the medium of communication.

The marble hall, in particular, brought to my mind many of the glowing descriptions of enchanted castles in the Arabian Tales;—and, indeed, I could scarcely persuade myself that I was not treading on magic ground, all the time I was wandering through it

The esplanade, of course, next engaged our attention; here, from day-break till the sun has got to some height above the horizon, the greater part of the European inhabitants, and many of the natives, may be seen enjoying the cool air of the morning, and taking active or passive exercise, on horseback, in chariots, palankeens, and other vehicles; and indeed, at this cool season, even pedestrian exercises may be used with safety.

In the evenings, however, when the ladies as well as the gentlemen take an airing before dinner, the grand display of beauty, equipage, and pomp, among the Europeans; and the variety of complexion, dress, and manners, among the different casts of natives: form a scene so chequered and novel to a person just arrived from England, that he must be of a very phlegmatic disposition indeed not to be highly entertained with it.

The buzars in the Black-town afforded us an amusing lounge every day; where we often thought we had made good bargains, but were invariably over-reached by blacky. They would actually outwit the Jews themselves: for they have great address and penetration, and instantly see whether or not one is a judge of the value of their wares, making their prices accordingly; and indeed they will frequently ask double, treble, or quadruple, what they will ultimately take for any article.

We visited that fatal spot in the old fort, called the Black Hole; where, in 1756, the inhuman soubah of Bengal confined Mr. Howell, and 145 others, from eight o'clock in the evening till six in the morning, during which time 123 fell victims to the cruelty of this merciless tyrant!

The place being no more than eighteen feet square, those unfortunate persons were suffocated; and a monument is erected over against the spot where this horrid

horrid ſcene was acted, to commemorate the event.

There is a very ſingular bird that frequents the ſtreets and environs of Calcutta, where it is almoſt domeſticated, called, from the length of its legs and ſlow ſolemn walk, *the Adjutant*.

As it devours the garbage and all putrid animal ſubſtances in the ſtreets, it is on that account held ſacred, and no one is allowed to ſhoot any of theſe birds; they perch on the battlements and higheſt projecting parts of the houſes, where they ſtand as motionleſs as ſtatues, with their heads penſively reſting on their pouches, or ſometimes turned to one ſide. In theſe poſitions, ſtrangers generally take them for inanimate objects, ſo perfectly diveſted do they ſeem of life and motion.

As Calcutta lies cloſe to the tropic of Cancer, when the ſun is in Capricorn, or 56 degrees removed from them, the inhabitants experience a kind of little winter, or conſiderable diminution of the intenſe heat of the ſummer; which is ſtill farther effected by the north-eaſt monſoon, that blows with a refreſhing coolneſs at this ſeaſon. During the months of December and January particularly, it is not uncommon to ſleep with a blanket over one; whereas, at other times of the year, the ſuffocating heat (in conjunction with ſwarms of moſquitoes,) renders the night an object of dread, rather than a comfortable refreſhment after the heats of the day.

This little diverſity of ſeaſon (were the climate otherwiſe healthy) would render Bengal far preferable to the more ſouthern parts of India, where very little change is felt, except for a ſhort ſpace at the ſhifting of the monſoons on the coaſt of Coromandel: the flatneſs of the country, however, and its being every where interſected, and a great part annually overflowed by the Ganges, will for ever be the cauſe of ſickneſs, as well as fertility!

The Europeans in Calcutta dine at ſo late an hour as ſeven o'clock; but they take a ſlight repaſt at one, which conſiſts in general of light curries, or the like, with two or three glaſſes of wine: they therefore ſeldom have a good appetite at dinner, but ſit down languid and inert, with more inclination to drink than eat.

Now, though no people can be more temperate in both theſe reſpects, yet the unſeaſonableneſs of the hour at which they dine cannot fail to be prejudicial to their health in ſuch a hot climate as this; where, independent of a loaded ſtomach, it is at all times difficult to procure any thing like good reſt at night: Thoſe, therefore, who would prefer ſound health to faſhionable hours, ſhould tiff (as they term it) a little later, and make it ſerve for dinner.

They ſay indeed, with much juſtice, that ſeven o'clock is the moſt comfortable time of the day to dine; that then all buſineſs is over, the air cooler, and the inſects (a great peſt during the day) all diſperſed. This is very true; but ſlight inconveniencies ſhould be made ſubſervient to a real good.

With reſpect to the hoſpitality of the Calcutta gentry, and the Engliſh ſettlements in general, from what I could obſerve during a ſpace of more than two years, it is my opinion (whatever a few Smel-fungi may ſay to the contrary), that in no quarter of the globe is the *term* ſo ſeldom uſed, and the *practice* ſo univerſally adopted. I have often admired the *liberality of ſentiment* in theſe *grumblers*, who meaſure the hoſpitality of a whole people by the degree of attention that happens to be paid to themſelves! who would confidently pronounce the inhabitants of Calcutta or Madras a ſet of unhoſpitable hypocrites, if they did not happen to receive all that civility which they conſider as *due* to their *ſelf-importance!* Yet ſuch there are, who draw general concluſions from obſcure and local circumſtances, inſtead of obſervation.

The houſes in India are remarkably well adapted to the climate, or rather to counteract the effects of a hot one, by having large and lofty apartments, with ſpacious verendahs, in which they ſit and dine frequently in the hot ſeaſon; in their rooms they have curious machines, called punkas, or large fans, which are kept conſtantly waving over head while at dinner, and produce a moſt agreeable effect. Very little furniture is kept in rooms in India, any thing that obſtructs the air being a great inconvenience. I ſcarcely recollect having ſeen a ceiling in Calcutta; they ſay it would harbour dirt, and conſequently heat, beſides becoming a rendezvous for different kinds of vermin.

The coolneſs of their wine and water is in this climate a very great luxury: the proceſs is entirely a chemical one; viz. the communicating to wine, &c. the cold produced by the ſolution of a ſolid in a fluid body: every family, therefore, keeps a hobdaar, for the purpoſe of cooling

cooling their water and wine. This fellow takes a ſmall tub, and throwing in two or three pounds of ſalt-petre, pours a quantity of water on it, and then keeps ſtirring the mixture with his bottles of wine or water, which he holds by the neck until they are ſufficiently cool; when he proceeds with other bottles, and ſo on, till the mixture ceaſes to give out any more cold, and obliges him to throw in more ſalt-petre. About ſeven-tenths of this ſalt is recovered, by evaporating the water in boiling, and ſuffering the cryſtals to ſhoot in the cold.

We had opportunities of ſeeing elephants and tigers at this place, of the largeſt ſize: indeed, we every day found freſh objects to engage our attention, and contribute to our entertainment. It was, therefore, with the utmoſt reluctance we bade adieu to this hoſpitable and elegant ſettlement, in order to return on board the ſhip, which was now preparing for ſea. I.

[It deſerves to be recorded in the Monthly Magazine, that the *laſt* literary employment of the juſtly celebrated Dr. Prieſtley was to write the following Letter to this Miſcellany. After the Doctor's death, it was deemed too precious a relic to be parted with by his family, and was not ſent to us, but has ſince appeared in the account of the Life of the Doctor, publiſhed by his ſon at Philadelphia.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING, in my defence of Dr. Franklin, publiſhed in the Monthly Magazine for February 1803, mentioned a circumſtance which implied that at that time there ſubſiſted a conſiderable degree of intimacy between me and Mr. Burke; and ſeveral perſons will wiſh to know how that intimacy came to terminate, and what could be the cauſe of the inveteracy with which ſome years before his death he took every opportunity of treating me, eſpecially by ſtudiouſly introducing my name, in a manner calculated to excite the ſtrongeſt reſentment, in his ſpeeches in the Houſe of Commons, to which he knew it was not in my power to make any reply, I have no objection to giving the beſt account that I can of it. It ſhall be diſtinct, fair, and candid.

We were firſt introduced to each other by our common friend Mr. John Lee, while I lived at Leeds, and we had then no difference of opinion whatever, that I knew of, on any ſubject of politics, except that he thought the power of the crown would be checked in the beſt manner by increaſing the influence of the great whig families in the country; while I was of opinion that the ſame end which we both aimed at would be moſt effectually ſecured by a more equal repreſentation of the Commons in Parliament. But this ſubject was never the occaſion of any diſcuſſion or debate between us, except at one time, in the preſence of Mr. Lee, at Mr. Burke's table; and this was occaſioned by a recent publication of his, on the cauſe of the diſcontents which then prevailed very generally in the kingdom: a pamphlet of which neither Mr. Lee nor myſelf concealed our diſapprobation, thinking the principles of it much too ariſtocratical.

When the American war broke out, this difference of opinion did not ſeem to be thought of by either of us. We had but one opinion, and one wiſh, on that ſubject; and this was the ſame with all who were claſſed by us among the friends of the liberty of England. On the probable approach of that war, but a few years before it actually took place, being ſtill at Leeds, I wrote two anonymous pamphlets, one entitled "The preſent State of Liberty in Great Britain and the Colonies, which gained me the friendſhip of Sir George Saville, the good opinion of the Marquis of Rockingham, and many other perſons, then in oppoſition to the miniſtry. Cheap editions were ſoon printed of that pamphlet, and they were diſtributed in great number through the kingdom. Soon after this, at the earneſt and joint requeſt of Dr. Franklin and Dr. Fothergil, I wrote another pamphlet, entitled, an Addreſs to Diſſenters on the ſame ſubject, one ſentence of which was written by Dr. Franklin, who corrected the preſs, as was mentioned in my laſt. This pamphlet was circulated with more aſſiduity, and was thought to have had more effect, than any thing that was addreſſed to the public at the time. Dr. Franklin ſaid that it was his ſerious opinion, that it was one principal reaſon with the miniſtry of that day for diſſolving the parliament a year ſooner than uſual; and at the next meeting of parliament, I heard Lord Suffolk, then ſecretary of ſtate, avow that it was done to prevent the minds of the people from being poiſoned by artful and dangerous publications, or ſome expreſſions of an equivalent nature.

So far Mr. Burke and I proceeded with

with perfect harmony, until after I had left the Marquis of Landſdowne; and while I was in his family I was careful not to publiſh any political pamphlet, or paragraph whatever, leſt it ſhould be thought that I did it at his inſtigation, whereas politics were expreſsly excluded from our connexion. But I thought it right never to conceal my ſentiments with reſpect to events that intereſted every body; and they were always in perfect concurrence with thoſe of Mr. Burke, with whom I had frequent interviews.

The laſt of theſe was when I lived at Birmingham; when, being accompanied by his ſon, he called and ſpent a great part of the afternoon with me.

After much general converſation, he took me aſide to a ſmall terrace in the garden in which the houſe ſtood, to tell me that Lord Shelburne, who was then prime miniſter, finding his influence diminiſhed, and of courſe his ſituation uncertain, had made propoſals to join Lord North. Having had a better opportunity of knowing the principles and character of his Lordſhip than Mr. Burke, I ſeemed (as he muſt have thought) a little incredulous on the ſubject. But before I could make any reply, he ſaid, "I ſee you do not believe me, but you may depend upon it he has made overtures to him, and in writing:" and without any reply, I believe, on my part (for I did not give much credit to the information), we returned to the reſt of the company. However, it was not much more than a month, or ſix weeks, after this before he himſelf did the very thing that, whether right or wrong, expedient or inexpedient, (for there were various opinions on the ſubject), he at that time mentioned as a thing ſo atrocious, as hardly to be credible.

After this our intimacy ceaſed; and I ſaw nothing of him, except by accident. But his particular animoſity was excited by my anſwer to his book on the French Revolution, in which, though he introduced a compliment to me, it was accompanied with ſufficient aſperity. The whole of the paragraph, which related to the friends of the revolution in general, is as follows:

"Some of them are ſo heated with their particular religious theories, that they give more than hints that the fall of the civil powers, with all the dreadful conſequences of that fall, provided they might be of ſervice to their theories, would not be unacceptable to them, or very remote from their wiſhes. 'A man amongſt them of great authority, and certainly of great talents, ſpeaking of a ſuppoſed alliance between church and ſtate, ſays, 'Perhaps we muſt wait for the fall of the civil powers before this moſt unnatural alliance be broken. Calamitous, no doubt, will that time be. But what convulſion in the political world ought to be a ſubject of lamentation, if it be attended with ſo deſirable an effect?' You ſee with what a ſteady eye theſe gentlemen are prepared to view the greateſt calamities which can befal their country!"

The ſentiment, however, of this offenſive paragraph, with which I cloſed my "Hiſtory of the Corruptions of Chriſtianity," and which has been quoted by many others, in order to render me obnoxious to the Engliſh government, had no particular or principal view to England; but to all thoſe countries in which the unnatural alliance between church and ſtate ſubſiſted, and eſpecially thoſe European ſtates which had been parts of the Roman Empire, but were then in communion with the Church of Rome. Beſides that the interpretation of prophecy ought to be free to all, it is the opinion, I believe, of every commentator, that thoſe ſtates are doomed to deſtruction. Dr. Hartley, a man never ſuſpected of ſedition, has expreſſed himſelf more ſtrongly on this ſubject than I have done. Nothing, however, that any of us have advanced on the ſubject implies the leaſt degree of ill-will to any of thoſe countries; for though we cannot but foreſee the approaching calamity, we lament it; and as we ſufficiently intimated that timely reformation would prevent it, we ought to be thanked for our faithful, though unwelcome, warnings.

Though in my anſwer to Mr. Burke, I did not ſpare his *principles*, I preſerved all the reſpect that was due to an *old friend*, as the letters which I addreſſed to him will ſhew. From this time, however, without any further provocation, (inſtigated, I believe, by the bigotted clergy, he not only never omitted, but evidently ſought, and took every advantage that he could, of opportunities to add to the odium under which I lay.

Among other things, he aſſerted in one of his ſpeeches that "I was made a citizen of France, on account of my declared hoſtility to the conſtitution of England;" a charge for which there was no foundation, and of which it was not

in his power to produce any proof. In the public papers, therefore, which was all the refource I had at that time, I denied the charge, and called upon him for the proof of what he had advanced; at the fame time fending him the newfpaper in which this was contained: but he made no reply. In my preface to a Faft Sermon in the year following, I therefore faid that it fufficiently appeared that "he had neither ability to maintain his charge, nor virtue to retract it." This alfo was conveyed to him. Another year having elapfed without his making any reply, I added, in the preface to another fermon, after repeating what I had faid before, "A year more of filence on his part having now elapfed, this is become more evident than before." This alfo he bore in filence.

A circumftance that fhows peculiar malignity was, that on the breaking out of the riots of Birmingham a perfon who at that time lodged in the fame houfe with him at Margate, informed me that he could not contain his joy on the occafion; but that, running from place to place, he expreffed it in the moft unequivocal manner.

After this I never heard any thing concerning Mr. Burke, but from his publications, except that I had a pretty early and authentic account of his *firft penfion*, which he had taken fome pains to conceal. Such is fometimes the fate of the moft promifing, and long continued, of human friendfhips. But if I have been difappointed in fome of them, I have derived abundant fatisfaction and advantage from others.

J. PRIESTLEY.

Northumberland, Feb. 1, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE names of Humboldt and Gay-Luffac are too advantageoufly known to the public, as able naturalifts and indefatigable chemifts, to require that I fhould offer any apology for tranfmitting, with a view to infertion in the Monthly Magazine, the following fhort account of fome new experiments lately made by them, in order to afcertain, with greater precifion than had hitherto been done, the proportions of the component principles of atmofpheric air.

The alkaline fulphurets have been long employed as eudiometers, from a belief that they abforb oxygen alone, without having the leaft affinity for azote; but this opinion is now found to be erroneous, as thefe fulphurets, when heated, abforb a portion of azote, as will be feen from the following experiments.

The illuftrious chemifts above mentioned took two flafks of unequal capacities, into which they put equal quantities of heated fulphuret. At the termination of ten days, the abforption in the fmall flafk was 22, 5, and in the large one 30, 6. They next expofed pure azote to the action of an alkaline fulphuret, heated to ebullition, in which cafe a confiderable portion of the azote was abforbed; but when a folution of the fame fulphuret was ufed cold, as is always done by M. Berthollett, no abforption of azote took place, at leaft not in a fenfible degree.

Humboldt and his affociate, nevertheleſs, give the preference to the eudiometer of Volta, which it is well known conſiſts in detonating hydrogen with atmoſpheric air, by means of the electric ſpark. The reſult of their numerous experiments, indeed, fully prove that this is the beſt method of aſcertaining the exact quantity of oxygen contained in atmoſpheric air: they obſerved, however, in the courſe of their experiments, ſome phenomena it was difficult to explain.

On mixing 100 parts of hydrogen, with 200 of oxygen, and inflaming them by means of the electric ſpark, the abſorption was 146.

The ſame abſorption took place on mixing the 100 parts of hydrogen, with 300, 400, or even 900 parts of oxygen.

On the mixture of 100 parts of hydrogen, with an equal quantity of oxygen, the abſorption was 55.

One hundred parts of hydrogen, mixed with 1600 of oxygen, did not detonate.

The other gaſſes exhibited the ſame differences.

More numerouse, xperiments, however, convinced theſe chemiſts, that 100 parts of oxygen, require for its complete ſaturation 200 parts of hydrogen; whence they conclude, that in the preceding experiments the hydrogen had not been wholly inflamed; and that this circumſtance had occaſioned the reſults which appeared to them ſo ſurpriſing.

They now proceeded to aſcertain, whether the product of the combuſtion of hydrogen and oxygen, was uniformly pure water, or if it contained acid. The reſult of theſe experiments was, that water ſo obtained is perfectly pure.

They next inſtituted a vaſt number of experiments, in order to determine the reſpective quantities of oxygen and hydrogen contained in this water, and aſcertained

certained that 100 parts, in bulk, of oxygen gas require nearly 200 parts of hydrogen, to faturate it completely. According to the experiments of Fourcroy and Seguin, 100 parts of the former require 205 of the latter.

Their object was now to afcertain, what were the proportions of thefe two gaffes in the water. From the experiments of Fourcroy, Vauquelin, and Seguin, the moft accurate hitherto made on the fubject in queftion; water contains in weight 85,662 parts of oxygen, and 14,338 of hydrogen. But thefe experiments having been made at the temperature of 14°, and no allowance made for the water held in folution by the gas, it follows, if we admit with Sauffure, that a cubic foot of air, at the temperature of 14°, contains nearly 10 grains of water in folution, that the relative weight of the oxygen to the hydrogen, in place of being 85,662 to 14,338, fhould have been 87,41 to 12,59.

Having afcertained the accuracy of Volta's eudiometer, they proceeded by its means to fix the precife quantity of oxygen contained in atmofpheric air; and the refult of thefe experiments is, that it contains 0,21 parts of oxygen.

Not having been able to difcover any fenfible quantity of hydrogen in this atmofpheric air, they are of opinion, if any was prefent, it could not exceed 0,003; for it is plain that the hydrogen, which is conftantly difengaged from different bodies, muft be difcoverable, unlefs when it does not amount to one-thoufandth part.

Carbonic acid muft likewife be prefent in atmofpheric air, though Humboldt was not able to difcover it; a circumftance which evidently proves that it exifts therein only in a very minute proportion.

Our chemifts next afcertained that the purity of atmofpheric air varies very little in different fituations. They filled a veffel with air in the pit in the *Théâtre-François*, when it was extremely crowded, and another at the upper part of the houfe. The air contained in thefe veffels fcarcely rendered lime-water turbid.

Common atmofpheric air contains of oxygen - - - - 0, 210
That taken at the upper part of the *Théâtre-François* - - 0, 202
That taken in the pit - - - 0, 204

Seguin alfo analyzed the air in the wards of hofpitals, which were kept carefully fhut, during twelve hours previous to the experiments. This air had acquired an infupportable fetid odour, notwithftanding which, he found it, on examination, nearly as pure as common atmofpheric air. Fontana had before that period obtained the fame refults in the *Hôtel-Dieu*, at Paris. From thefe facts, it fhould feem, that the inconveniences experienced in crowded apartments, cannot be attributed to a deficiency of oxygen, but muft proceed from particular peftilential emanations.

Water, it has long been known, contains air, as air, in like manner, contains water. After the moft accurate examination of the air difengaged from water, Humboldt and Gay-Luffac afcertained, in the moft fatisfactory manner, that it contains more oxygen in a given quantity than atmofpheric air; but this portion varies according to the period at which it is collected.

Thus, air extricated from water
when it begins to be heated, contains of oxygen - - 0, 23. 7
When farther heated - - 0, 27. 4
When ftill farther heated - - 0, 30. 2
When at the boiling point - 0, 32. 5

Senebier, Ingenhouz, Berger, and Delametherie, had previoufly proved, by numerous experiments, that water abforbed the different gafes which changed their quality. Thefe experiments, on being repeated by Humboldt and Gay-Luffac, furnifhed the following refults.

One hundred and nine parts of oxygen gas expofed to the action of the water of the Seine, were reduced 40 parts; the remainder examined by the eudiometer, was found to contain 37 parts of azote. Thus it had loft 77 of oxygen; and 37 parts of azote, according to them, were difengaged from the water.

One hundred parts of hydrogen, expofed in like manner, loft 5 parts. The want of uniformity in the refults which they obtained, prevented them from deciding on the changes which the gas underwent during its expofure.

One hundred parts of azote, expofed to the action of water, were diminifhed three hundredths. The refidue contained 11 parts of oxygen difplaced, in the opinion of Humboldt and Gay-Luffac, by 14 parts of azote.

Two hundred parts of hydrogen, mixed with 400 parts of oxygen, and expofed to the contact of Seine water, during ten days, were diminifhed 38 parts; but the refidue contained 142 of hydrogen, 174 of oxygen, and 246 of azote.

Thefe experiments are all in perfect conformity with thofe previoufly made by Delametherie, Ingenhouz, &c. but the conclufions drawn from them by Humboldt, and Gay-Luffac, are extremely different.

Delametherie inferred, that the oxygen expofed to the contact of water, was decompofed, and a portion of it converted into azote.

That the hydrogen, expofed in like manner, was alfo changed and a part of it converted into azote.

That the azote expofed to water, became ameliorated, and a certain quantity of it was changed into oxygen.

Humboldt and Gay-Luffac, on the contrary, conclude that the oxygen expofed to the action of water, is abforbed by it, and difplaces the azote, which afcends into the bell-glafs.

That the hydrogen, expofed in like manner, is alfo abforbed by the water, and difplaces the other gafes which afcend into the bell.

That the azote, expofed to the contact of water, is abforbed by it, and difplaces the oxygen which afcends into the bell.

It remains for impartial chemifts to decide, which of thefe opinions is moft conformable to truth. But this queftion involves another, viz. whether all thefe gafes are elementary indecompofable fubftances, as well as all other elementary fubftances of modern chemiftry?

The obfervations of Humboldt and Gay-Luffac, terminate with a table exhibiting the analyfis of atmofpheric air, during 36 days, from the 16th November, to the 22d December. The temperature had, during this period, varied from 12° of the centigrade thermometer, to 4. 1.

Wind, rain, and fnow, had all fucceffively occurred in the courfe of thefe experiments. The quantity of oxygen prefent, was always 0. 21. It was, however, at one, 0. 21. 2, and at another 0. 20. 9.

From thefe facts, it may be concluded, that atmofpheric air contains:

Oxygen - - - -	0. 210
Azote - - - -	0. 783
Hydrogen - - - -	0. 003
Carbonic Acid - - -	0. 004

Yours, &c. A. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS it is my intention, in the General Introduction which will be prefixed to my tranflation of the whole of Ariftotle's Works, to fhow, from the moft unequivocal evidence, that his philofophy has not been underftood for many centuries; the following obfervations in the interim, on four very important dogmas of his phyfiology, may not perhaps be unacceptable to the philofophical part of your readers.

In the firft place, in the beginning of his difcuffion about a celeftial body, in his Treatife on the Heavens, wifhing to fhow that it is perpetual, he previoufly evinces that it is different from the four elements. But he fraimes the demonftration of this from the multitude of natural motions. For if natural things are natural from having nature, (but nature is a principle of motion), the demonftration from natural motion, is at the fame time, from things more evident, as being from energies; and at the fame time is from things more peculiar, as being from caufes. But in order to the demonftration from motions, he pre-affumes fix things, viz. that there are two fimple motions, that which is in a circle, and that which is in a right line; that a fimple motion, is the motion of a fimple body; that of a fimple body, the motion is fimple; that there is one natural motion of one thing; that one motion is contrary to one; and that the heavens are circularly moved. Thefe hypotheſes alſo, are mentioned by Plotinus, in his Treatife on the World; for being defirous to fhow, according to Plato, the perpetuity of the heavens, he fays, the demonftration of this will be attended with no labour to Ariftotle, if his hypotheſes about a fifth body are admitted, meaning the above mentioned. For thefe being admitted, the perpetuity of the heavenly bodies neceffarily follows.

It is requifite to obferve, however, that by fimple bodies, Ariftotle means thofe which contain a principle of motion according to nature. For animals and plants have alfo a principle of motion, yet not according to nature, but according to foul; and hence they are differently moved at different times. For compofite bodies do not remain in the poffeffion of fimilar parts, but alfo receive organic parts; as having a foul which ufes the body as an inftrument. But nature is the principle of the motion of a fimple body; and hence bodies which alone poffefs nature, have alone a fimple motion.

The following argument, employed by him, to fhew that the heavenly bodies are not moved by violence, appears to me to poffefs an invincible ftrength. If a celeftial body is moved by violence, it is not moved naturally; and if it is not moved naturally, it is moved contrary to nature. But the motion, which is contrary to nature, is poſterior to that which is accord-

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ing to nature. For that which is contrary, implies the prior exiſtence of that which is according to nature. The body therefore, which is moved with a violent motion, has ſome natural motion prior to this. Hence, if the heavenly bodies have always been moved by violence, they have always been moved contrary to nature, at the ſame time poſſeſſing a natural motion, which has never been exerted, but perpetually counteracted. God and nature, however, do nothing in vain. If this argument be admitted, the centripetal and centrifugal forces, which, like the Aloidæ, have with giant-pride ſo long invaded the heavens, will be vanquiſhed by it, and hurled into the ſublunary realms.

The next dogma of Ariſtotle, to which I ſhall requeſt the attention of the reader, is the manner in which the celeſtial bodies, and eſpecially the ſun, heat ſublunary bodies, without being themſelves hot. Previous to this, however, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that the ſun, and each of the other planets, is fixed in a luminous ſphere concentric with the earth, in which ſphere alſo it is carried round the earth. Theſe ſpheres, however, according to Ariſtotle, are not hard impenetrable bodies like glaſs, as they have been ſuppoſed to be by Bacon, Newton, and other modern philoſophers; but being of a nature totally diſtinct from every ſublunary body, they wholly conſiſt of a matter ſo pure and impaſſive, that compared with ſublunary matter, it may be ſaid to be immaterial. Hence theſe ſpheres pervade through each other without impediment, like the light emitted from different lamps in the ſame room; and the planets which are carried in them, are of a ſimilar nature, though not ſo tranſcendently pure.

The rays then proceeding from the ſolar body, paſs through a celeſtial to a ſublunary body. And through a celeſtial body indeed, as being immaterial, they penetrate immaterially, and without impediment; but they no longer thus proceed through a ſublunary body, becauſe this is material. The ſolar rays, however, penetrate through the pores of the air, and are reflected from ſolids at equal angles. The air, therefore, being intercepted by theſe rays, and at the ſame time moved and rubbed againſt itſelf, is in conſequence of its conglobation heated; and eſpecially in thoſe places in which the rays being reflected to themſelves inſpiſſate the intermediate air. On this account, of the ſolſtices, that of the ſummer is hotter, not becauſe at that time the ſun is in reality nearer to us, ſince he is nearly always at an equal diſtance from us; but becauſe he then approximates to us in power. For his rays, according to the meridian and about it, are eſpecially reflected into themſelves, and on this account, cauſe the intercepted air to be conglobed and compreſſed. But in winter, the ſun through the day exiſting at the eaſt and the weſt, the rays omitted to our part of the globe, are no longer ſimilarly reflected into themſelves, but being more diffuſed do not ſimilarly compreſs the air. Hence alſo mountains are colder than plains, becauſe with the reflection the rays are more collected, and more compreſs the air; but proceeding upwards, they become more diſtant. On this account alſo, the more elevated air is colder. In ſhort, if ignition begun from on high through motion, it would be neceſſary that places more elevated ſhould be hotter, as being nearer to the bodies that are moved.

The third dogma of Ariſtotle, which appears to me very important, and at the ſame time has not been underſtood by modern philoſophers, is that the ſummit of the aërial region proximate to the heavens conſiſts of *inflammable matter*. This is called by Ariſtotle ὑπεκκαυμα, and according to him is not properly fire, but is only to be ſo denominated metaphorically, from its miniſtrant office. Hence, ſays Olympiodorus, it is called ὑπεκκαυμα, from *burning leſs*; for the addition of the ὑπο, implies diminution. Such an inflammable matter, though inviſible to the naked eye, may perhaps occaſion thoſe appearances of ſpots in the ſun* which are viſible through a teleſcope.

In the fourth place, Ariſtotle ſhows in the firſt book of his Meteors, that in very extended periods of time, the continent becomes ſea, and the ſea becomes continent. This, however, happens in conſequence of what is called the *great win-*

* We do not ſee the ſtars themſelves; for we neither ſee their magnitude, nor their figures, nor their ſurpaſſing beauty. But we ſee, as it were, ſuch an illumination of them, as that of the light of the ſun about the earth, the ſun himſelf not being ſeen by us. And this is perhaps, what Heraclitus meant, when in obſcure language he ſaid, ſpeaking of the ſun, "Kindling meaſures and extinguiſhing meaſures." For the ſun when he riſes may be conceived to kindle an image of himſelf in the inflammable matter at the ſummit of the aërial region; which image becomes extinguiſhed when he ſets.

ter,

ter, and the *great ſummer*. But the *great winter*, ſays Olympiodorus, is when all the planets become ſituated in a wintry ſign, viz. either in Aquarius or Piſces. And the *great ſummer*, is when all of them are ſituated in a ſummer ſign, viz. either in Leo, or Cancer. For as the ſun alone, when he is in Leo, cauſes ſummer, but when he is in Capricorn, winter, and thus the year is formed, which is ſo denominated (ενιαυτος), becauſe the ſun tends to one and the ſame point; for his reſtitution is from the ſame to the ſame, in like manner, there is an arrangement of all the planets effected in long periods of time, which produces the *great year*. For if all the planets becoming vertical, heat in the ſame manner as the ſun, but departing from this vertical poſition refrigerate, it is not unreaſonable to ſuppoſe, that when they became vertical, they produce a *great ſummer*, but when they have departed from this poſition a *great winter*. In the *great winter*, therefore, the continent becomes ſea; but in the *great ſummer*, the contrary happens, in conſequence of the burning heat, and there being great dryneſs where there was moiſture.

Theſe, Sir, are a few, from among very many important dogmas with which the writings of Ariſtotle abound, and which, in the tranſlation of them I am now engaged in, will be copioully unfolded in accompanying notes, from his beſt Greek interpreters. The unthankful manner, in which my labours to diſſeminate ancient wiſdom, have hitherto been received, through the *malignity of venal criticiſm*, affords me but ſmall expectation of ſucceſs at preſent, in unfolding the philoſophy of Plato and Ariſtotle; but I write with the ardent hope of benefiting *the few*, and obtaining the approbation of more equitable poſterity.

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

THOMAS TAYLOR.

Manor-place, Walworth.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *made during a* TOUR *through the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.—NO. XIII.

BEFORE I attempt a deſcription of the county of Trumbull, ſome preliminary obſervations ſeem neceſſary, in order to enable your readers to underſtand the circumſtances which till now have prevented its population. In the year 1662, Charles II., utterly ignorant of the extent or value of the grant, ceded by charter to the then province of Connecticut all that extent of country which lies between the 41ſt and 42d degrees of north latitude, and extending from the Atlantic to the South Sea. This grant, however, interfered with claims advanced by New York and Pennſylvania, in conſequence of other royal grants made with equal wiſdom. Other ſtates had ſimilar demands on immenſe territories in Weſtern America; and much difficulty aroſe, even before the ſeparation of the colonies from Britain, therefrom. This ſubject early required the attention of the general government of the United States, it being conceived hoſtile to the intereſts of that government, that individual ſtates ſhould poſſeſs ſuch immenſe territories; and the ſtates, one by one, ſurrendered the right of juriſdiction and ſoil over Weſtern America, for the benefit of the United States.

A diſtrict of this weſtern country, however, called the Connecticut Reſerve, which extended from the borders of Pennſylvania, through the 41ſt degree of north latitude, to the river Sanduſki, having been appropriated for purpoſes hereafter to be mentioned, by the ſtate of Connecticut, was not ceded to the United States, with whom were now veſted the original claims of Pennſylvania and New York: ſo that the rights of juriſdiction and ſoil were litigated by the United States for the benefit of the citizens thereof; and by the ſtate of Connecticut for thoſe who held claims under her. The whole Reſerve contains about 3,500,000 acres. Of this territory, with an honourable liberality, I believe, in no inſtance adopted by any other ſtate, Connecticut appropriated that portion of it which is bounded on the weſt by the river Sanduſki, and on the eaſt by the Cayahoga, conſiſting of about 500,000 acres, for remunerating the loſſes ſuſtained by her citizens, in conſequence of the cruel inroad into her dominions made by the traitor Arnold. The injuries done to her citizens were firſt eſtimated, and for every dollar of loſs one acre of this land was given by the ſtate to the ſufferer.

In the year 1794, the Connecticut Land Company purchaſed of the ſtate the remaining part of this territory; viz. that which lies between Pennſylvania on the eaſt, and the Cayahoga river on the weſt. For this tract of country they paid to the ſtate 900,000 dollars, and afterwards formed it into the county of Trumbull. Before this country could

become

become valuable to the purchafers, the Indian rights were to be purchafed, which was effected by Wayne's Treaty. The claims of the United States were then to be fettled, which was not effected until 1800; when Connecticut, with conſent of the purchafers, releaſed the juriſdiction for the benefit of the United States; and the United States releaſed to Connecticut the rights of ſoil, for the benefit of the purchafers: thus ſettling the titles to this country for ever.

In conſequence of theſe litigations, and the Indian wars, no ſettlements were effected in the Reſerve till about the year 1800, when it was formed into the county of Trumbull, and made a part of the ſtate of Ohio. The proprietors at the ſame time had the land ſurveyed, and divided according to their reſpective ſhares; having firſt cauſed to be made about 800 miles of waggon road.

It may not be improper briefly to notice a diſpute which took place in Connecticut, in conſequence of this ſale, and which was warmly conteſted during ſix or ſeven ſucceſſive legiſlatures. The queſtion was, what uſe ſhould be made of the intereſt of the capital thus accruing to the ſtate? The federal party, backed by the influence and *eſprit de corps* of the clergy, contended that the intereſt ſhould excluſively be annually divided among that meek and unambitious claſs of citizens; whilſt the democratic party contended that it ought to be applied in promoting the education of all the children of the ſtate. It was ultimately carried in favour of the latter plan; and in conſequence, every child born in the ſtate of Connecticut is entitled, of right, to five years' ſchooling, viz. from ſeven to twelve years of age, and taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. The benefits ariſing from this mode of applying the intereſt is already perceptible; for I have ſeen ſome young people from that ſtate poſſeſſed of geographical knowledge well calculated to make their ſeniors bluſh. That ſuch a queſtion could ſo long be conteſted, ſhews the enormous influence of the clergy, as well as the blind bigotry of many of the citizens of the ſtate; particularly when we conſider that the educating ſyſtem was advocated by all the talents, zeal, and eloquence of Gideon Granger, now Poſtmaſter-general of the United States, and other leading democrats in Connecticut, who alſo ſtrongly pourtrayed the ill conſequence neceſſarily derivable from rendering one claſs of citizens, the clergy, independent of any exertion of their own talents. Previous to this arrangement, on the ſettlement of boundaries between Connecticut and Maſſachuſetts, the former ſtate ſettled on Yale college 100,000 acres of land, which were at that time awarded to her.

The ſtate of Ohio bids fair to become one of the moſt important ſtates in this Union, and is reputed to contain a ſmaller proportion of uncultivable land than any other ſtate. She has no debts; and five millions of acres were granted to her by the United States, for the expreſs purpoſe of defraying the expences of her civil government. All the lands in the Ohio, except thoſe in the Connecticut Reſerve, were the property of the United States, and are ſelling by them at from two to eight dollars per acre. Of the products of theſe ſales, five per cent. is ſet apart by the United States, excluſively for the purpoſe of making a good road from the waters of the Atlantic to the ſtate of Ohio. Another, and I think a very great, advantage is, that no ſlaves can exiſt within her territory. The county of Trumbull has its name from a governor of Connecticut; and though ſettlements commenced therein very lately, I believe no part of the United States has been peopled with equal rapidity: this may be variouſly accounted for. The property has long belonged to private individuals; many of the firſt purchaſers have ſold to others; and every holder of land in that county looked to a future ſettlement therein. Many of the proprietors are among the richeſt individuals in the United States; and their efforts to ſettle the county have been proportionable to their means: add to all which, the ſtate of Connecticut is governed by a narrow and illiberal policy, at which many of her whig citizens are diſguſted; and ſeveral very reſpectable families of this deſcription have removed into Trumbull, in order to free themſelves from the intolerance of the ruling party in Connecticut. This county commences at the north-weſt corner of Penſylvania, and extends on that ſtate line, ſouth, to the completion of the 41ſt degree of north latitude, to the Indian carrying place, between the river Cayahoga and the Tuſcarora branch of the Muſkingum; hence by the path, or carrying place, between the river Cayahoga and the waters of Lake Erie; and from thence, by the lake,

lake, to the place of beginning. This district of country is divided into 125 townships, of five miles square, or 46,000 acres each; and through its centre passes the great road to Detroit, the capital of the present territory and future state of Michigan. On the division of this county among the purchasers, 141,000 acres of land were voluntarily given up by them for the endowment of schools; besides which, much individual property has been assigned in different townships for the same useful purpose. The rapid population of Trumbull may be estimated by the following fact: on the 1st of January, 1804, it contained 793 families; on the 20th of April, 1805, it possessed 1089 families, exclusive of the inhabitants of two townships, from which no returns were received, four-tenths of whom are of the better order of yeomanry from New England. The rest are principally farmers from Pennsylvania and the adjoining states. I heard of but one English family, from Yorkshire, in the county; several respectable Irish, and no Scotch. When I was in Trumbull, no criminal prosecution had been presented, and only eight indictments for assaults. There were there then 25 public or free schools, 7 circulating libraries, 24 saw and 17 grist mills, and 13,000 dollars subscribed for building an academy at Burton, 56 feet long and 38 deep. In form, this county resembles a lady's fan distended: the ends of the handle of which represents the entrance; the termination of the paper, the rich and fertile productions and romantic shores of Lake Erie. The goods imported into this county are received principally by the way of New York; from which city there is water communication with Lake Erie, except for about sixteen miles, which is now turnpiking. This advantage, and the additional one of the merchants of New York, from greater capitals, and from their harbour never having been frozen over more than twice in the memory of man, enables them to import European goods at five per cent. less than those of Philadelphia; and gives a probability, that that city will become the great mart for supplying Western America, the consumption of which, in that case, would pass through the county of Trumbull. However strange it may appear, vegetation was certainly forwarder in Trumbull than more to the south: on the 11th of May we had wild strawberries in great abundance; and we observed, in the first week of June, the berries of the elder quite red, though on our return, on the east of the Alleghany, we found it only in flower. Trumbull is distant from Washington city 277 miles; from the north part there are 54, and from the south part 42 miles of land-carriage. From Albany, about 400 miles, all water carriage, except sixteen miles. From Baltimore 322 miles, all navigable, except the last 45 miles; and down the Ohio, by the Mississippi, there is a communication by water-carriage with the rest of the world.

From Lake Erie there is not, at most, more than 12 miles land carriage to the waters of the Ohio, and consequently of all the world, by the grand river, and the Mahoning branch of the big Beevor; and by the Cayahoga and the Muskingum, the distance from the navigable waters which connect the northern with the southern world, cannot exceed from 20 to 24 miles. The waters of Lake Erie are navigable for vessels of every size; and was, when I was there, navigated by 22 vessels, besides open boats. The whole country is remarkably well watered, and the rivers which empty into, as well as the lake itself, are full of very valuable fish; among which are the muskalunga, which weighs from 40 to 60 pounds, has much the taste of veal when fresh, and when salted is as good as cod. These fish are in great abundance, and already an important trade has commenced of barrelling and sending them down the Ohio. The fresh-water sturgeon, which resembles the sea-fish of that name, though it does not contain so much oil, and which will weigh from 50 to 100 pounds; the black bass, from 1 to 4 pounds; the mullet is found often to weigh 10 pounds; and the pike and pickerel, two distinct species of flat-headed fish, unlike the European pike, but which rise from 5 to about 8 pounds. Besides which, these waters abound in cat-fish, white perch, craw fish, &c. &c. The waters of Lake Erie are fresh and pleasant. Indian tradition asserts that they rise every seven years: the truth is, the lake rises from the melting of the snow to the northward, every summer during the months of June and July, from six inches to about two feet. Probably Erie is no where more than 40 fathoms deep, as soundings have been had in every place where they have been attempted, which is not the case in Lake Oncida. It appears evident, that the whole of the country between Lake Erie and

and the Ohio was once covered with water: whether it has become dry land by the breaking down of the barrier which the rocks of Niagara probably once formed againſt the paſſage of the weſtern waters into the ſea, before the formation of the River St. Lawrence, it is not for me to determine; but the nature of the ſoil ſtrongly indicates the depoſition of mud by the gradual draining off of water. This muddy ſoil is more deep, the nearer you approach the lake. In the eaſtern part of the county it varies from perhaps about 10 to 20 inches, and is of a dark chocolate colour. Within a few miles of the lake it is very much deeper; and, when mixed with water, it is as black as ink; this covers a bluiſh and ſaponaceous marl, which, when rubbed between the fingers, feels greaſy: this is of very conſiderable depth, and covers, as may be ſeen at the bottom of rivers, a ſpecies of ſlate. The depth of the rivers varies conſiderably at different ſeaſons of the year: from the fall to the month of May they are deep and rapid; during the ſummer they are ſhallow. This may be accounted for thus: Trumbull lies at leaſt 5000 feet above the ſea; the waters, therefore, during the dry ſeaſon, abſolutely empty themſelves into the ocean; but when the great rivers are full, their waters prevent the admiſſion from the ſmaller ones, and thereby keep them equally full. The natural products of this county are white poplars, papaw, cheſnuts, ſumac, oaks of different kinds, beech, maple, cucumber, white pine, &c. of a loftineſs and girth above any I ever before ſaw. The ſoil is alſo covered with ginſang, ſnake-root, nettles very tall, &c. &c. The ſcite of the county is beautifully waving, never aſcending, however, to any thing which may ſtrictly be called a hill. At the mouths of rivers, as is uſual in new countries, the inhabitants are ſubject to agues, otherwiſe it is very healthy; and if I might credit what I heard, the difference of climate was much in favour of this vicinity, compared with that of the Atlantic coaſt.

Having thus given a general view of the county of Trumbull, I might conclude the letter, and proceed in my next on my journey; but ſo much has been ſaid of land-ſpeculators, and I have given ſo many warning hints relative to them, that as I am now in a new country, (one which offers a fair field for honeſt ſpeculation), I ſhall detain the reader by a few obſervations thereon.

When this country (the United States) was poſſeſſed by the crown and a few great proprietors, immenſe grants of land were often made without the leaſt idea of their future value: hence, ſome individuals are very rich in that ſpecies of property, and may be willing to diſpoſe thereof at a price lower than the United States will ſell. After the revolution, when the weſtern world belonged to the different ſtates, the competition in their ſales alſo kept the price low, and gave great advantage to ſpeculations of every claſs; but ſince the right of ſoil has been ceded to the general government, it has fixed the price of wild lands at two dollars the acre; and, except in particular caſes, where the parties are compelled by pecuniary diſtreſs to ſell lower, I believe any land offered at a lower price than the general government will ſell at is liable to ſuſpicion, and on examination will frequently be found either to be bad in itſelf, or held on bad titles. The firſt claſs of ſpeculators in lands are abandoned men, without common honeſty, who buy on credit any lands they can lay hold of, and endeavour to put off the ſame to unwary foreigners or ignorant natives, and who are equally indifferent to the miſeries they produce to the ſuffering purchaſers, or to the eaſy friends they have induced to indorſe their papers to the original proprietors, and who moſtly have to diſcharge the debt, as this ſpecies of ſpeculator generally daſhes on until he becomes bankrupt, and then ſcarcely pays a cent in the dollar. The ſecond claſs prudently examines title and ſoil, eſtimates the money he has to ſpare, and veſts it in land; calculating that, from the increaſe of population, and conſequently demand, its value will neceſſarily increaſe faſter than it would by the accumulation of intereſt. The third ſpecies is actuated by ſimilar views; but, in addition, adds an active induſtry to ſettle the country, and attends with a parental eye to the progreſs of the ſettlement, and the welfare of the ſettlers. Of a gentleman of this deſcription, I requeſted the reaſons which induced him to purchaſe ſo largely as he had in Trumbull. I ſhall ſubmit his anſwer to your readers, as I conceive it not only diſplays conſiderable knowledge of the human heart, but concentrates all that can be ſaid on the ſubject:

"From

"From the obfervations I had made in life, I was induced to veft the greater part of my fortune in the uncultured lands of the United States, by the following conſiderations: 1ſt, Becauſe the riſe of lands in a new country is nearly double the value of money, when applied in any regular commerce, or loaned conſiſtent with law. 2dly, Other property is liable to many riſques, and great fluctuations in price, whilſt the price of lands is regularly progreſſing with the aſtoniſhing growth of the nation. The author of exiſtence furniſhes us with an annual crop from the cultivated lands; and if two crops come into the market at once, the price is reduced next to nothing: ſo, if the labour of mechanics and artizans for one year are on hand when the labours of the ſecond year are brought to market, the price is reduced, and a loſs on the articles muſt happen, or the labourers be put out of employ for the ſucceeding year, which is improbable. None of theſe evils happen when capital is inveſted in lands. While the human race multiply (and with aſtoniſhing rapidity in this country) the quantity of ſoil is not increaſed; and, of conſequence, the ſoil is continually and rapidly changing in its relation to the number of cultivators. The intereſt, without labour, is turning into principal, and in fact, it is a conſtant increaſing fund. While war would ſhake our funds, and hazard our commerce, nothing ſhort of ſubjugation, of itſelf impoſſible, if even that, could ſhake the value of our ſoil. This with me was a powerful conſideration, as even this nation muſt have her calamities, though they will unavoidably be fewer, and are more remote, than will fall to the lot of any other nation on earth. 3dly, Ever ſince I had the means of making critical obſervations, I have remarked, in America, that when children were left with perſonal fortunes, they were moſt commonly diſſipated in the courſe of a few years; while thoſe whoſe fortunes are in real property more generally preſerve them from generation to generation, though there are exceptions. To my mind the reaſon is apparent. In the firſt caſe the heir may diſpoſe of his property by piece-meal, without the knowledge of his friends; there is nothing to check his paſſions for ſplendour, extravagance, and diſſipation. In the latter caſe he cannot diſpoſe of his property without the knowledge of his friends, and the cenſure of the world; and pride checks and controuls his other paſſions. He takes time to deliberate, and reaſon aſſumes the dominion over indiſcretion.

"It, however, muſt be admitted, that while lands are, in my opinion, the moſt productive in the end, the ſafeſt and the beſt property for the man of wealth; it is the worſt, or among the worſt, property for a man to hold who is embarraſſed with debt. Property in new lands requires time and patience: it cannot be forced into the market at any given time. To a man who knows America the reaſon is obvious. Land is no further valuable than as the holder depends upon the great and rapid growth of this nation, ariſing from the healthineſs and fertility of the country; the facility of acquiring ſubſiſtence; our ſecurity from enemies; and our unexampled tranquillity, confidence in our government, and inſtitutions in ſupport of civil liberty. 2dly, Upon the products of the ſoil, when brought into cultivation, there is not ſufficient capital in the United States to hold the property, and purchaſers and cultivators are generally young families of ſmall capitals, (ſay, of from 200 to 2000 dollars each.) Theſe, for many years, require all their increaſing capital to enable them to make their improvements, and furniſh themſelves convenient buildings, ſtock, &c. Yet every tree they fell, every ſtroke they ſtrike, every field they encloſe, and every building they erect, increaſes the ſecurity and wealth of the landholder. Of all men on earth they moſt deſerve to be cheriſhed and careſſed. Were the capital of this country like an old one, the value of our lands would more than inſtantly quadruple. Some European dealers in wild lands have damned this ſpecies of property, becauſe they could not raiſe a reaſonable equivalent in money upon them: they ſhould have remembered that the property, though of the very beſt quality, requires time and patience. It muſt not be thrown into the market on an emergency. That ſame ſteady progreſs which marks the advances in America to the firſt rank of importance among nations, is neceſſary for the landholder. In this opinion the greateſt man in America unites with me, as well as that which declares the new lands in the United States of found title and fertile ſoil, the firſt, ſafeſt, and greateſt object for an inveſtiture of capital; and it is a fact, that almoſt the whole of our capitaliſts,

talifts, who are not merchants, have made this inveftiture; and no doubts have been fuggefted as to the expediency of fuch inveftment. The acquifition of Louifiana has been by fome fuppofed to affect the value of our new lands, by opening that immenfe country for fettlement, and confequently for fale. There is not the leaft reafon to expect this. It is well known that the policy and determination of the government is to conſolidate the ſtrength of the nation; gradually to remove the Indians to the weſt of the Indian Miſſiſſippi; and not to open that country, except a ſmall ſugar territory on the Gulf of Mexico, until all the country weſt of the mountains, and eaſt of the river Miſſiſſippi, be filled up, which muſt require from 30 to 50 years." I remain, Sir, &c.

R. DINMORE.

Alexandria, 20th July, 1806.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ARTICLES OF NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY.

EDMUND WINGATE.

EDMUND WINGATE, one of the cleareſt writers on arithmetic in the Engliſh language, was the ſon of Roger Wingate, eſq. of Bornend and Sharpenhoe, in Bedfordſhire, but born in Yorkſhire in 1593. He became a commoner of Queen's College, Oxford, in 1610, and after taking one degree in arts removed to Gray's Inn, where he ſtudied the law. But his principal inclination was to the mathematics, which he had before ſtudied with conſiderable ſucceſs at college. In 1624 he was in France, where he publiſhed The Rule of Proportion, which was the invention of Edmund Gunter, of Greſham College. This was much admired by the French mathematicians, at whoſe deſire Wingate wrote an explanation of the Rule in French, dedicated to the Duke of Orleans. While in that country he taught the Princeſs Henrietta Maria, afterwards wife of Charles the firſt, and her ladies the Engliſh language. After his return to England, he became a bencher of Gray's Inn; and on the breaking out of the great rebellion, he joined the popular party, took the covenant, was made juſtice of the peace for the county of Bedford, where he reſided at Woodend, in the parith of Harlington, and his name occurs in the regiſter of Ampthill church, as a juſtice, in 1651, when, according to the republican cuſtom of that period, marriages were celebrated by the civil magiſtrates. In 1650 he took the oath, commonly called the Engagement, became intimate with Cromwell, and was choſen into his parliament for Bedford. He was alſo appointed one of the commiſſioners for that county to eject from their ſituations, thoſe loyal clergymen and ſchoolmaſters who were accuſed as being ſcandalous and ignorant. He died in Gray's Inn, in 1656, and was buried in the pariſh church of St. Andrew, Holborn.

The works of Wingate are,

1. The Uſe of the Rule of Proportion in Arithmetic and Geometry, wherein is inſerted the Conſtruction and Uſe of the ſame Rule, in Queſtions that concern Aſtronomy, Dialling, Geometry, Navigation, Gauging, &c. Printed in French, at Paris, in 1624, 8vo. and at London, in Engliſh, in 1645 and 1658, 8vo.

2. Of Natural and Artificial Arithmetic, (or Arithmetic made eaſy) in two books; London, 1630, 8vo. with an Appendix concerning the Equation of Time.—This book hath gone through numerous editions; the beſt is that of Mr. Dodſon.

3. Tables of Logarithms of the Right Sines and Tangents of all the Degrees and Minutes of the Quadrant; to which is annexed their Uſe for the Reſolution of all the moſt neceſſary Problems in Geometry, Aſtronomy, Geography, and Navigation, &c. London, 1633, 8vo.

4. The Conſtruction and Uſe of the Logarithmetical Tables, and Reſolution of Triangles, &c.—Of this book there were alſo printed editions in French and Engliſh.

5. *Ludus Mathematicus*, or an Explanation of the Deſcription, Conſtruction, and Uſe of the Numerical Table of Proportion. London, 1654, 8vo.

6. *Tactometria, ſeu Tetragno-metria*, or the Geometry of Regulars, practically propoſed after an exact and new Manner, with Rules for gauging Veſſels, 8vo.

7. The exact Surveyor of Land, to plot all Grounds, to reduce and divide the ſame by the Plain Table, Theodolite, and Circumferentor, &c. 8vo.

8. An exact Abridgement of all Statutes in force and uſe from the Magna Charta, to 1641, 8vo.—This Abridgement was continued by other perſons down to the year 1681.

9. The Body of the Common Law of England, &c. 8vo. 1655.—This went through two editions.

10. Maxims of Reaſon, or the Reaſon of the Common Law of England, 1658, folio.

11. *Statuta Pacis*; or, the Table of all the Statutes which any way concern the Office of a Juſtice of Peace, &c. 12mo.

He is ſuppoſed alſo to have been the editor of ſome other law books, which diſplay equal judgment and induſtry; but he is now to be remembered only as a mathematician.

J. WATKINS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. I.

[The novelty aimed at in the following ſeries of papers, conſiſts in their being a regular and ſyſtematic view of every writer, Greek and Latin; comprehending every known poet, hiſtorian, orator, and philoſopher, and excluding only thoſe who have treated on the medical and mathematical ſciences. We have many works, which have partly embraced the plan we now adopt. But there does not exiſt, in our language at leaſt, any compoſition of conſiderable extent, which, arranging the whole ſyſtem of ancient literature in particular diviſions, has given us a general account of all the writers of antiquity. To every diviſion we ſhall prefix ſome ſhort and general obſervations on the nature and conſtruction of each, endeavouring to preſerve ſome degree of chronological order in our account of the various writers comprehended in the ſeparate diviſions. We ſhall give occaſional ſketches of the lives of thoſe moſt known, and attempt to reconcile the uncertain biography of others, with comparative eſtimates of their works. If the execution correſpond with the deſign, it is an attempt to aſſemble, in one point of view, a ſeries of critical obſervations on the writings of the ancients; to aſcertain their relative merit; and point out to the reader the editions in which they have been moſt correctly or elegantly preſerved, and the commentators by whom they have been beſt appreciated and explained.]

THE EPOPŒA OF HOMER.

IT is from the accumulated monuments of different ages, and from the number of authors who have ſucceſſively been denominated claſſics, that we are preſented with ſuch an extenſive field for the obſervations of criticiſm. This is particularly obſervable in the dramatic art, which among all the nations by whom it has been cultivated, has aſſumed ſuch a variety of ſhapes, and attained ſuch different degrees of perfection. Hiſtory, philoſophy, poetry, deſcriptive, lyric, and elegiac, have been handed down to us in a regular ſeries of numerous and admirable writers. It is not ſo with the epic. The ancients have tranſmitted to us only three works which have obtained the ſuffrages of poſterity: the Iliad, the Odyſſey, and the Æneid.

The epic poem is conſidered as being of all others the moſt dignified, and at the ſame time the moſt difficult of execution. As poetry was the firſt art cultivated by the human race, ſo is the Epopœa the moſt ancient ſpecies of poetry. After the ſacred books, and thoſe of the Indian and Chineſe philoſophers, with which we are little acquainted, the poems of Homer bear the earlieſt date. The fragments which remain of Orpheus, who is ſuppoſed to have preceded him, are too ſcanty to be mentioned. But they prove the truth of Ariſtotle's remark, that poetry was originally conſecrated to the gods and to heroes; and demonſtrate, that the two eſſential attributes of the ancient Epopœa were heroiſm and religion. Reſpecting the Epopœa, however, abſtractedly conſidered, there is no ſubject which has been more elaborately diſcuſſed, on which more tedious diſquiſitions have been written, or more inſufferable pedantry diſplayed. According to Le Boſſu's definition, "it is a diſcourſe invented by art to form the manners of men, by means of inſtruction diſguiſed under the allegory of ſome important action, which is related in verſe." It is eaſily ſeen that this definition would equally ſuit the Fables of Æſop, were they more extended. The Abbé Terraſſon, on the other hand, has aſſerted that, without having regard to the morality of the ſubject of an epic poem, it is ſimply the execution of ſome great deſign. Upon this principle he condemns the Iliad, in which he ſays there is no action. But ſurely the anger of Achilles produces an effect, and a terrible one, from the very inaction of the hero. Nothing can be more erroneous than the opinion often given, that the poem of Homer derives more importance from the grandeur of its perſonages, than from its ſubject or action. The action of the Odyſſey may be more intereſting, becauſe it is more varied and dramatic; but that of the Iliad is of equal importance. It depends on the great queſtion, whether the anger of Achilles ſhall produce the ſalvation of Troy, by compelling the Greeks to raiſe the ſiege; or whether, appeaſed by ſupernatural means, and reſtored to his countrymen, he ſhall haſten the deſtruction of the Trojans, and the vengeance

of

of the Atrides. In this conſiſts the problem of the Iliad, and the death of Patroclus is the ſolution.

But the moſt conciſe, and the moſt natural, definition of an epic poem appears to be, "a recital in verſe of ſome important enterpriſe or event." In general, the ſubject ought to bear ſome ſemblance of truth, and ſhould be both heroic and intereſting. Though the poet is not expected to conform to hiſtorical fidelity, yet he ſhould never loſe ſight of what may be called the morality of truth, but always endeavour to follow the precept of Ariſtotle, by confining himſelf to *what is poſſible*.

Reſpecting the choice of a ſubject, there ſeems to be no poſitive rule. A voyage, a conqueſt, a civil war, an enterpriſe, or any peculiar paſſion, may each produce a poem. The ancient critics were more deciſive, in eſtabliſhing that the action be complete and entire; that it poſſeſs, according to Ariſtotle, a beginning, a middle, and an end. The wrath of Achilles, ſo fatal to the Greeks; the ſettlement of the Trojans in Auſonia; the liberty of Rome, upheld by Pompey, and periſhing with him; all theſe ſubjects have that character of unity which is peculiar to the epic; and wherever the rule has been departed from in the narration, it is the fault of the poet, and not of the ſubject. Upon this principle, Ariſtotle refuſed to aſſign the title of epic poem to the Theſeid and the Heracleid, which comprehended the lives of Theſeus and Hercules: for the object of poetry is not to verſify hiſtory.

But when we mention this unity of action as an eſſential requiſite in the epic, we muſt not be underſtood to exclude thoſe ſubordinate actions, which have been denominated *epiſodes*. By the term epiſodes, Ariſtotle appears to have meant the extenſion of the fable, or general plan of the poem, into all its circumſtances. This explanation does not ſeem very clear, and the obſcurity has occaſioned much altercation among critical writers. Le Boſſu, in his endeavours to ſolve the difficulty, is himſelf unintelligible. It would anſwer no rational purpoſe here to enter into ſo fruitleſs a controverſy. What are now underſtood by epiſodes are certain actions or incidents introduced into the narration, connected with the chief action; yet not of ſufficient importance to deſtroy, if they had been omitted, the principal ſubject of the poem. They may be conſidered as ſynonymous to the technical term *repoſe* in painting. The poet is allowed to interrupt the action, for the purpoſe of introducing detached ſtories or deſcriptions, which, while they relieve him from the fatigue of a too extended narrative, afford a pleaſing variety to the reader. Such are the interview of Hector and Andromache in the Iliad; the ſtory of Cacus, and that of Niſus and Euryalus, in the Æneid; of Tancred and Erminia in Taſſo; the proſpect of his deſcendants exhibited to Adam in the Paradiſe Loſt, and to Henry IV. in the Henriade; the epiſodes of Teribazus and Ariana in Leonidas; and the death of Hercules in the Epigoniad!

With reſpect to the time or duration of the epic action, no better rule can be followed than that preſcribed by Ariſtotle, of not offering to the mind more than the mind can embrace. It is not, like tragedy, reſtrained by the unities of time and place. The latter has that advantage over the Epopœa, which poetry has over painting. Tragedy repreſents but one picture; the other is a ſeries of pictures, which may be multiplied without confuſion. But when it was reſolved that the action ſhould be confined to an unity of objects, it followed of courſe that it ſhould be equally bounded in its limits. The actions of the Iliad and the Odyſſey comprize little more than two months; and that of the Æneid ſomewhat more than a year.

The next conſideration ſeems to be, whether an epic poem ought, or ought not, to convey ſome moral truth. It is here that modern critics are moſt at variance, and have moſt bewildered themſelves, by aſcribing to the ancients what they never intended to enforce, and attributing to them views which probably never entered their imaginations. The effect of the Epopœa is not to be gathered from any ſingle maxim or inſtruction; it depends upon the impreſſion which the whole makes upon the mind of the reader. Its principal object, the great end which it propoſes, is to extend our ideas, and excite our admiration. The firſt motive with the poet is the grandeur or the intereſt of the ſubject; his imagination is roused by the contemplation of ſome heroic enterpriſe, or of ſome illuſtrious character: the developement of an acknowledged truth is with him a ſecondary object.

Independent

Independent of the principal and subordinate personages introduced into the poem, epic writers have in general made use of supernatural beings or agents, for the embellishment of their subjects. This has been called the *machinery* of the epic, and seems to be the most difficult part of it. But some have questioned whether it be at all essential to the constitution of the Epopœa; and the Pharsalia has been cited to prove, that it may be composed without the intervention of these marvellous incidents. It will be a part of our plan hereafter, when we give an account of that spirited and beautiful, but unequal composition, to consider how far it combines those qualities which constitute the epic. In general, whenever a subject is susceptible of these fictitious ornaments, they ought to be admitted; though in the use of this supernatural machinery the poet should be temperate and prudent. In a modern subject, the intervention of mythological deities would be absurd. It is the great defect of the Henriade, that, the action being so recent, the machinery which the poet employs divests it of that air of probability which, according to Aristotle, every epic poem should present; and renders it obscured under a cloud of incredible fictions and unreal personages. For this very reason, probably, Lucan, whose defect it equally is that he selected a subject too near the times in which he lived, abstained from using them. But wherever the subject is so remote from modern manners as to admit of intermediate agents, the mind is amused and gratified with this mixture of the marvellous with the probable. Nothing can be more beautiful than the incident in the Æneid, of the myrtle bleeding at the tomb of Polydorus; and no man of taste can condemn, or wish it obliterated. What would become of the Iliad and the Odyssey, if all the beautiful descriptions and allegories with which the religion of ancient Greece furnished Homer, were to be considered as not forming a part of his poem, as unnecessary in their general construction? That the ancient system of mythology was a jumble of the most inconsistent and discordant materials, it were vain to deny; but it presented situations and portraits, which in the hands of a poet were susceptible of the most glowing colours, and could not fail of pleasing the imagination.

It is doubtless unfortunate for the modern epic, that its subjects will not admit of these mythological aids, and that it is compelled to have recourse to substitutes which cannot be so easily tolerated; I mean allegorical personifications of Fame, Love, Fear, Envy, Discord, and other passions of the human mind, which may be occasionally allowed in descriptions, but should never be permitted to bear any share in the action of the poem. They are such evident and declared fictions, that fancy cannot embody nor attribute to them an existence. By being mingled with human actors, they create insufferable confusion, and destroy all the consistency of the poem. How then are these supernatural beings to be supplied in an epic, where the subject is of too recent a date to admit of them?—By correct delineations of the virtues and the passions, not allegorically and figuratively considered, but such as they exist in nature, and as they are represented in tragedy.

The style of the Epopœa should be a mixture of dignity, strength, and fire. The first essential requisite in poetry of this description is majesty, and the art of appropriately describing great ideas and elevated sentiments. This style naturally has its inflexions, and these the poet must know how to supply, to prevent monotony. He must study to be occasionally sublime, pathetic, and bold. But in all these various transitions, the dignity of the epic must always be kept in view and properly supported. Its very ornaments should be chaste and serious. In this, as we shall hereafter see, consists the principal merit of Virgil. Another essential requisite is, that a proper degree of spirit be uniformly preserved; that nothing flat and feeble be suffered to impair the interest of the poem. The action may not always be rapid; it may be retarded by descriptions and by episodes, but it should never languish by unnecessary or tedious details. If the style be not always brilliant, it should at least be animated. It is this fine and animated colouring which forms the great characteristics of Homer; it is here that he is without a rival; it is here that he is inimitable. It is this *vivida vis*, this soul of poetry, which has obtained him so many enthusiastic admirers, that he is considered as the inexhaustible fount from which every succeeding poet has drank.

A quo ceu fonte perenni
Vatum pieriis ora rigantur aquis.

The intrigue, or, to use a nobler expression, the conduct of the epic, has been hitherto

hitherto more neglected than any other part of it. In tragedy it has experienced a greater degree of perfection. The truth is, we have ventured to deviate from, and have sometimes excelled, Sophocles and Euripides. But, with more cautious reserve, we still follow the footsteps of Homer. It would be endless to point out how closely he has been imitated in the modern Epopœa, in the management of his subject, his characters and machinery, his very images and sentiments. It is from this previous determination to copy him, even in his faults, that the conduct of an epic poem has as yet been imperfect. If we examine the plan of the Iliad, we discover that it has two distinct interests: the division among the Gods, and that among the chiefs. The anger of Achilles produces that series of disasters and calamities, which constitute the action; but that anger, fatal as it appears to be, is only manifested by the absence of the hero. After being led to presume from the proposition, that Achilles is the hero of the poem, we are surprised to find that he soon disappears, and the supposed consequences of his wrath are neither under his immediate direction, nor guided by his counsels. The grief and fondness of Andromache inspire, indeed, a momentary interest; but the rest of the poem is absorbed in descriptions of battles and assaults, calculated only to strike the imagination. The plans of the Odyssey and the Æneid display greater variety, but are equally defective. It is evident that the epic writers have not fulfilled the idea of Aristotle, who affirms that the Epopœa is nothing more than tragedy *put in action*, composed of a number of intermediate scenes, of which the intervals must be supplied by descriptions and episodes.*

* The next paper of this series will consist of an attempt to reconcile the discordant biographies of HOMER.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIR *of his* SERENE HIGHNESS *the* LATE DUKE *of* BRUNSWICK-LUNEBURG, FIELD-MARSHALL, *and* COMMANDER IN CHIEF *of the* ARMY *of* PRUSSIA, *and* KNIGHT *of the* MOST NOBLE ORDER *of the* GARTER.

"Ludit in humanis potentia rebus,
Et certam præsens vix habet hora fidem."
OVID.

A REFERENCE to the singular times in which we live can alone resolve the *phenomena* that at once surround and astonish us. Every thing exhibits the appearance of novelty, for the established order of society has been suddenly inverted, a new race of men has sprung up, and a new and more terrible system of war been practised with success. In fine, the sword of the conqueror has made as many real changes in human affairs, and that too almost with the same rapidity as the wand of the necromancer ever effected in the regions of romance, so that both history and geography, in respect to this portion of the globe, are to be studied anew.

During the age of Charles V. and Francis I. the feudal system began to crumble under its own weight, and Europe assumed a new and more stable appearance.

A kind of public rule, arising out of public policy, appeared to have been instituted by general consent; and as the bounds of the various sovereignties were pretty accurately ascertained, and their rights and duties plainly and distinctly marked, this, the most civilized quarter of the world, began to be considered as one immense commonwealth, governed by a moral sense, and regulated by what (from its generality) was denominated the law of nations.

Nearly two centuries and a half elapsed, before any gross invasion of this happy condition of political equality took place; and free states as well as states enslaved, limited monarchs as well as despots, either possessed or affected a reverence for public political justice. The first great inroad made into the happy and tranquil situation in which Europe had so long remained, proceeded from the unprincipled invasion and division of Poland, by the unexpected union of three great rival powers*. This was such a gross and manifest violation of the moral sense, as applied to nations, that the mind of every honest man, of course, revolted against it. The original wrong was followed up by new aggres-

* Austria, Prussia, and Russia.

ſions, and one of the fineſt countries in our hemiſphere was at laſt annihilated, by the combination of three imperial and royal ſpoilers.

From that moment there was an end of every practical idea of the law of nations; and it was left to the French revolution to prove, that the *law of the ſtrongeſt* was thenceforward to become paramount. That great event, which from its origin ſeemed big with the moſt portentous changes, has in its conſequences involved the fate of all the neighbouring countries. States, kingdoms, empires, have melted before it; hereditary claims, regal titles, ariſtocratical pretenſions, have diſſolved and diſappeared at its approach. The elements of modern hiſtory are changed; political relations have aſſumed a more ambiguous form; the art of war, in particular, has been carried to a fatal and ominous degree of perfection, while thoſe generals who had grown hoary under arms, and whoſe characters appeared conſecrated to the juſt admiration of poſterity, have been ſuddenly eclipſed by a new race of ſoldiers, and a new ſyſtem of tactics!

The illuſtrious houſe of Brunſwick is traced up to Albert Azzoni, one of the richeſt marquiſſes in Italy, born, according to ſome, in 996; but if we are to credit others, not until 1097. Having married Cuniza, or Cunigonda, heireſs of the ancient houſe of Guelphs, or Welfes, in Germany, he obtained conſiderable additions to his pretenſions, if not to his eſtates; and according to Muratori, his grandſon Obizon, Marquis of Eſte, in 1134, received the inveſtiture of the lordſhips of Genoa and Milan. This deſcendant of this chief (Guelph IV.) became Duke of Bavaria; Guelph V., called the *Groſs*, deſignated himſelf Duke of Spoleta, Marquis of Tuſcany, Lord of Eſte, &c.

Henry the Black having aſſumed the habit of a monk in the convent of Weingarten, was ſucceeded by Henry the Magnanimous and Superb. Henry the Lion and the Great was Duke of Saxony as well as of Bavaria; and having conquered the duchies of Lunnenburg, Mecklenburg, part of Brandenburg, &c., he became a prince of conſiderable power and conſequence. From this ſtock ſprung the royal family of England, which, having attained the electoral, ſoon added the regal crown to its arms; and after having ſettled in Great Britain, kept up an interchange of alliances with the other parts of the family ſtill remaining on the continent.

Charles William Ferdinand, Duke of Brunſwick, of whom we are now about to treat, was born on the 9th October, 1735, O. S. Like all the German princes of his time, he was bred to the profeſſion of arms from his cradle; and as he was deſcended from a houſe eminently warlike, and was taught to look up to an uncle* who already began to attain a portion of his future celebrity, he applied himſelf to war as a ſcience with no common degree of avidity.

By the time he had attained the age of nineteen, the hereditary Prince (for ſo he was called during the life-time of his father) experienced many opportunities to diſtinguiſh his courage and his conduct in arms. The Duke of Brunſwick, perceiving a powerful league formed againſt France on the continent, had joined his troops to thoſe of the allies, from whom he received a ſubſidy. His brother, the renowned Prince Ferdinand, was actually in their camp; and he was accompanied by his nephew, whoſe memoirs we are now about to detail, and who, under ſo great a maſter, expected to attain both experience and reputation.

But events had occurred about this period, which placed both father and ſon in a very delicate and critical ſituation. The French having attacked Hanover, merely becauſe his Britannic Majeſty (George II.) had refuſed to tolerate their encroachments in America, the Duke of Cumberland was ſent thither to command an army of obſervation. But Marſhal Richlieu advanced againſt him with ſuperior numbers, and his Royal Highneſs was obliged to lay down his arms, on which the enemy took poſſeſſion of the whole electorate, and occupied its capital.

The Duke of Brunſwick, actuated by the policy natural to petty princes, became afraid of the progreſs of the French, and was juſtly alarmed at the humiliating treaty of Cloſterſeven. He therefore entered into an agreement with the courts of Vienna and Verſailles, by which he ſtipulated that his troops ſhould return home, on condition of his dominions being conſidered as neutral. On this he immediately iſſued orders for that purpoſe; but Prince Ferdinand,

* Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick.

who

who now acted as *generaliſſimo*, took it upon him to detain both them and the Hereditary Prince. This circumſtance, which was conſidered by two of the contracting parties as a breach of faith, produced a ſolemn proteſt on the part of both France and Auſtria; but the Duke was at length reconciled to the meaſure, which, in conſequence of the events that afterwards occurred, did not fail ultimately to prove equally agreeable to his intereſts and his inclinations.

Meanwhile, the Hereditary Prince ſignalized himſelf on many occaſions at the head of his Brunſwickers; and the King of England having negotiated an alliance, offenſive and defenſive, with the King of Pruſſia, by which the latter was to receive an annual ſubſidy of 670,000*l.*, the war ſoon began to aſſume a new appearance. The whole Proteſtant intereſt in Germany having been now united by the money of Great Britain, the convention of Cloſterſeven was declared null and void; and 25,000 troops were ſent from England, to ſerve under Prince Ferdinand.

The firſt exploit undertaken by the Hereditary Prince as a commander, was the capture of Koya. Towards the end of February 1758, having been detached with a ſmall *corps to diſlodge the Count de Chabot, who was poſted in that neighbourhood, he paſſed the Weſer at Bremen with part of his troops, while the remainder advanced on the other ſide of the river, ſo as to attack the enemy both in front and rear. The bridge having been abandoned, the French thrown into confuſion, and 700 of them made priſoners, their General immediately retired to the caſtle with two battalions, on which a negotiation was entered into, and Chabot capitulated. This brilliant exploit threw luſtre on the firſt eſſay of the Hereditary Prince, who was unprovided with heavy artillery to reduce the place, and who, but for this timely ſurrender, muſt have retired himſelf, as a body of troops was already on the march to relieve it.

Flushed with ſucceſs, the young warrior next advanced againſt Minden, ſo celebrated afterwards on account of the battle in that neighbourhood, and having inveſted the village on the 5th of March, the garriſon ſurrendered at diſcretion at the end of nine days.

The Hereditary Prince now began to be conſidered as a promiſing commander; and at the battle of Crevelt he was entruſted with the direction of the left wing. Soon after this, he forced the ſtrong paſs of Wachendonck, an iſland of very difficult approach on account of its being ſurrounded by the Niers, but important from its poſition, as it was ſituate directly in the route to the Rhine, which the grand army was now preparing to paſs. Notwithſtanding the bridge had been drawn up, he contrived to obtain poſſeſſion of the place, by ruſhing into the water at the head of his grenadiers; and having drove the enemy away with fixed bayonets, the army was thus enabled to advance towards Rhinebergen.

In 1759 he continued to act at the head of a detachment; and on the 31ſt of March, with a body of Pruſſian huſſars, he fell on a large party of Auſtrians poſted at Molrichſtadt, and routed a regiment of Hohenzollern cuiraſſiers, ſupported by a battalion of the troops of Wurtzburg. In the courſe of the next day, his Serene Highneſs advanced with a party of horſe and foot to Meinungen, where he captured a magazine of proviſions, took two battalions of infantry priſoners, and ſurpriſed a third at Waſungen, after having defeated a corps of Auſtrians in the act of advancing to their relief.

To this prince England and her allies were not a little indebted for the victory of Minden, which would have proved ſtill more complete had our horſe advanced at the command of Prince Ferdinand. On that memorable day he encountered and overcame the Duke de Briſſac, in the neighbourhood of Coveldt, and by that achievement prevented the Marſhal de Contades from making his retreat by the defiles of Wittekendſtein. His next exploit was to beat up the quarters of the Duke of Wirtemberg, then poſted at Fulda. Four battalions taken priſoners, two pieces of cannon, two ſtand of colours, and the capture of all the baggage, atteſted the ſuperiority of the victors.

At the cloſe of the campaign, the Hereditary Prince was detached, with 15,000 men, to ſerve under his relation the King of Pruſſia, Frederick the Great. He was afterwards preſent at the battle of Corbach; and although obliged on this occaſion to retreat, yet he maintained all his former reputation, and continued to give his orders with the greateſt preciſion, notwithſtanding a

* Four battalions of infantry, together with ſome light troops and dragoons.

wound which he received on the ſhoulder.

His uncle, Prince Ferdinand, being now forced to abandon the ſtrong camp at Sachſenhauſen, by means of which he had kept the French in check, it became of the utmoſt importance that he ſhould keep up a communication with Weſtphalia. To effect this, the Hereditary Prince was ordered to croſs the Dymel, on the 29th of July, ſo as to turn the left of the enemy, who were ſtrongly poſted at Warburg, while he himſelf advanced againſt their front with the main body of the army. This ſkilful manœuvre ſucceeded to admiration; for the French being attacked in front and rear at the ſame time, experienced a ſignal defeat, to which the Marquis of Granby, who acted at the head of the Engliſh troops, contributed not a little.

On the 5th of Auguſt, the Hereditary Prince was detached on a ſecret expedition, the object of which was to take poſſeſſion of the quarters of a French detachment encamped at Zirenberg. The march was effected with ſo much caution and ſecrecy, that the enemy were completely ſurpriſed; in conſequence of which 400 priſoners, including 40 officers, were brought away, together with two pieces of cannon.

Prince Ferdinand and Marſhal Broglio were at this period oppoſed to each other; and the former having conceived the project of cutting off the communication of the latter with France by the Lower Rhine, the Hereditary Prince was detached for that purpoſe. Having ſurpriſed a detachment of Auſtrians, he croſſed the river at Duſſeldorff, Rees, and Emmerich; then advanced againſt Cleves, and having forced the garriſon of that place to ſurrender priſoners of war, he inveſted Weſel. But on this occaſion he had been anticipated by the Marquis de Caſtries. That general had diſpatched an excellent officer, called Sionville, with 500 men, who having embarked on the Rhine at Cologne, fell down to Weſel, and threw himſelf into the town, notwithſtanding the fire from the enemy's batteries.

To repair this misfortune, his Highneſs croſſed the river, attacked the French at Cloſtercamp, ſurpriſed them during the night, and would have defeated them with great ſlaughter, but for the pertinacious reſiſtence experienced on the part of Fiſcher, a German partiſan, who was poſted in the abbey; and the ſpirit diſplayed by the Count de Rochambeau*, at the head of the regiment of Auvergne. After this repulſe he recroſſed the Rhine, raiſed the ſiege of Weſel, effected a brilliant retreat with his priſoners, among whom was Dumouriez†, at that moment an obſcure ſubaltern

* This general afterwards diſtinguiſhed himſelf during the American war.

† As this is a very ſingular incident, we ſhall quote the particulars from the Life of that general, as detailed by himſelf:

"Dumouriez, who was on duty with the Count de Thiars, then Marſhal de Camp, was diſpatched, on the evening before the battle of Cloſtercamp, to the right of the army. Having fallen in with ſome of Fiſcher's horſe grenadiers, and ſome of Beaufremont's dragoons, he croſſed the canal with them, on purpoſe to advance towards the right, keeping always within ſight of his own troops; but was immediately aſſailed by a ſcore of the enemy's huſſars.

"He inſtantly defended himſelf, and at the ſame time called on ſome of the French troopers, who had juſt fled, to come to his aſſiſtance. He himſelf diſabled two of the huſſars from continuing the combat, but his own horſe fell down dead under him; and to encreaſe his misfortune, his left ſtirrup, which happened to be formed of untempered iron, was bent cloſe to his foot by the weight of his charger. He diſengaged his leg, however, but ſtill found that his foot was held faſt; notwithſtanding this, he ſuſtained, even in that poſition, a combat of five minutes againſt his furious antagoniſts, &c.

At the very moment he was about to be murdered, a tutelary angel arrived to his ſuccour: this proved to be the Baron de Behr, aide-de-camp to the Hereditary Prince. The Prince himſelf happened to be reconnoitring, and theſe huſſars, indeed, formed his eſcort.

"The baron was obliged to draw his ſabre, to prevent them from butchering Dumouriez; he at length ſucceeded in his efforts, and they diſengaged his foot, and dragged him before the Hereditary Prince, who paid him many compliments. He was then carried to the ſtation where the enemy's firſt line had encamped in the open air during the preceding night; it conſiſted of an Engliſh brigade commanded by Lord Waldegrave. There his wounds were dreſſed for the firſt time; he had ſix deep ones, and thirteen ſevere contuſions. What affected him moſt was, the circumſtance of being unable to make uſe of either of his arms. He was however placed on horſeback, and arrived at the camp of Burich, where he was greatly careſſed by the enemy's generals and ſoldiers, more eſpecially the Britiſh.

"On the next day the Hereditary Prince choſe to retire, after experiencing but indifferent ſucceſs, which he however had no reaſon

ſubaltern in the French army; but who was deſtined afterwards to check his progreſs in the plains of Champagne, at the head of a numerous army, and thus give a new turn to the deſtinies of France and of Europe.

Meanwhile Prince Ferdinand, who had been obliged to act for ſome time on the defenſive, determined at laſt to commence effective operations. Having entruſted the command of the troops on his right to the Hereditary Prince, the latter advanced with the utmoſt ſecrecy into the heart of the enemy's quarters, and endeavoured to carry Fritzlar by aſſault: but he experienced a moſt obſtinate reſiſtance on the part of the garriſon, in conſequence of which a retreat became neceſſary. Yet, nothing daunted by the event, he immediately proceeded to cover the front of the main army, which was now occupied in the ſiege of Caſſel. On this the Marſhal de Broglio advanced with all his forces againſt him; in conſequence of which, a column of 2000 men was cut off, and captured by the French.

Having been called off ſoon after to defend his own hereditary dominions, he firſt obliged the Prince de Soubiſe to retire; and then forced Prince Xavier of Saxony, who had ſeized on Wolfenbuttle, and inveſted Brunſwick, to withdraw with the loſs of his cannon.

During the campaign of 1762, the Hereditary Prince returned his uſual activity. On the 31ſt of Auguſt, having ſeized on the heights of Joannſberg, he endeavoured to prevent the junction of the armies under the Marſhal d'Etrées and the Prince of Condé. On this occaſion, the French advanced with fixed bayonets, and, after ſuſtaining three diſcharges from the Germans, ſucceeded in attaining their object. His Serene Highneſs in vain attempted to rally his troops, who appeared to be panic ſtruck. He himſelf was dangerouſly wounded during the action; while his cannon, and a large body of priſoners, fell into the hands of the victors. Notwithſtanding this unfortunate affair, ſoon after which the war cloſed, the Hereditary Prince began to be conſidered one of the beſt generals of his day; and it will be ſeen hereafter that he was greatly eſteemed, both at home and abroad, for thoſe qualities, the poſſeſſion of which are generally allowed to conſtitute the hero.

No ſooner was a treaty concluded, than his Serene Highneſs returned home to cultivate the arts of peace. Being now unemployed, and willing to ſettle in life, he caſt his eyes around for a ſuitable match, and fixed on the Princeſs Auguſta, ſiſter to the preſent King of England. The marriage was accordingly celebrated on the 12th of January, 1764, and he ſoon became the father of a numerous progeny.

But as his Highneſs had diſtinguiſhed himſelf under the eye of Frederic the Great, and was a general in his ſervice, it became neceſſary to return to Berlin, on the firſt rumour of a war. Accordingly, in 1778, he again took to the field, and was appointed to a command in Upper Sileſia. The object which at that period engaged the attention of Europe was the ſucceſſion of Bavaria, to which the Emperor Joſeph II. fondly aſpired; but as this acquiſition would have added greatly to his power, he was of courſe oppoſed by the King of Pruſſia. The campaign that enſued, which conſiſted merely of marches and countermarches, of entrenched camps and formidable poſitions, of menacing attitudes, and hoſtile preparations, ended without a battle, and even without a

reaſon to expect: for never did any general better deſerve to gain a battle, than he did that of Cloſtercamp.

"Dumouriez received every poſſible mark of attention and benevolence from him; but although he entreated his Highneſs, as a favour, to ſend him back to the French camp, the Prince perſiſted in keeping him along with the army until it had croſſed the Rhine, and begun to retire, leſt he ſhould relate what he had ſeen.

"After his retreat had been achieved, he ſent him to Weſel, eſcorted by the ſame Baron de Behr who had ſaved his life, and who was a very amiable young man; he at the ſame time tranſmitted an exceedingly kind letter to the Marquis de Caſtries, full of the praiſes of his young priſoner.

The Prince did not then foreſee that this letter, which was carefully tranſmitted to the Marſhal de Belle-Iſle, would make the fortune of this officer; and that thirty-two years after, this ſelf-ſame priſoner would command an army againſt him in Champagne, and ſave France by obliging him to retire! However, notwithſtanding all this, had he even anticipated thoſe events, he would have acted exactly in the ſame manner. Generoſity is one of the eſſential characteriſtics appertaining to great warriors; and it was eminently conſpicuous in this Prince, who was as much beloved in the French army as in that of which he was the Achilles."—*Life of General Dumouriez*, vol. i. 29.

ſkirmiſh of any note. A negociation having taken place, the troops appertaining to both parties ſoon withdrew to their reſpective quarters; and the peace of Germany was wiſely preſerved by means of a compromiſe. It ought not to be omitted, however, that his Serene Highneſs diſtinguiſhed himſelf greatly, by the manner in which he maintained the poſt of Trappau.

Two years after this important event, the Duke of Brunſwick died; and the Hereditary Prince, of courſe, ſucceeded to his titles and dominions. To the melioration of the latter he devoted a large portion of his time, and he has always been conſidered as a model for the ſovereigns on the continent. He indeed acquired, as he merited, from his ſubjects, the glorious title of "Father of his Country!"

Meanwhile, the old King of Pruſſia, partly overcome by age, and partly a martyr to a moſt enormous appetite, died full of glory and renown. His ſucceſſor not only paid the legacy which had been left the Duke of Brunſwick by his uncle, but he wrote a letter with his own hand, in which, after extolling his ſervices, he intimated that he had conferred on him the rank of Field-Marſhal.*

A few months after this, the Duke was appointed to the command of an army, for the expreſs purpoſe of reinſtating the Stadtholder. The oſtenſible object of this invaſion was a pretended inſult offered to the ſiſter of Frederick William II., the conſort of the Prince of Orange; and a large body of troops having been ſuddenly aſſembled in Weſtphalia, the Field Marſhal immediately placed himſelf at their head, while England not only armed in the ſame cauſe, but furniſhed a ſum of money, in order to enſure ſucceſs. The Cardinal de Brienne, at this time miniſter of France, inſtead of going to war on behalf of an ally, confined himſelf to negociations; ſo that the Duke was enabled to march unmoleſted into that country which had ſo frequently made ſuch a gallant reſiſtance to its invaders, and the frontier towns immediately ſurrendered on his approach. Utrecht, at one period ſo celebrated for its patriotic ſpirit, capitulated almoſt at the firſt ſummons; while Amſterdam, the laſt refuge of the ſtates of Holland, was forced to yield without a ſtruggle. In ſhort, "in the ſpace of twenty days, 20,000 Pruſſians overcame that republic which had ſo gallantly and ſucceſsfully contended with Philip II. for its liberties, and with Louis XIV. for its independence."*

This expedition, ſo ſhort in point of duration, ſo complete in reſpect to execution, and ſo brilliant when conſidered as a ſcheme conceived and matured within the ſhort ſpace of a month, reflected great glory on the Pruſſian arms. But on the general who conducted it the politicians and ſtateſmen of that day lavithed all their praiſes; and he was conſidered as the moſt ſkilful warrior, and ableſt counſellor, that modern Europe had beheld ſince the time of the Great Frederic.

Accordingly, ſoon after this event, when all the Kings of Europe were terrified at the ſucceſsful revolt of a whole people from an oppreſſion protected by prejudice, and in ſome meaſure ſanctioned by the practice of ages, the Duke of Brunſwick was looked up to as the only general capable of reducing the French nation within the pale of unlimited obedience. On this occaſion, the rival courts of Vienna and Berlin cordially united in the choice of the ſame leader, who, having aſſumed the command of the combined forces in July, 1792, prepared to advance from Coblentz, for the purpoſe of avenging the inſults offered to "the throne and the altar."

The wiſdom of the manifeſto publiſhed on this occaſion, has always been conſidered as equivocal. After mentioning his deſign to interfere in the affairs of an independent nation, his Serene Highneſs intimates his reſolution to puniſh as "rebels" ſuch of the national militia as ſhould be taken with arms in their hands for the purpoſe of oppoſing a foreign invader. The magiſtrates were rendered "reſponſible, with their heads and their eſtates," for thoſe occurrences which they themſelves could not controul; while the city of Paris was threatened with deſolation, and the members of the national

* Mirabeau, who was then at Berlin, expreſſes himſelf in the following manner on this occaſion:

"Du 2 Janvier, 1787.—le ſoir,

"Le Roi a nommé aujourd'hui le Duc de Brunwick Feld-Maréchal. C'eſt aſſurément le premier de ſes choix qui lui a fait honneur, et toute le monde a approuvé qu'on eut fait une promotion pour ce Prince ſeul."

* The Hiſtory of the Wars which aroſe out of the French Revolution. Vol. i. p. 211.

aſſembly

assembly and the constituted authorities were to experience all the undefined rigours of martial law.

Soon after this, Frederick William of Prussia, who had been proclaimed the "head of the league," arrived in the camp of the allies; while Dumouriez, appointed to the chief command of the French armies, assumed a strong position in the forest of Argonne, and bid defiance to the invaders. The surrender of Longwy and Verdun gave a favourable aspect to the royal cause; and on receiving this intelligence, the new general alluded to above, deemed it prudent to withdraw to the camp of St. Menehould, within 110 miles of Paris. During this retreat, his new troops were seized with a sudden panic, and 10,000 of them fled before 1,500 Prussians!

Meanwhile, the resistance experienced by the allies, during the siege of Thionville; and the critical junction of the Generals Kellermann and Beurnonville, with the grand army, proved the salvation of France.

Notwithstanding this, the Duke of Brunswick advanced against the enemy, whom he supposed, in consequence of the intelligence of the emigrants, to be in full retreat towards the capital; but on the morning of the 20th of September, he beheld their strong entrenched camp, supported by an immense train of artillery, while a large army was drawn up in order of battle. Notwithstanding this, his Highness gave orders to seize on the heights of Gizancourt; on which Kellermann, whose position had been marked, brought up the whole of his cannon to a commanding eminence on the hill of Valmy, and by means of a well-directed fire arrested the progress of the combined forces. By a masterly manœuvre on the part of the French commander in chief, the allied army was at the same time out-flanked, and its left turned. In consequence of this skirmish, during which an obscure officer of cavalry* appears to have foiled the tacticians who had studied the art of war in the school of the immortal Frederick, a retreat was resolved on; and that army, which had marched forward in all the pride of triumph, was obliged speedily to withdraw, by forced marches, destitute of provisions, encumbered with baggage, exposed to the ravages of a dreadful dysentery, and completely bereft of all its glory.

* Dumouriez.

But it ought not to be omitted here that the Duke of Brunswick is, in part, exempt from the blame attached to such a crude and incoherent invasion. That distinguished officer, on perceiving that the allies were received, not as deliverers, but enemies, insisted that it had become absolutely necessary to give a systematical direction to the operations of the combined armies. He objected, also, to the mode of warfare that had been adopted, and wished that no fortress in his rear should remain uncaptured. But he was opposed by the King of Prussia, who, replete with zeal, and avaricious of glory, possessed none of the military talents of his uncle; and had it not been for the prudence and circumspection of the general in chief, his retreat would have been cut off, and the monarch himself, perhaps, carried a prisoner to Paris.

In 1793, the Duke of Brunswick redeemed some portion of that glory which he had lost at Valmy, by the capture of Mentz, and the battle of Pirmasens; at the latter of which he obtained possession of twenty-seven pieces of cannon and two howitzers; while he at the same time obliged 3,000 of the enemy to throw down their arms, and surrender prisoners of war. After the lines of Weissemburg had been forced, he pursued the Austrians, and shewed himself worthy of his former reputation.

He however soon after retired from the command of the Prussian army in disgust, and was succeeded by Mollendorf, the companion of his youth and the rival of his old age. His Highness immediately returned to Brunswick, and occupied himself, as usual, with the prosperity of his own dominions. Happy would it have been for him and for his family, had he confined his cares to his sovereignty! But he was addicted to war from habit, and from disposition; and notwithstanding he despised the intrigues of the court of Berlin, he pined for active employment in camps, and at the head of armies, where he had spent his youth.

Meanwhile, the King of Prussia, pursuing at length a safe and profitable policy, determined on entering into a treaty with France; and as Frederick William II. was the first to enter into, so also was he the first to abandon, the coalition. Accordingly, after having obtained the cities of Dantzic and Thorn, and added some of the most fertile provinces of Poland to his dominions, and replenished

replenished his coffers with the subsidies of England, he so emnly acknowledged the republic on the 5th of April, 1795.

His successor, Frederic William III. (his present Majesty), pursued similar plans for the aggrandizement of the house of Brandenburgh, and that too, for a while, with the most cautious policy. Perceiving that France possessed the ascendant, he temporized, and by acting a secondary part ensured at once both his prosperity and his safety. In 1800, he entered into a confederacy with the northern powers for an armed neutrality, the direct object of which was the annoyance of England. In 1801, under pretence of retaliating for the seizure of one of his vessels, he took possession of the port of Cruzhaven, "on purpose to secure the independence of the north of Germany."

After publishing a declaration at Berlin, complaining of the oppressions sustained by neutral navigation on the part of the British navy, he intimated a resolution, not only to shut up the mouths of the Elbe, the Weser, and the Ems, but likewise to seize on the states belonging to the King of Great Britain situate in Germany. A body of troops accordingly entered Hanover, occupied the capital, and levied contributions.

At the peace of Amiens the electorate was indeed restored, but Prussia acquired a fresh accession of strength under the pretext of *indemnities*. No sooner was the war renewed, than the cabinet of Berlin, faithful to its plans of spoliation, resumed possession of the King of Great Britain's continental possessions as before.

At first, Frederick William appeared devoted to the interests of France and the fortunes of Bonaparte; and it was not until the commencement of hostilities against the house of Austria, that he exhibited any thing like a wish to side with their enemies. It is evident, however, that a new system of policy began to operate at Berlin from that very moment. The visit from, and reception of, the Emperor of Russia rendered this evident to all the world; and the oath of alliance, supposed to have been pronounced over the grave of the immortal Frederic, was imagined to have for its object a joint contest against a common enemy, and that enemy was undoubtedly France.

From that moment the *war party* became all-powerful and preponderant in Prussia; and when it is recollected that it was patronised by a young and beautiful queen, and a *general grown hoary under arms, it is but little wonder that the *French faction*, as the friends of peace were called, although the King was supposed to have been at their head, should ultimately succumb. The motives urged on this occasion were at once popular and seductive. The honour of the house of Brandenburg was supposed to be involved in the contest, and the shade of the great Frederick was repeatedly invoked to hover over and inspire the bosom of his descendant. The monarch himself was conjured to become the liberator of Germany and of the world; and all those who presumed to deliver the sage counsels inspired by prudence, were considered either as traitors or as cowards.†

Accordingly, the compliant monarch having at length yielded, General Knobelsdorff, the Prussian minister at Paris, delivered a note, dated October 1, 1806, containing certain propositions, which it was evident, from their tenor, must be rejected with indignation. Among other things, it was specified, "that the whole of the French troops, which are called by no fair pretence into Germany, should immediately repass the Rhine;" and "that the separation of Wesel from the French empire, and the re-occupation of the three Abbies by the Prussian troops," should be a preliminary to any treaty of peace.

In addition to this, a manifesto of a new kind was published against the Emperor Napoleon, in which both the character and person of his Majesty were treated with the most marked indignity. He himself was accused of almost every species of crime; and a most ample, but impolitic, disclosure was made of the means by which he had obtained, and continued to possess, the sovereignty. The theatre of Berlin, too, was made use of to irritate the minds of the people against the French nation; while ballads were sung and circulated, with a view of inflaming the indignation of the citizens, and the courage of the soldiers.

In the mean time, the Duke of Brunswick, who was already at the head of an army of observation, collected troops from all parts; and, in order to augment his forces, the guards left Berlin, for the

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* The Duke of Brunswick.

† Mr. Fox, in the true spirit of prophecy, conjured Mr. Pitt to consider Prussia as the last stake appertaining to Europe!

first

first time in the course of near half a century. He then entered Saxony, and, having advanced towards its frontier, began to menace the states of the new Confederation of the Rhine.

On this Bonaparte prepared for war; or, rather, he ordered those columns, which had long anticipated that event, to push forward. He himself suddenly quitted Paris, on the 23d of September 1806, and, having advanced by Bamberg and Cronach, repaired to Schleitz, where, on the 8th of October, he was present at the first battle during this short but memorable campaign, and witnessed a scene that afforded him but too flattering a presage of the final result.

On the 10th, Prince Louis of Prussia was defeated at Saalfeld, and he himself killed; while considerable slaughter took place among the troops. But the Duke of Brunswick, at the head of the grand army, was now in presence of the enemy, and every thing was to be hoped from his skill and abilities. He was almost the only surviving general of the *old school*, and it was to be seen whether the ancient art of war, or the modern system of tactics, was doomed to prevail. Unhappily for the independence of Europe, the event was not long dubious!

His Serene Highness, knowing from experience that the French were only terrible when permitted to be the assailants, determined that he himself should commence the attack. But Marshal Davoust, having unexpectedly arrived at Naumburg on the 12th of October, seized on the magazines of the Prussians, and even obtained possession of their pontoons; while their left was most unexpectedly turned, so as to render the position then occupied extremely precarious.

Notwithstanding these disastrous events, which in some measure rendered the French masters of all the future operations, the Duke of Brunswick wished to begin the attack; and on the 13th he drew up his troops, supposed to amount to near 140,000 men, in battle array. The two hostile armies lay upon their arms during the night, within half a cannon shot distance of each other, and by break of day prepared for battle. This was prevented for some time by the intervention of a thick fog; which, having cleared up, was succeeded by a bright sunshine, that disclosed about 280,000 men armed for the slaughter of each other, and provided with 7 or 800 pieces of artillery ready to scatter death in every direction.

A dreadful conflict now ensued, and victory finally declared for the French. It is allowed, however, by themselves, "that at one moment there was room for a doubt;" and it is supposed that the critical arrival of a body of 10,000 men under Marshal Ney alone decided the fate of the day. By this confession it is easy to perceive, that the Prussian troops were well led and ably directed, and that it was the chance of war only that turned the balance so decidedly in favour of the victors as to render the battle of Jena fatal to the Prussian monarchy!

It is as yet impossible to be sufficiently correct as to the particulars, but we have learned that the Duke of Brunswick, while reconnoitring the enemy at an advanced post, with a telescope in his hand, was wounded in the face by a grape shot. He was obliged soon after to have recourse to a litter, in which he was conducted to the capital of his dominions, on the 21st of October. But on the approach of the enemy, he left his little metropolis for the last time, and retired by easy journies to Altona, a town appertaining to Denmark, the governor of which is said to have made some difficulty in respect to his reception. There, in an obscure lodging, attended by his consort, the sister of the King of England, he heard that the royal family was fled; that nearly all his troops had been intercepted in their retreat; and that he himself was stripped of his dominions.* In this melancholy condition, bereft of sight, overwhelmed with pain, and surrounded by misery, died a Sovereign Prince, who, until eclipsed by a new race of warriors, had been considered the greatest commander of his day, and to whom, at one critical period, all the Kings of Europe looked up for safety and protection.

The Duke of Brunswick, in consequence of the wounds received in the

* It is evident, from the "sixteenth bulletin of the Grand Army,

1, That the Emperor Napoleon considered the Duke of Brunswick as one of the chief authors of the war undertaken on the part of Prussia;

2, That he either was, or affected to be, Frenchman enough to resent the threats of his Serene Highness when at the head of the combined army, after a lapse of fourteen years; and

3, That he intended to strip him of his dominions.

battle

battle of Jena, breathed his laſt on the 10th of November, 1806, in the 71ſt year of his age. On the 12th his body was opened and embalmed; and it was diſcovered, on this occaſion, that the contuſion received in the forehead had proved mortal. Immediately after the operation, a meſſenger was diſpatched to the French camp, requeſting that the corpſe of his Serene Highneſs might be permitted to be interred in the ſame grave with thoſe of his anceſtors: he was thus deſtitute even of a place of interment!

Having now concluded the career of the ſubject of this memoir as a warrior, it remains only to notice him as a ſovereign and as a man.

On ſucceeding to his father's dominions, in 1780, the Duke of Brunſwick found that his revenues were burdened by immenſe debts for ſuch a ſmall ſtate; they amounted to no leſs than 40,000 millions of French livres, or about one million ſeven hundred thouſand pounds ſterling. Notwithſtanding this, he adminiſtered the affairs of his dominions with ſo much ſkill and economy, that in the courſe of a few years he liquidated all the demands againſt him. Although M. de Feronce, his principal miniſter, was an able man, yet he himſelf ſuperintended each department, and took care that every one under him ſhould perform his duty. His ſubjects were happy and content. In few ſtates of Europe was ſo much liberty enjoyed; and, notwithſtanding he was a military man, and every thing appertaining to the military ſyſtem favours of tyranny, yet it muſt be allowed that his dominions were governed by wiſe laws, and the ſceptre wielded with a lenient hand. This ſyſtem, equally juſt and politic, was productive of the greateſt advantages; for his people became ſuddenly rich under his wiſe adminiſtration, and his own revenues, of courſe, encreaſed in the ratio of their proſperity.

According to Mirabeau, who was at his court in 1786, and ſeems to have been received with an extraordinary degree of cordiality, he appeared both great and amiable in private life. "Aſſuredly," ſays that writer, "he would not be conſidered as an ordinary man, even among diſtinguiſhed perſonages. He is polite, even to affectation; he ſpeaks with preciſion, and even with elegance; but he ſomewhat labours to diſtinguiſh himſelf, and is ſometimes deficient in reſpect to the proper expreſſion.

"He knows how to liſten, and even to interrogate, by means of his anſwers. Praiſe, embelliſhed with the graces, and enveloped in elegance, is agreeable to him; he is prodigiouſly laborious, perſpicacious, and well-informed. His correſpondence is immenſe, and for this advantage he is chiefly indebted to perſonal conſideration, as he is not ſufficiently rich to pay for ſo much information; and but few of the great cabinets of Europe are ſo well inſtructed as himſelf relative to public affairs.

"The Duke is not inſenſible to elegance and to pleaſure; but he is a ſcrupulous obſerver of all the decencies of life. Religiouſly faithful to his ſituation as a ſovereign, he perceives that economy is his principal reſource. A true Alcibiades, he loves the graces, and whatever is voluptuous*; but theſe never influence either his labours or his duties."

The following is a liſt of the children of the Duke of Brunſwick, by the Princeſs Auguſta of England:

1. Charles George Auguſtus, termed, during his life-time, the Hereditary Prince; born on the 18th of February, 1766, and married on the 14th of February, 1790, to Frederica Louiſa Wilhelmina, daughter of Prince William of Naſſau-Orange:

2. Carolina Amelia Elizabeth, Princeſs of Brunſwick, born on the 17th of May, 1768, and married on the 8th of April, 1795, to his Royal Highneſs George Auguſtus Frederic, Prince of Wales, by whom ſhe has an only daughter, Princeſs Charlotte Auguſta, born on the 7th of January, 1796:

3. George William Chriſtian, born on the 7th of June, 1769:

4. Auguſtus, born on the 18th of Auguſt, 1770: and

5. Frederic William, born on the 9th of October, 1771.

The fate of the Duke of Brunſwick recalls a variety of painful ſenſations, and we cannot cloſe this memoir reſpecting him better than in the words made uſe of by Lucan, in reſpect to Pompey:

"——Si veris magna paratur
Fama bonis, et ſi ſucceſſu nuda remota
Inſpicitur virtus, quicquid laudamus in ulla
Majorum, fortuna fuit."

* Sa maîtreſſe, Mademoiſelle Hartfeld, eſt la femme la plus raiſonnable de ſa cour, et ce choix eſt tellement convenable, que le Duc ayant montré, il y a peu de temps, quelque velléité pour un autre femme, la Ducheſſe s'eſt liguée avec Mlle. de Hartfeld pour l'ecarter."—*Hiſtoire Secrete de la Cour de Berlin*, vol. i. page 21.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

THIS minister, who was a strenuous advocate for peace, in his correspondence with Cardinal de Fleury, tells some curious truths.

"I am hard put to keep these folks from fighting, not that they are fully determined for war, but because I am inclined to peace. Our English must always skirmish in the field of Mars, or on the benches of Westminster."—Again,

"I pay a subsidy to one half the parliament to keep it within pacific bounds; but as the King has not money enough, and as those to whom I have given none declare themselves openly for war, it would be proper for Your Eminence to send me three millions tournois for lowering the voice of those who cry loudest. Gold is here a metal that has a prodigious effect in cooling hot blood and martial spirits. There is no impetuous warrior in the parliament, but a pension of two thousand pounds would make him exceeding gentle. Besides, if England declares herself, you will be obliged to pay in subsidies to powers for making the balance, without reckoning that the successes of war may be uncertain; whereas by sending me money, you will purchase peace at the first hand."

ANECDOTE.

This word was originally given by the Greeks to every thing of whatever nature that was made known to the people for the first time. In its literary acceptation it signifies historical details of such events which have taken place in the courts of sovereigns, and which it never was intended should be published.

Cicero in his 17th epistle to Atticus, lib. 14. makes use of the word, but it is observable that he uses it as a Greek term, and even writes it in Grecian characters, as if it had not in his time a synonimous expression among the Romans. Procopius has given this title to an infamous libel, in which he represents in the most odious and disgusting colours the Emperor Justinian and his wife Theodora. It sullies the reputation, and detracts from the credit of a writer whose public Histories are valuable; but after the venom of his malignity has been suffered to exhale, the residue of the *Anecdotes*, even the most disgraceful facts, are established by their internal evidence on the authentic monuments of the times. He seems to be the only one among the ancients who wrote in this licentious style. Suetonius, it is true, has minutely described the debaucheries of the first Cæsars. He detailed the private as well as the public acts of each emperor, with too much plainness perhaps, but certainly without the premeditated satire of Procopius. Varillas, a Frenchman, has published Anecdotes of the House of Medici, in which are a number of doubtful and contradictory statements, which have contributed not a little to discredit his book.

Besides these secret Histories, the more rigid critics have given the same title to every species of writing which has never before been published. It is in this sense that Muratori, when he printed a variety of manuscripts, which he had discovered in different libraries, entitled them 'Greek Anecdotes.'—At present, the word is commonly applied to any detached account of celebrated sayings or remarkable actions, which are either omitted in general histories, or are made to supply the place of a regular narrative.

A GREENLAND FEAST.

The following is a bill of fare of an entertainment given by some principal Greenlanders to a factor:—1. Dried herrings. 2 Dried sea-fish. 3. Boiled ditto. 4. *Mimiak*, a favourite dish, composed of half raw and rotten fish. 5. Boiled willocks. 6. A piece of rotten whale's tail. This was the *bon-bouche*, the haunch of venison to which the guests were principally invited. 7. Dried salmon. 8. Dried rein-deer. 9. A desert of crowberries, mixed with the chile from the maw of a rein-deer. 10. The same elegant confection enriched with train-oil.

SUMOROKOF.

The progress of literature among the Russians has been hitherto very slow and gradual. In power, in splendour, in warlike achievements they perhaps equal any other nation in Europe.—But it required all the commanding authority of Peter the Great, and the fostering encouragement of the late Empress Catharine, to raise them from the state of barbarism in which they had been involved for so many centuries. All the literature of the early ages is absolutely confined to the obscure annals of Nestor and Nikon, and it was not till the beginning of the last century that Theophanes Procopovitz, Archbishop of Novogorod, first began to disseminate a taste for the sciences, and to encourage them by his example and

protection. To him succeeded in History, Kilcop, and Prince Scherebatof. But if we except the travels of the celebrated Pallas, the Historical Researches of Muller, and some other works upon Natural History; no literary production worthy of being noticed has distinguished Russia during the reign of Catherine II. Natural History and Mathematics are the only sciences which the Russians have contributed in some degree to advance, and even those, however trifling, have been by the help of Germany; yet no country is so fortunately situated for rendering the sciences the most essential services. Natural and ancient history might expect from her the most astonishing discoveries.—The ruins of twenty cities attest that Tartary and Mongrelia were once inhabited by polished nations, and the monuments which are still discovering, would have realised the sublime conceptions of Buffon and Bailli; whole libraries have been discovered under the ruins of Alai-kitt, and amid the ruinous heaps which skirt the Irtish. Thousands of manuscripts in unknown languages, and many others in the languages of the Chinese, the Kalmucs, and the Mantschoux, are perishing in the mouldy deserted cabinets of the Academy; had they remained under the ruins till a government less barbarous had brought them to light, they would have been better preserved.

Lomonosof distinguished himself in several departments of literature, and ranks high as a poet; but of all the native Russians likely to be known by other countries, the most extraordinary genius was Sumorokof, who may be called the Shakespeare of Russia, and the founder of its drama.

He was born at Moscow in 1727, but received his education at St. Petersburg, where he obtained the protection of Count Schovalof, the favourite of the Empress Elizabeth.—An early admiration of the French drama, and particularly for the works of Racine, of whom he always spoke with enthusiasm, led him to devote his whole time to dramatic studies. His first tragedy of 'Koref,' was the only piece in Russia which was not a series of nonsense. The great success of Koref attracted the notice of the Empress, who commanded the play to be performed before her, and encouraged the author to persevere in his pursuits. In the following years he successively produced the tragedies of Hamlet, Aristona, the false Demetrius, Zemira, and others; besides the comedies of the Judge, the Tutor, the Envious Man, the Impostor, &c. &c. and three Operas.

Sumorokof had no reason to complain either of his country, or of the times in which he lived. Elizabeth raised him to the rank of brigadier in the army, and appointed him manager of the theatre, with a pension of 1800 roubles. Catherine II. made him a counsellor of state, invested him with the order of St. Anne, conferred on him honours and wealth till his death, which happened in 1777 at Moscow, in the 51st year of his age.

Notwithstanding all these advantages, Sumorokof possessed too much of the '*genus irritabile Vatum*,' to be happy. Blessed with talents the most uncommon, and endowed with superior accomplishments, he had all those eccentricities and defects which usually accompany genius. —His character as an author, was that of sensibility bordering on peevishness, which would not suffer him to submit to criticism, even where it was well founded; and the excessive applause and flattery of his countrymen, working upon a disposition naturally proud and vain, induced him to form the most extravagant opinion of himself, and of the particular line of literature in which he excelled.

DUCLOS.

It is said of Duclos, that he never sat down to write till he had frequently conversed with his friends, on the subject he intended to treat; not for the purpose of receiving hints for the improvement of his proposed work, but that the warmth of conversation might excite a quicker train of ideas in his own mind.—"With this assistance, (he would say,) I find in a few hours, what it would take me whole days to acquire in my closet, and which I might, probably, not acquire at all. I would even talk to my servant if I could not procure a more competent judge to converse with; even this would be better than solitary meditation."

ITALIAN LITERATURE.

The interval comprehended between the dawn of learning, after a long night of ignorance and barbarism, to the time when it attained its meridian splendour, forms a period highly interesting to the literary inquirer. To Italy we are indebted for this revival of knowledge and taste, as the nurse of every science, the country which produced and cherished a long list of scholars and poets, who contributed to the restoration of letters, and revived the glorious days of Augustus.

The

The labours of Roſcoe and Tenhove, have diſſeminated in this country a taſte for Italian literature. But we think that much yet remains to be done. The 14th, 15th, and 16th, centuries, abounded in learned men of every deſcription, many of whom are at preſent ſcarcely known but by name, but whoſe works merit our attention by the excellence of their ſubjects, and the purity of their language. —While the reſt of Europe was involved in darkneſs, Italy alone retained in its boſom, poets, hiſtorians, and ſcholars.

We think that new or improved tranſlations of Guicciardini, Muratori, Giannone, Bembo, Fra Paolo, and Denina, are obvious deſiderata in our language. There are alſo many detached portions of Italian hiſtory that would amply repay in intereſt the labour beſtowed on them; ſuch as a Hiſtory of the Viſconti Sovereigns of Milan, on the plan of Mr. Roſcoe, a continuation of that gentleman's work to the extinction of the houſe of Medici, and a philoſophical hiſtory of the temporal ſovereignty of the Popes from Leo X. to the preſent time.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ON MISS DASHWOOD,
BY JAMES HAMMOND,
AUTHOR OF LOVE ELEGIES, &c.

[NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.]

OH! how could I venture to love one like thee!
Or thou not contemn a poor conqueſt like me!
On lords, thy admirers, could'ſt look with diſdain,
And know I am nothing, yet pity my pain!
You ſaid, when they teazed you with nonſenſe and dreſs;
When real the paſſion, the vanity's leſs;
You ſaw thro' that ſilence which others deſpiſe,
And while Beaux were talking, read love in my eyes.
Oh! when ſhall I hold you and kiſs all your charms,
Till fainting with pleaſure I die in your arms!
Thro' all the wild raptures of extacy toſt,
Till ſinking together, together we 're loſt!
Oh! where is the maid that like thee ne'er can cloy!
Whoſe wit can enliven the dull pauſe of joy!
And when the ſhort tranſports are all at an end,
From beautiful miſtreſs turn ſenſible friend!
In vain would I praiſe thee, or ſtrive to reveal,
Too nice for expreſſion, what only I feel;
In all that you do, in each look and each mien,
The Graces in waiting adorn you unſeen;
When I ſee you I love you, when hearing adore,
I wonder and think you a woman no more;
Till mad with admiring I cannot contain,
And kiſſing thoſe lips you turn woman again.
With thee in my boſom how can I deſpair!
I'll gaze on thy beauty and look away care;
I'll aſk thy advice when with trouble oppreſt,
Which never diſpleaſes, and always is beſt.
In all that I write I'll thy judgment require;
Thy taſte ſhall correct what thy love did inſpire;
I'll kiſs and preſs thee till youth is all o'er,
And then live on friendſhip when paſſion's no more.

THE SINNERS AND THE SCULLS:
A TALE.

By PETER PINDAR, Esq.

A PAIR of youths, too fond of *miſſing*,
That is of one ſad crime call'd killing,
Could never let the girls alone;
For ever buſy with their lips—
Of Adam's block two nice young chips,
As good for love as e'er were known.

To expiate theſe kiſſing crimes,
Committed, Lord! a thouſand times,
The Prieſt enjoin'd them PENANCE twenty nights—
Each in his bed a human ſcull,
Cheek by jowl,
To try what good might be perform'd by frights.

In a few days the Sinners met—
"Pierre, waſn't thee in a dev'liſh ſweat,
To ſleep ſo near a d-m-'d old ſtinking head.
My ſenſes all were nearly loſt;
I dreamt of nothing but a ghoſt;
Egad I thought I ſhould have dy'd with dread

Well, was not thine a diſmal night?
How did thy ſpirits bear the fright?"
"Why, very pleaſantly, faith, (anſwer'd Pierre);
So far from ſeeing ghoſts and hell
I ne'er lik'd penance half ſo well;
And yet the head was all night at my ear!"

"Why, how the deuce is this, (quoth Paul,)
You mean to laugh at me that's all—
Doſt take me for an aſs, ſo very dull!"
"Then, to convince thee Paul, (quoth Pierre,)
A trifling whiſper in thine ear—
I had a female body to my SCULL!"

Camden Town, December, 1806.

LINES,

ON SEEING THE *CASTS OF MESSRS. PITT, FOX, AND THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE. TAKEN FROM THEIR FACES WITHIN A FEW HOURS AFTER DEATH, BY MR. NOLLEKENS.

BY Mr. PRATT.

YE faithful images of Death,
Formed, when the newly-parted breath,
Had ſtruggling left its houſe of clay,
Alas! what changes ye diſplay;
Changes ſo vaſt, I ſcarcely find,
One trait of viſage or of mind.

Behold! within a few ſhort hours,
A monarch each of mental powers,
Behold *two* wonders of the world,
From Wit and Wiſdom's empire hurl'd!
A *third*—the ſovereign of the gay
Dethroned from Faſhion's, Beauty's, ſway,
Three naked maſks, they now appear
The *mockery* of what they were.

From lips like thoſe of deadly pale,
Where ſtill the marks of pain prevail;
And in each lineament is ſeen,
Where the laſt agonies have been—
Ah, could I think—had I not heard,
With mute attention every word,—
Ah, could I think, my raptured ear,
As to the muſic of the ſphere,
Had fixed me liſt'ning on the ſpot,
My ſleep, my health, myſelf forgot,
Where Britain, Europe, ſeem'd to wait
The iſſue of *their* deep debate?
By turns I felt Pitt's awful ſenſe,
And glow'd with Fox's eloquence;
Unwarped by faction, the free mind
To each the patriot palm aſſigned.

And who, fair Devon, could ſuppoſe,
That lifeleſs lids, alas! like thoſe,
Sunk and diſtorted by diſeaſe,
Had e'er poſſeſſed ſuch power to pleaſe?
Had ſoftly veiled thoſe eyes of fire
That long monopolized the lyre;
When flaſhed with youth, in Beauty's grace
I firſt ſurveyed that altered face;
That face which more than beauty knew,
Opening high virtues to the view;
For *Bounty* in each feature ſmiled,
And Sorrow called thee Pity's child.
Hadſt thou an error? 'twas exceſs,
A *wiſh*, beyond the *means* to bleſs,
That all the injured and the poor,
Should feel a wrong, a want, no more.
Ah had an ampler ſcope been given
To her warm heart by favouring Heaven,
Had the ſame ſtretch of boundleſs power
That aids War's tyrant to devour,
Miriads of widows, orphans, friends,
Whoſe heartſtrings now that tyrant rends,
Would, from *her* hand have found relief,
And ev'ry lenitive of grief.

And ſhall ſuch feelings cauſe a foe
To the prov'd friend of want and woe?
No! thou pale ſemblance copied here,
Which mine eye traces thro' a tear,
There lives not one, whoſe eye, like mine,
Will not drop incenſe on thy ſhrine.

* We have juſt underſtood that forty-two Buſts of Mr. Pitt, from theſe caſts, are already ordered, at one hundred guineas each; and a yet greater number of Mr. Fox, and the Duchess, at the ſame price.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The fame of Chatterton has been made to depend too much on his excellence as an Imitator, and there are few perſons, not very converſant with his works, who, while they beſtow on him all the praiſes of moſt uncommon ingenuity, do not imagine him to be undeſerving of the reputation of beautiful and original poetry. This general opinion is in a great meaſure owing to the very circumſtance on which his fame is made to depend, to that talent for imitation, which induced him to veil all his ſentiments in the garb of antiquity. His genius would be more fairly eſtimated, and be ranked much higher, if his language were reduced to the modern ſtandard. This would be a leſs difficult talk than appears from the uncouth orthography of his poems, and perhaps there is no ſtronger proof of the impoſture than ariſes from this very facility. Chaucer requires tranſlation as much as Homer, Virgil, or Dante, to make him familiar to a modern ear: the moſt poetical parts of Chatterton on the contrary, with little other alteration than that of new ſpelling, and ſometimes the ſubſtitution of words, (but never of phraſes) become at once as poliſhed verſes as moſt of the preſent day. Theſe obſervations have induced me to offer, as a ſpecimen, the ſong of the Minſtrels in Aella, on which I have beſtowed no other labour than what I have juſt ſtated to be neceſſary. What remains of its antique dreſs is only enough to mark its character, and give it an agreeable peculiarity.

FIRST MINSTREL.

THE budding roſy-red bluſhes at the light,
The meads are ſprinkled with the yellow hue;
In daiſied mantle is the mountain dight;
The tender Cowſlip bendeth with the dew;
Through leafy trees, whoſe green tops touch the ſkies,
Wak'd by the gentle wind, ſoft whiſpering ſounds ariſe.

The evening comes, and brings the dew along;
The weſtern ſky with golden radiance ſhines;
Sweet Minſtrels tune the cheerful village ſong;
Young ivy round the cottage door-poſt 'twines;
I lay me on the graſs; yet, to my will,
Though all is fair around, there wanteth ſomething ſtill.

SECOND MINSTREL.

So our firſt father thought in Paradiſe,
Where heav'n and earth did homage to his mind;
In woman man's ſupremeſt pleaſure lies,
Man's firſt and beſt delight is woman-kind.
Go; take a wife unto thine arms, and ſee,
Winter, and ruſſet hills will have a charm for thee.

THIRD MINSTREL.

When Autumn bare and ſun-burnt doth appear,
With golden hand gilding the falling leaf,
Bringing up Winter to fulfil the year,
And bears upon his back the ripen'd ſheaf;
With foreſt-feed when all the hills are white,
And thro' the blazing ſky off' gleams the northern light:

When

When the fair apple, red as evening sky,
Doth bend the tree unto the fruitful ground;
When juicy pears, and berries of black die,
Dance in the air, and all is glad around;
Then, be the evening foul, or evening fair,
Methinks my heart's delight is mingled with some care.

SECOND MINSTREL.

Angels are painted as of neither kind,
And angels only from desire have rest;
There is a somewhat in the human mind
That without woman never can be blest.
There is no sainted hermit, but the sight
Of lovely woman fires, and "cheers his dull-ed sprite."
Woman for man, not for herself, was made,
Bone of his bone, and child of his desire;
To him from whom she sprang, she flies for aid,
Her gentle frame less mix'd with native fire;
Therefore the fire of love is giv'n, to heat
Her milkiness of kind, and make herself compleat.
So, without woman, man yet kindred were
To savage beasts, and war his sole employ;
But woman bade the spirit of Peace appear,
And won the brutal mind to love and joy:
Then let a wife he to thy bosom prest!
In marriage-life alone can man be highly blest.

EMMELCES.

For the Monthly Magazine.

[The following concluding Lines of the Fragment of Simonides, was by mistake omitted in our last number.]

BUT still one race remains, (and oh! most blest
Among mankind, of such a wife possest!)
One only race, from every censure free,
And every fault, the daughter of the *Bee*.
Superior to her sex, some winning charm
Of grace almost divine surrounds her form;
Her industry supports her husband's name,
Her care maintains his honour and his fame,
Her love instructs a fair and numerous race
To share his glories, and supply his place.
Blest she descends into the vale of years
With the lov'd partner of her youthful cares,
And peaceful age, which no vain trouble moves,
Exalts their union, and their love improves.

EMMELCES.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Astronomy.

DR. HERSCHEL has laid before this Learned Society some further Observations and Remarks on the Figure, Climate, and Atmosphere of Saturn and its Ring. It is known that the axis of the planet's equator, as well as that of the ring, keeps its parallelism during the time of its revolution about the sun; and hence it follows, that the same change of situation, by which the ring is affected, must also produce similar alterations in the appearance of the planet: but since the shape of Saturn, though not strictly spherical, is very different from that of the ring, the changes occasioned by its aspects will be so minute that they only can expect to perceive them who have been accustomed to look at very small objects, and who are furnished with instruments that will shew them distinctly, with a high and luminous magnifying power. In the year 1789, Dr. Herschel ascertained the proportion of the equatorial to the polar diameter of Saturn to be 22.81 to 20.61: in this measure was included the effect of the ring on the figure of the planet, though its influence had not been investigated by direct observation. The rotation of the planet was determined afterwards by changes observed in the configuration of the belts. The Doctor, in speaking of the necessity of high magnifying powers, says, that a low power, such as 200 or 160, is not sufficient to shew it to one who has not already seen it perfectly well with an adequate high power: an observer, therefore, who has not an instrument that will bear a very distinct magnifying power of 500, ought not to expect to see the outlines of Saturn so well defined as to have a right conception of its figure. The quintuple belt is generally a good criterion; if that cannot be seen, the telescope is not sufficient for the purpose: but when once a person has had a clear and luminous sight of the planet with high powers, he may then gradually lower the power, in order to be assured that the great curvature of the eye-glasses giving these high powers has not occasioned any deceptions in the figure to be investigated.

The observations of Dr. Herschel on the figure of Saturn were made during the present year, from April the 16th to June the 9th inclusive; upon which he observes, that the following particulars remain as the last year's observations have established them. "The flattening at the poles of Saturn is more extensive than it is on the planet Jupiter. The curvature in high latitudes is also greater than on that planet. At the equator,

equator, on the contrary, the curvature is rather leſs than it is on Jupiter." Upon the whole, therefore, the ſhape of the globe of Saturn is not ſuch as a rotatory motion alone could have given it. "I ſee," ſays Dr. Herſchel, "the quintuple belt, the diviſion of the ring, a very narrow ſhadow of the ring acroſs the body, and another broader ſhadow of the body upon the following part of the ring: and unleſs all theſe particulars are very diſtinctly viſible, we cannot expect that our inſtrument ſhould ſhow the outlines of the planet ſufficiently well to preſerve its peculiar formation."

From the lateſt obſervations it is inferred: 1, that the breadth of the ring is to the ſpace between the ring and the planet, as about 5 to 4. 2, The ring appears to be ſloping towards the body of the planet, and the inſide edge of it is probably of a ſpherical, or perhaps hyperbolical, form. 3. The ſhadow of the ring on the planet is broader on both ſides than in the middle: this partly is a conſequence of the curvature of the ring, which in the middle of its paſſage acroſs the body hides more of the ſhadow in that place than at the ſides. 4. The ſhadow of the body upon the ring is a little broader at the north than the ſouth, ſo as not to be parallel with the outline of the body; nor is it ſo broad at the north as to become ſquare with the direction of the ring. 5. The moſt northern duſky belt comes northwards on both ſides as far as the middle of the breadth of the ring where it paſſes behind the body. It is curved towards the ſouth in the middle.

"I viewed Jupiter," ſays the Doctor, "and compared its figure with that of Saturn. An evident difference in the formation of the two planets is viſible. To diſtinguiſh the figure of Jupiter properly, it may be called an ellipſoid, and that of Saturn a ſpheroid."

With regard to the periodical changes of the colour of the polar regions of Saturn, Dr. Herſchel has formerly ſhewn that an alternate periodical change takes place in the extent and brightneſs of the north and ſouth polar ſpots on the planet Mars; on which he ſuggeſted an idea that the cauſe of the brightneſs might be a vivid reflection of light from frozen regions, and that the reduction of the ſpots might be aſcribed to their being expoſed to the ſun; and he conceives that, from the various obſervations that he has made from time to time with high magnifying powers, during a ſpace beginning from June 25, 1781, to June 3, 1806, ſimilar concluſions may be drawn with reſpect to the appearance of the polar regions of Saturn. In comparing his notes taken in 1781 with obſervations made in the ſpring of the preſent year, he ſays, theſe contraſted with thoſe which were made when the ſouth-pole was in view, complete nearly half a Saturnian year, and the gradual change of the colour of the polar regions ſeems to be in a great meaſure aſcertained. Should this be ſtill more confirmed, there will then be ſome foundation for admitting theſe changes to be the conſequence of an alteration of the temperature in the Saturnian climates. And if we do not aſcribe the whiteneſs of the poles, in their winter ſeaſons, immediately to froſt or ſnow, we may at leaſt attribute the different appearance to the greater ſuſpenſion of vapour in clouds, which, it is well known, reflect more light than a clear atmoſphere through which the opaque body of the planet is more viſible. The regularity of the alternate changes at the poles ought, however, to be obſerved for at leaſt two or three Saturnian years; and this, on account of their extraordinary length, can only be expected from the ſucceſſive attention of aſtronomers.

From obſervations on the change of the colour at the polar regions of Saturn, ariſing probably from a periodical alteration of temperature, it is inferred that Saturn does poſſeſs an atmoſphere, as the frequent changes noticed can ſcarcely be aſcribed to alterations of the ſurface of the planet itſelf: "and if we add," ſays this learned aſtronomer, "to this conſideration, the changes I have obſerved in the appearance of the belts, or even the belts themſelves, we can hardly require a greater confirmation of the exiſtence of ſuch an atmoſphere."

Vegetable Chemiſtry.

Mr. Knight, who, according to Profeſſor Davy, has, in his papers laid before the Royal Society, exhibited ſome of the fineſt ſpecimens of pure analogies ever offered to the public, appears again as a contributor to this learned body. The ſubject now is, *the inverted action of the alburnous veſſels of trees.* He has already proved that the fluid by which the various parts (that are annually added to trees, and herbaceous plants, whoſe organization is ſimilar to that of trees,) are generated, has previouſly circulated through their leaves, either in the ſame or preceding ſeaſon, and ſubſequently deſcended

descended through their bark. Subsequent experiments have confirmed this theory. It is generally admitted, that the matter which enters into the composition of the radicles of the germinating seeds, existed previously in their cotyledons; it follows, that the first motion of the true sap at this period is downwards. And as no alburnous tubes exist in the radicles of germinating seeds during the earlier periods of their growth, the sap in its descent must either pass through the bark or the medulla. But the medulla does not apparently contain any vessels calculated to carry the descending sap; whilst the cortical vessels are, during this period, much distended and full of moisture: and as the medulla certainly does not carry any fluid in stems or branches of more than one year old, it can scarcely be suspected that it at any period conveys the whole current of the descending sap. As the leaves grow and enter on their office, cortical vessels, in every respect apparently similar to those which descended from the cotyledons, are found to descend from the bases of the leaves; and there appears no reason to suspect that both do not carry a similar fluid, and that the course of this fluid is, in the first instance, always towards the roots.

The ascending sap, on the contrary, rises wholly through the alburnum and central vessels; for the destruction of a portion of bark, in a circle round the tree, does not immediately, in the slightest degree, check the growth of its leaves and branches; but the alburnous vessels appear, as well from former experiments as from those now related, to be capable of an inverted action, when that becomes necessary to preserve the existence of the plant. We cannot follow Mr. Knight in all his curious and interesting experiments. In tuberose-rooted plants, he observes, the roots and stems which collect and convey the sap in one season, and those in which it is deposited and reserved for the succeeding season, are perfectly distinct organs: and from one of these, viz. the potatoe, he obtained some interesting and decisive results. The principal object was to prove, that a fluid descends from the leaves and stem to form the tuberous roots of this plant; and that this fluid will in part escape down the alburnous substance of the stem, when the continuity of the cortical vessels is interrupted. The early potatoe, it is well known, never affords either blossoms or seeds, a peculiarity which Mr. Knight attributed to a privation of nutriment, owing to the tubers being formed preternaturally early, and thence drawing off that portion of the true sap, which, in the ordinary course of nature, is employed in the formation and nutrition of blossoms and seeds. To ascertain this, he planted some cuttings of a very early potatoe in garden-pots, heating the mould as high as possible, and planting the root nearly at the top. When the plants had grown a few inches high, they were secured by strong sticks, and the mould washed away from the base of the stems by a strong current of water. Each plant was now suspended in air, and had no communication with the soil, except by its fibrous roots; and as these are perfectly distinct organs from the runners which generate and feed the tuberous roots, the formation of them was easily prevented. Efforts were soon made by every plant to generate runners and tuberous roots; these were destroyed as soon as they became perceptible, and an increased luxuriance of growth became visible in every plant, numerous blossoms were emitted, and every blossom afforded fruit. Conceiving that a small part only of the true sap would be expended in this way, Mr. K. was anxious to know what use nature would make of that which remained; he prevented, therefore, the formation of tubers on any part of the plants, except the extremities of the lateral branches; those being the points most distant from the earth, in which the tubers are naturally deposited. After some struggle, the plants became perfectly obedient to Mr. K.'s wishes, and formed their tubers precisely in the places he had assigned them. Many of the joints of the plants, during the experiment, became enlarged and turgid; and he thinks, if he had totally prevented the formation of regular tubers, these joints would have acquired an organization capable of retaining, life and of affording plants in the succeeding spring. Another experiment we shall give in his own words:

"I had another variety of the potatoe, which grew with great luxuriance, and afforded many lateral branches; and just at the period when I had ascertained the first commencing formation of the tubers beneath the soil, I nearly detached many of these lateral branches from the principal stems, letting them remain suspended by such portion only of alburnous and cortical fibres and vessels as

were sufficient to preserve life. In this position I conceived, that if their leaves and stems contained any unemployed true sap, it could not readily find its way to the tuberous roots, its passage being obstructed by the rupture of the vessels and by gravitation; and I had soon the pleasure to see that, instead of returning down the principal stem into the ground, it remained, and formed small tubers at the base of the leaves of the depending branches."

The preceding facts seem to prove, that the fluid from which the tuberous root of the potatoe, when growing beneath the soil, derives its component matter, exists previously either in the stems or leaves; and that it subsequently descends into the earth; and as the cortical vessels, during every period of the growth of the tuber, are filled with the true sap of the plant, and as these vessels extend into the runners which carry nutriment to the tuber, and in other instances evidently convey the true sap downwards, there appears little reason to doubt that through these vessels the tuber is naturally fed.

To ascertain whether the tubers would continue to be fed when the passage of the true sap down the cortical vessels was interrupted, Mr. Knight removed a certain portion of the bark: for some time the plants continued in health, and during that period the tubers continued to grow, deriving their nutriment, probably, from the leaves, by an inverted action of the alburnous vessels. The tubers, however, did not attain their natural size.

Mr. Knight has proved, with amputated branches of different species of trees, that the water which their leaves absorb when immersed in that fluid will be carried downwards by the alburnum, and conveyed into a portion of bark below the decorticated space; and that the insulated bark will be preserved alive and moist during several days: and hence he infers, that if the moisture absorbed by a leaf can be thus transferred, it appears extremely probable that the true sap will pass through the same channel. This power in the alburnum to carry fluids in different directions, probably answers very important purposes in hot climates, where the dews are abundant, and the soil very dry; for the moisture which the dews afford may thus be conveyed to the extremities of the roots; and Hales has proved that the leaves absorb moist when placed in moist air, and that the sap descends either through the bark or alburnum during the night.

Mr. Knight notices in this paper, that during the circulation of the sap through the leaves, a transparent fluid is emitted in the night from pores situated on their edges; and on evaporating this liquid, obtained from very luxuriant plants of the vine, he found a very large residue, similar in external appearance to carbonate of lime. Another curious observation is, that the roots of trees, though of much less diameter than their trunks and branches, probably contain much more alburnum and bark, because they are wholly without heartwood, and extend to a much greater length than the branches: hence he suspects, that when fir-trees are felled, their roots contain as much resinous matter, in a fluid state, as their trunks and branches, though not so much as is contained, in a concrete state, in the heart-wood of those.

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

THIS Society have offered the following subjects for premiums for the present year:

No. I. Cottage.

To the person who shall build, and describe to the Board, the cheapest cottage; being at the same time durable and comfortable, with not less than two rooms above, and the same number below—the gold medal.

A plan, elevation, and account of the materials and expence, verified by certificates, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in May, 1807.

No. II. Cottage.

To the person who shall produce to the Board, the model of the best and cheapest cottage, on a scale of one inch to a foot, with estimates of the expence of erecting it—from five to ten guineas, according to merit.

To be produced to the Board on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1806.

No. III. Cottages.

To the person who shall build on his estate the most cottages (proportioned to the rental of it) for labouring families, and assign to each land sufficient for a garden, not less than one third of an acre—the gold medal.

Accounts of the expences of building—land assigned—culture, if any—and state of the families, with the rent paid, verified by certificates, to be produced to the Board on or before the third Tuesday in April, 1807.

No. IV. Cows for Cottagers.

Doubts having been expressed by some persons, concerning the expediency of cottagers keeping cows, except on rich soils, the Board will give to the person who shall give the most satisfactory account, verified by experiments, of the best means of supporting cows on

on poor land, in a method applicable to cottagers—the gold medal.

Accounts to be produced of the ſoil, articles cultivated, produce, ſtock kept, and every material circumſtance, verified by certificates, on or before the firſt Tueſday in May, 1807.

No. V. Land for Cottagers.

The Board being informed, that the labouring poor on the eſtates of ſeveral perſons in Rutland and Lincolnſhire, having land for one or two cows, and a ſufficiency of potatoes, did not apply in the late ſcarcity for any parochial relief; and it appearing to be a great national object to ſpread ſo beneficial a ſyſtem, the board will give to the perſon who ſhall explain, in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, the beſt means of rendering this practice as general through the kingdom as circumſtances will admit—the gold medal.

To be ſent to the Board on or before the firſt Tueſday in November, 1806.

No. VI. Culture of Plants.

To the perſon who ſhall make the moſt ſatisfactory experiments, tending to the improvement of the culture of each of the following plants reſpectively, viz. wheat, rye, barley, oats, peaſe, beans, tares, buck-wheat, turnips, cabbages, ruta-baga, potatoes, carrots, parſnips, clover, lucern, ſainfoin, chicory, hemp, flax, hops—the ſilver medal.

Accounts, verified by certificates, to be produced on or before the ſecond Tueſday in May, 1807.

The ſame premium for 1808 and 1809.

No. VII. Soiling Cattle.

To the perſon who ſhall, through the entire ſummer of 1806, keep the greateſt number of cattle in ſtalls, houſes, or confined yards, and fed entirely in the ſoiling method with green food—the gold medal.

Certificates of the number of cattle, and acres of food, and ſorts eaten, the quantity of dung made, with other circumſtances of the experiment, to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in December, 1806.

The ſame premium for 1807, 1808, and 1809.

No. VIII. Compariſon of Food to different Animals.

To the perſon who ſhall, by experiments, aſcertain in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, and report to the Board, the comparative effect of certain articles of food when given to various kinds of live ſtock—the gold medal.

Graſſes, natural and artificial, mown and weighed; hay, cut chaff, corn or pulſe, oil-cakes, turnips, cabbages, carrots, parſnips, potatoes, &c. compared, in the production of mutton, beef, butter, and cheeſe; artificial graſſes, cabbages, roots, and corn or pulſe, in the production of mutton, beef, pork, or the fleſh of poultry. It is required that the food be weighed and regiſtered, and the animals alſo, with the increaſed weight noted from every ſort of food.

Accounts to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in March, 1807.

The ſame premium for 1808.

No. IX. Waſte Land.

To the perſon who ſhall improve, and bring to the annual value of not leſs than 10s. an acre, the greateſt number of acres heretofore waſte, not leſs than fifty—the gold medal.

Accounts of the improvement, verified by certificates, including the ſtate of the land before the experiment, and of the cultivation, expences, and produce, to be laid before the Board on or before the firſt Tueſday in March 1807.

Notice of the intended improvement to be ſent to the Board, and therefore ſecrecy cannot be required.

The ſame premium for 1808 and 1809.

No. X. Waſte Land.

To the perſon who ſhall deſcribe to the Board, in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, from actual experiment of not leſs than one acre, the moſt profitable mode, without the uſe of lime, of bringing heath-land (the ſpontaneous growth of which is a long or ſhort ling, heath, or gorze) into cultivation, and a ſtate of improvement—twenty guineas.

Accounts of the ſoil, previous to the improvement, and the means of effecting it, verified by certificates, to be produced on or before the firſt Tueſday in March, 1807.

The ſame premium for 1808.

No. XI. Draining.

To the perſon who ſhall lay before the board, the moſt ſatisfactory account of one of Mr. Elkington's drainages, or any other new mode equally uſeful—the ſilver medal.

The ſoil, and ſtate of the land before draining, the method and expence of the improvement, with a plan, and the reſult of the operation, to be produced on or before the ſecond Tueſday in December, 1806.

The ſame premium for 1807.

No. XII. Draining.

To the perſon who ſhall execute, and report to the Board in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, the greateſt drainage, in a method the moſt applicable to the ſtate of the ſoil—the gold medal.

The ſoil, and ſtate of the land before draining, the method and expence of the improvement, with a plan, and the reſult of the operation, verified by certificates, to be produced on or before the ſecond Tueſday in December, 1806.

The ſame premium in 1807.

No. XIII. Embankments.

To the perſon who ſhall write, and produce to the Board, the moſt ſatisfactory account of ſome conſiderable embankment made by himſelf, or on his property, or under his ſuperintendance; deſcribing the ſoil taken in, its value before and after improvement; the uſe to which it is applied; and any other intereſting circumſtances; with a plan of the

lands, and a section of the bank—the gold medal.

To the account next in merit—the silver medal.

To be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1807.

No. XIV. Folding Sheep.

To the person who shall, by a series of the most satisfactory experiments, ascertain the comparative advantages and disadvantages, and best method of folding or cotting sheep—the gold medal.

Accounts, verified by certificates, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in April, 1807.

The same premium for 1808 and 1809.

No. XV. Wool.

To the person who shall clip from sheep bred by himself, wholly or part Spanish blood, in the year 1806, the greatest value of wool (not under 5s. per pound scoured), ascertained by actual sale—the gold medal.

Accounts, specifying the weight, number of fleeces, and breed, to be delivered in on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1807.

The same premium for the clip of 1807 and 1808.

No. XVI. Irrigation.

To the person who shall, in a country where irrigation is not generally in practice, water the greatest number of acres, not less than ten, and in the completest manner—the gold medal.

To the person who shall, under similar circumstances, water the next greatest number of acres, and in the completest manner—the silver medal.

Accounts of the old and new state of the land, and its value, and of the method, expence, and produce, verified by certificates, to be laid before the Board on or before the third Tuesday in January, 1807.

The same premiums for 1808.

No. XVII. Horses and Oxen.

To the person who shall make, and report to the Board, the most satisfactory experiments on the comparison of horses and oxen, in the general business of a farm—the gold medal.

No. XVIII. Comparison between Horses and Oxen, or Spayed Heifers.

To the person who shall make, and report to the Board, the most satisfactory experiments for comparing horses and oxen, or spayed heifers, in which their merit in regular work (an equal number of each being used), shall be ascertained—50l. or plate to that value.

It is required, that both be fed equally; that the quantity of hay and corn which each team eats be noted; that they perform the same work for one year, the oxen or heifers in harness; that both be weighed at the commencement and conclusion of the experiment; and that the oxen or heifers be not under five years old, nor the horses under six. Also, that an account of the daily work performed, and of the expence, be accurately kept and reported.

Accounts to be produced, verified by certificates, on or before the first Tuesday in May, 1807.

No. XIX. Comparison between Horses and Oxen, or Spayed Heifers, in One-Horse Carts.

It having been represented to the Board, that there are roads in some parts of the kingdom where much carrier's work is regularly done with one-horse carts; and as, in such cases, it is conceived it might be easy for such carriers to substitute oxen, or spayed heifers, in some of their carts for comparison, the Board will give to the carrier, or other persons, who shall make the experiment, in the most satisfactory manner, during one year, and report the result to the Board—fifty guineas.

It is required that the oxen be fed in the same manner as the horses, and not to be under five years old.

Accounts to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in May, 1807.

No. XX. Draught of Oxen.

To the person who shall discover a principle, which may lighten the draught of oxen to carriages—twenty guineas: being the amount of a legacy left by the late Colonel Goate, of Brentley, Suffolk, for this specific purpose, thus expressed.

Accounts, verified by certificates, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1807.

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. ANDREW FLINT'S, (NORTHAMPTON-STREET,) *for a Machine upon an improved Construction, which may be used as a Steam-engine, and for other Purposes.*

IN the specification before us, this invention is first described as a moving power to be worked by the force of steam only: we cannot, however, follow the patentee in his description so as to render it at all intelligible to our readers, without the aid of the figures which are attached to the said specification. In these are given different sections of the internal parts of an engine to be worked by steam, and although the engine may be placed

in any required position, either with its central shaft in a horizontal, a vertical, or an oblique direction, yet Mr. F. gives the preference in most cases to that position of the engine in which its shaft is placed perpendicularly to the horizon. Having shewn in what manner the invention is to be applied as a steam-engine, Mr. Flint says, that to adapt it to be worked by the pressure of a column of water, instead of the elastic force of steam, its parts will be nearly resembling those already described. The only precaution necessary is to make the aperture of the shaft, and of certain holes described, at least one-third of that of the float. Then less accuracy will be required in the packing. By connecting the shaft with water, or other liquor to be raised, and applying the external force to turn the machine, the water, &c. will be raised by the pressure of the atmosphere into the circular passage before described, whence it will be driven by the motion of the float in a continued stream through the shaft into the reservoir. In the same manner engines for extinguishing fires may be constructed. Blowing-engines also for furnaces and forges may be made on this plan, only observing that the packings should be as perfect as possible.

MR. WILLIAM COOKE'S (CHUTE-HOUSE, WILTS.) *for Improvements in the Construction of Waggons, and other Carriages having more than two Wheels.*

Instead of connecting the wheels with the carriage in the usual manner which confines the lower or bearing parts of all the wheels nearly in one plane, this invention allows one or more pairs to have considerable play or liberty in the axis or axle-tree of each pair, so that the said axis, when one of the wheels shall be raised or depressed by any obstacle or irregularity may assume, various positions out of the level, without requiring or causing the bed of the carriage, or any appendage belonging to it, to deviate from the ordinary position, unless the wheel shall exceed the allowed limits. This is done by the addition of an apparatus, about the place where the axis of such pair or pairs of wheels shall be connected with the carriage, so that the said parts may produce or admit the effect of a hinge or joint, by which the axis may be allowed to have either of its ends raised or depressed, without affecting the carriage within the limits. In some cases, Mr. Cooke makes the upper part or termination of the main pin in the form of a knob or piece of a circular figure: with respect to the central line of the main pin, all the sections of the knob that can be made at right angles to the axis will be circular, but of a conical or spherical figure, in its longitudinal section, in order that when the said knob shall be inserted within a hollow cylinder of the same diameter as that of its greatest circular section, the said main pin may be at liberty to move side-ways out of the direction of the axis of the said cylinder. The knob is to be placed in a cylindrical hole in the bed of the carriage or flying pillow, or other appendage, taking care, by means of a nut, to prevent the same from coming out. The knob or cylinder does, in this construction, constitute that part of the connecting apparatus between the carriage itself and the axle-tree of the wheels to which the main pin belongs. The pole which supports the lower end of the main pin is suffered to have a little play to the right and left, and the main pin has a limited space for motion up and down in the holes through which it passes. The bearing part, which is usually circular, is made somewhat prominent, and circular in the upright section, so as to be lowest in the middle, and to admit the face of the axle-bed to shift its place of bearing according as the tilt or inclination of the axle-tree is greater or less. —This is only one of the methods described by the patentee for attaining his end, he has given others in his specification; and in order that his invention may be the better understood, he observes that the advantages to be gained by these improvements, are not only that the carriage itself is affected in its position, by any rise or depression of one of the wheels of any pair, but also that all the wheels are constantly kept in a state of bearing upon the ground notwithstanding any irregularities of the same, and that the extreme strain of the machinery, and actual danger to which common carriages are exposed, are by this method obviated and avoided.

MR. GEORGE WYKES, (WINSLEY, WILTS.) *for a Method of working Pumps of various Descriptions by Machinery, by which much manual Labour will be saved.*

The drawings which accompany this specification, to which we must refer the reader for more ample description, exhibit in one view the whole machinery for the working of pumps, as well as the separate parts. Mr. W. has also delineated part of a chain pump as now used in

ſhips, to ſhew how his own machinery acts upon it, and although one only is inſerted, two or more may be worked or put in motion by the ſame machinery. We have alſo delineations of vertical and horizontal wheels, which may be reverſed or tranſpoſed as occaſion requires, ſo as to accelerate the motion of the pump or pumps which may be found neceſſary on board large ſhips, or in other ſituations where a larger power is deſired. The ratio of the diameter of the wheels here given, are as four feet to two, but they may be of equal or varied dimenſions. There is a ſhaft or ſpindle, whoſe length or dimenſion muſt be taken according to the ſituation of one wheel fixed to work the other at the top of the ſhaft. At the top of the ſhaft is a ſmall head, properly mortiſed to admit bars or levers, and towards the middle of the ſhaft is a ſtay-collar, faſtened to the floor or deck, to keep the ſhaft at a right angle with the horizontal wheel. The levers or hand-ſpikes, are about ſix feet long; but the length and ſize of theſe will depend upon the ſize of the pump, and the ſituation on which the machinery may be affixed. Another part of the drawing repreſents a different kind of pump-work to which this machinery is applicable in raiſing water, either on board ſhips, or upon land from wells, pits, ponds, &c. or in any ſituation where the raiſing and throwing up water may be required. The levers may be put in motion by cattle or any other adequate power.

MR. ISAAC BIRT'S, (PLYMOUTH DOCK,) *for a Black Paint, compoſed chiefly of earthy and mineral Subſtances.*

This invention conſiſts in uniting in proper quantities, calcareous or argillaceous earth with lamp-black or ivory-black, in the following manner. Take of the blueiſh marly ſtone found in copper, tin, and lead mines, and of iron-ſtone, and of fine blue ſlate, and of under earth equal quantities, and reduce them by grinding or pounding to a very fine powder. To any quantity of theſe materials add one-eighth of their weight of lamp-black, ſo that there will then be ſeven-eighths of the earthy or mineral ſubſtances, and one-eighth of the lamp-black. This produces a ſuperior black paint for wood, iron, canvas, or any other thing for which paint is uſed; but, for the purpoſe of uſing ſuch paint, it muſt be ground in the uſual way with oil, and then when mixed with oil, and being made up as other paint in general is, it may be uſed with the bruſh as in common practice. The aforeſaid articles may alſo be taken ſeparately, or two or three together, and prepared with lamp-black as before deſcribed. The invention is performed alſo by uſing ivory-black inſtead of lamp-black, though the latter is moſt eſteemed by the patentee. The under-earth he procures from the coal-works in the Foreſt Dean: the blueiſh marly-ſtone is produced in the mineing parts of Devon, and Cornwall. This invention conſiſts only in the uniting the above-mentioned articles with lamp-black or ivory-black, and one-eighth is ſtated becauſe that is the quantity generally uſed, and which in all the trials made by Mr. Birt, has never failed to produce the effect, though he has ſometimes uſed as much as one-fifth, and on other occaſions as little as one ſixteenth.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN DECEMBER.

☞ *As the Liſt of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and conſequently the only one that can be uſeful to the Public for Purpoſes of general Reference, it is requeſted, that Authors and Publiſhers will continue to communicate Notices of their Work, (Poſt paid), and they will always be faithfully inſerted, FREE of EXPENCE*

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Communications to the Board of Agriculture, vol. 5, part 1. 12s. bds.

Practical Agriculture; or, a Complete Syſtem of Modern Huſbandry, with the beſt Methods of Planting, and the improved Management of Live Stock; illuſtrated by one hundred Engravings, by W. Dickſon, M.D. A new and much-improved edition, in 2 large vols. 4to. 4l. 4s. bds.

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Tables for computing the Weight of Hay, Cattle, &c. by Meaſurement; with a comparative Table of the Weights at Edinburgh, to thoſe in Uſe at Smithfield and elſewhere; by John Ainſlie. Square 12mo. 1s. 6d.

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The Antiquarian Cabinet, diſplayed in a Series of elegant Views of the moſt intereſting Objects of Curioſity in Great Britain. Number 1. 2s. 6d.

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THE public will learn with concern that no progreſs has yet been made in the unrolling of the ſix Herculaneum MSS. which were preſented by the King of Naples to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, about two years ago. A corner only of one of the rolls was unfolded, and the whole was afterwards ſubmitted to the action of ſteam, under the direction of an eminent chemiſt, but without the deſired effect. Inſtead of feeding and giving pliability and conſiſtency to the tinder, it has more firmly united the maſs, and in a great meaſure obliterated the writing. The ill ſucceſs of this experiment has diſcouraged further attempts on the other five rolls.*

The ſcarcity of original Voyages and Travels in our language, has often been deſcribed by foreign critics to be an opprobium on Engliſh literature. We, therefore, gladly announce at all times every reſpectable deſign of this kind. Mr. Heriot, poſtmaſter of Britiſh America, a gentleman who unites a ſuperior talent for drawing with the literary and ſcientific attainments neceſſary to form an intereſting traveller, has availed himſelf of the opportunities afforded by his official ſituation, and is preparing for publication a ſplendid work deſcriptive of Upper and Lower Canada. Mr. Heriot will firſt give an account of his voyage from England to the Azores, of which he will introduce a better deſcription than any now exiſting in our language; he will then conduct his readers up the river St. Laurence, by land and water; acroſs the ſeveral lakes to Lake Superior; deſcribing in this immenſe route every prominent feature which can be intereſting to political economy and commerce. The embelliſhments will conſiſt of about 20 views, 12 new plants, ſome animals, and ſeveral characteriſtic repreſentations of the manners and cuſtoms of the inhabitants.

The important and intereſting ſcience of Phyſical Geography ſeems to be every where making rapid advances to the utmoſt perfection of which it is capable. In England, the moſt extenſive work ever publiſhed upon this ſubject may be expected from the preſs in the courſe of the next or following month. It conſiſts of a plate engraved by Merigot, of Paris, from a drawing by Mr. Ruddell, in which all the principal mountains on our globe are repreſented in their proportions of actual height above the level of the ſea, with every poſſible attention to accuracy of form, with the varying boundary of perpetual congelation which determines the height to which vegetation reaches in every degree of latitude. In the intervals between the mountains are introduced the heights of all the different cities, inhabited places, and ſources of rivers, which indicate the general level of each continent, and enable the obſervers to aſcertain the elevation of the principal mountains above their own baſes, as above the level of the ſea. The plate contains, upon the whole, upwards of 750 objects, ſo grouped as to form a very intereſting picture. It is explained by a ſcale graduated in feet, which ſlides along the ſurface of the plate, and contains the name of every mountain oppoſite to its reſpective height. This is more than twice the ſize of any plate ever engraved on one piece of copper, or printed on one ſheet of paper, being four feet eight inches by three feet, excluſive of margins, and has conſequently required both the preſſes and paper to be made on purpoſe at a very great expence. It will be accompanied by a Geographical and Phyſical Account of Mountains, their mineral compoſition, &c. &c., in three quarto volumes, by Mr. Wilſon, which will concentrate in one work all the beſt aſcertained geological facts, as well with regard to thoſe mountains which have been meaſured, as thoſe whoſe height has not been aſcertained. The firſt volume is in the

* It will be recollected, that at the ſame time the King of Naples preſented theſe rolls to the Prince of Wales, an equal number was ſent to the National Inſtitute of France. As we have heard nothing of the progreſs made in unrolling them, we are to ſuppoſe that the French have had no better ſucceſs than ourſelves. The lovers of literature are naturally anxious to hear of the ſteps which will be taken by the new French government at Naples, relative to the entire library of theſe curioſities, which it is to be feared was abandoned by the old government when that unfortunate country was lately evacuated.

the preſs, and will be delivered to the ſubſcribers with the print, which has been for ſome time ready, in the courſe of the next or following month; and the ſucceeding volumes will ſpeedily follow. Meſſrs. Humboldt, Buck, and Tralles, have recently taken up the ſame idea at Berlin, and are employed upon a plate which will repreſent about 150 mountains; but their work is connected with a theory on the general elevation of ſtrata.

Miſs Owenson, whoſe Novice of St. Dominick*, and Wild Iriſh Girl, have proved the title of her genius to the attention of the public, is about to exhibit new claims to reſpect in a volume of original poetry, which will ſpeedily be publiſhed, under the title of the Lay of an Iriſh Harp.

The fifth volume of the Poetical Regiſter is in the preſs, and will be publiſhed early in January.

The proprietor of Dr. Gregory's new Cyclopedia, which will be completed on the 1ſt of February, has announced that after the 1ſt of May the price of the parts will be raiſed from 9s. to 10s. each, the entire work from 5l. 15s. to 6l. 6s.

Mr. Thelwall will commence a new Courſe of Lectures on the Science and Practice of Elocution, on Monday, Jan. 5, at his houſe in Bedford Place, Ruſſell Square. The following ſubjects are to occupy the ſcientific part of the courſe: education, and management of the voice; enunciation, diſtinctneſs, articulation, &c.; meaſure, and melody of ſpeech; rythmus; pronunciation, accent, and emphaſis; theatrical and rhetorical geſture. The critical portions of the lectures will be principally devoted to the eloquence of the ſenate and the pulpit; and under the former of theſe heads will include an ample criticiſm of the oratory and orators of the laſt parliament, with extracts from ſeveral of the moſt celebrated ſpeeches, in the manner of the reſpective ſpeakers. The lectures will be delivered, as uſual, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at eight o'clock; and the different courſes of private inſtruction to foreigners, perſons with impediments, and oratorical and theatrical ſtudents, will be continued at Mr. Thelwall's inſtitution, from the hours of nine till five every day.

* It is an anecdote which deſerves notice, that the late Mr. Pitt employed the laſt hours of his life in the peruſal of this elegant novel.

Mr. Thomas Burnet is about to publiſh the Sweets of Solitude, and other poems, by ſubſcription.

Mr. John Howard Rice has in the preſs a promiſing ſchool-book, entitled, Collectanea Oratoria, or the Academic Orator.

Dr. Herdman has in the preſs a ſecond Diſcourſe on the Management of Infants, and the Treatment of their Diſeaſes, written in a plain familiar ſtyle, for the uſe of mothers and thoſe who have the management of infants.

In the courſe of the preſent month will appear a Faſciculus, containing *thirty-five* dried ſpecimens of Engliſh graſſes, and a ſmall packet of the ſeeds of each kind; with generic ſpecific deſcriptions, and practical remarks. By John Thornhill, of Gateſhead, in the county of Durham.

Dr. Clarke and Mr. Clarke will begin their Lectures on Midwifery, and the Diſeaſes of Women and Children, on Thurſday the 22d of January. The lectures are read at the houſe of Mr. Clarke, No. 10, Upper John-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare, every morning at a quarter paſt ten o'clock, for the convenience of ſtudents attending the hoſpitals.

The firſt part of Dr. Clutterbuck's Inquiry into the Seat and Nature of Fever, is expected to make its appearance in the courſe of the enſuing month.

A new periodical publication in polite criticiſm, entitled the Theatrical Review; comprehending a complete regiſter of the dramatic repreſentations of the London theatres, from the commencement of the preſent ſeaſon, is announced for publication with the commencement of the year.

The following Nomenclature of Ancient Architecture, has lately been propoſed with a view to affix preciſe terms to each peculiar ſtyle in Engliſh buildings.

Firſt ſtyle.—*Anglo-Saxon.* This will embrace all buildings that were erected between the times of the converſion of the Saxons, and the Norman conqueſt, from A. D. 597, to A. D. 1066.

Second ſtyle.—*Anglo-Norman*, by which will be meant that ſtyle which prevailed from 1066 to 1189, including the reigns of Williams I and II. Henry I. Stephen, and Henry II.

Third ſtyle.—*Engliſh*, from 1189 to 1272, embracing the reigns of Richard I. John, and Henry III.

Fourth ſtyle.—*Decorated Engliſh*, from 1272 to 1461, including the reigns of Edwards I. II.

II. and III., Richard II., and Henrys IV. V. and VI.

Fifth ſtyle.—*Highly decorated, or florid Engliſh*, from 1461 to 1509, including the reigns of Edwards IV. and V., Richard III., and Henry VII.

From this era we loſe ſight of all ſtyle and congruity; and the public buildings erected during the reigns of Henry VIII. Elizabeth, and James I. may be characteriſed by the terms of *debaſed Engliſh*, or *Anglo-Italian*.

A valuable publication is announced by ſubſcription, to be called the London Negociator; to conſiſt of a complete ſet of tables of Foreign Exchange, calculated from the loweſt exchange to the higheſt; and ſhewing, at one view, any ſum of foreign money reduced into Britiſh ſterling, and Britiſh money into foreign, with thoſe countries with which London exchanges.

The late JOHN RUSSELL, Eſq. R. A. celebrated amongſt men of ſcience for the production of the Lunar Globe, left at his death two lunar planiſpheric drawings, the reſult of numberleſs teleſcopic obſervations, ſcrupulouſly meaſured by a micrometer: one of which drawings exhibits the lunar diſk in a ſtate of direct oppoſition to the ſun, when the eminences and depreſſions are *undetermined*, and every intricate part, ariſing from colour, form, or inexplicable cauſes, is developed and delineated; the other, of preciſely the ſame proportion, repreſents the eminences and depreſſions of the moon *determined* as to their form with the utmoſt accuracy, producing their ſhadows when the ſun is only a few degrees above the horizon of each part. The former of theſe was correctly engraved by Mr. Ruſſell, who had likewiſe very conſiderably advanced in the engraving of the latter, when death terminated his labours: it is however left in ſuch a forward ſtate, that it will be finiſhed with the greateſt exactneſs, and all poſſible diſpatch.—Mr. WILLIAM RUSSELL, of Newman-ſtreet, ſon and ſucceſſor of the late Mr. Ruſſell, propoſes to publiſh by ſubſcription theſe lunar plates. The price to be five guineas, half of which ſum is to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.

A Sunday Newſpaper has been commenced at Cork; other news papers are announced in London: all ſo many proofs of the ſpirit of enquiry which pervades this empire.

It may gratify the curious in eaſtern literature to learn, that a number of articles, principally in the Bengal language, ſent by the Baptiſt miſſionaries in Bengal, are now on ſale at Mr. Burditt's, Paternoſter-row.

Mr. WILSON'S Spring Courſe of Lectures on Anatomy, Phyſiology, Pathology, and Surgery, will begin at the theatre of anatomy, Great Windmill-ſtreet, on Tueſday, the 20th of January, 1807.

Mr. TAUNTON will reſume his winter Courſe of Lectures and Demonſtrations on Anatomy, Phyſiology, Pathology, and Surgery, on Saturday, the 31ſt of January, 1807, at eight o'clock in the evening preciſely, at 21, Greville-ſtreet. The lectures will be continued at the ſame hour every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday.

SAVILLE HOUSE, Leiceſter-ſquare, is undergoing conſiderable alterations, with a view to the conſtruction of a magnificent ſuit of rooms, to be called the LINWOOD GALLERY, and ſolely appropriated to the exhibition of the pictures of MISS LINWOOD. The buildings will be completed after Chriſtmas, and the exhibition will be opened in the ſpring, forming one of the permanent ornaments of the metropolis.

J. PIERSON, Eſq. read the Croonian Lecture on Muſcular Motion to the Royal Society this winter. It occupied the greater part of two evenings, in the courſe of which the lecturer entered into an elaborate detail concerning the heat and pulſations of animals in different latitudes, in order to aſcertain their effect on their muſcles. As an inſtance: in this climate the pulſe of horſes beat 36 times in a minute, that of cows 48, and that of men about 72; in Lapland, and other high northern latitudes, the human pulſe does not beat more than from 45 to 50 times in a minute. Mr. P. has made numerous experiments on the muſcles, in all which he found the muſcular irritability completely deſtroyed by plunging them in water at the temperature of 90°; electricity, after ſuch immerſions, ſometimes gave ſlight ſymptoms of excitability, but no human effort could ever again reſtore the muſcular fibre to its proper tone and vigour. Cold produced ſimilar effects on the muſcular fibre, by inſtantly deſtroying its irritability. Hence the neceſſity of great caution in applying warm water to the ſurface of bodies recently immerſed in water in caſes of ſuſpended reſpiration, as heat may be equally as bad as cold with regard to its effects on the muſcular fibre, which by Mr. P. is conſidered in ſome degree the organ of life. Blood he

regards as eſſential to life only as a ſtimulus to muſcular irritability, and the abſtraction of blood occaſions death through the want of its ſtimulating powers to the muſcles. The ſtomach he conſiders as the moſt important organ of the human frame, and its irritability is ſo exceſſive that a blow on it will inſtantly deſtroy life, though the heart can ſupport a wound ſome days.

The ſubject of the Bakerian Lecture, by HUMPHREY DAVY, Eſq., was On ſome Chemical Effects of Electricity." This ingenious chemiſt has proved that even in diſtilled water there is combined both vegetable and animal matter, beſides nitrogen gas and ſalt. Hence he has aſcertained that electricity does not generate fixed alkali, but only evolves it.

Mr. JOHN AUSTIN, of Glaſgow, has invented types or figures, formed of burnt clay or porcelain, for painting patterns upon calicoes, or deſigns for articles to be ſewed or tamboured. Theſe types, we are informed, are not liable to be deſtroyed by fire, nor by lying in a damp place. They may be made to a certain depth, ſo as to be varied at pleaſure to the taſte or fancy, the ſame as letter-preſs printing types. A certain number may be marked on each type, to aſcertain the exact proportion of the price of tambouring or ſewing; the rates of the ſame work being frequently very irregular, for want of a regular ſtandard to calculate them by. They may be made at leſs than half the price of thoſe cut in wood, are more durable, and finer than any cut in wood.

Profeſſor DAVY has diſcovered that the epidermis of the cane, and many other vegetable ſubſtances, conſiſts chiefly of ſilex. He was led to the ſubject by ſeeing two canes in the hands of boys at play in the dark ſtrike ſparks of fire.

Sir JOSEPH BANKS has laid before the Board of Agriculture a very valuable paper on the Culture of Spring Wheat, which is much practiſed in Lincolnſhire. Beſides other details, we are informed that Mr. William Showler dibbled four pecks and a half of ſpring wheat on one acre and two roods of middling land, which had borne turnips the winter before, and had no extraordinary preparation for this crop; the rows were eight inches aſunder, and two inches deep: two grains were put into each hole. The produce was ſeven quarters, which was as much, at leaſt, as could have been expected from eighteen or even twenty-one buſhels ſown broadcaſt on the ſame land.

By a careful analyſis by Profeſſor DAVY, the following reſults have been obtained from different kinds of wheat:

From 100 parts of	gluten.	ſtarch.	*inſoluble parts.*
Sicilian wheat	21	75	5
Ditto of ſpring wheat of 1804	24	70	6
Ditto of good Engliſh wheat of 1803	19	77	4
Ditto of blighted wheat of 1804	13	52	44

Hence it may be deduced, that bread made of flour of ſpring wheat is more nutritious than that made of winter wheat, becauſe ſpring wheat contains a larger proportion of the gluten or half-animalized matter; and, alſo, that a miller ought not to deduct from the price of ſpring wheat more than two per cent. on the money price of winter wheat of the ſame weight, as the exceſs of the weight of inſoluble matter, or bran, is no more than two per cent. when compared with good Engliſh wheat. Bread made of ſpring wheat is leſs white than that made of the better ſorts of winter wheat, but it is more palatable; qualities probably owing to the exceſs of gluten contained in it.

Dr. WOLLASTON has invented a new portable blow-pipe for chemical experiments. It conſiſts of three parts, ſo adapted to each other that they may be packed together, one within another. The interior tube is longer than the exterior, and the upper edge of the large end is turned outward, to diminiſh the effort of the lips requiſite for retaining it in the mouth. The ſmall extremity is placed obliquely, that the flame may be carried to a convenient diſtance from the eye.

Mr. BENNET, of Pythouſe, in Wiltſhire, is preparing to lay before the public a number of original letters of Charles I. and his friends, which have been preſerved in his family.

The Rev. J. JOYCE, author of Scientific Dialogues," in ſix ſmall volumes, will publiſh very early in the preſent year two volumes on the firſt principles of Chemiſtry, on the ſame plan.

The Rev. ROGERS RUDING, vicar of Maldon, has iſſued propoſals for publiſhing, in two quarto volumes, an hiſtorical account of the Coinage of Britain and its dependencies, from the earlieſt period of authentic hiſtory to the preſent time.

The

The Rev. THOMAS BELSHAM is preparing for immediate publication an Abſtract of the Evidences of the Chriſtian Religion, which he delivered to the congregation at the chapel at Eſſex-ſtreet; which we truſt will be followed by the ſtill more intereſting lectures now delivering on the inſpiration of the Scriptures.

A volume of Sermons, from the pen of the late Dr. HORSLEY, prepared by the author for the preſs, may be expected early in the preſent winter.

Profeſſor DAVY, in one of his lectures at the Royal Inſtitution, lately aſſerted, on the authority of a friend, that the cells of the bee are formed of a circular ſhape, and that by preſſure they are reduced to the hexagonal form.

Mr. F. S. STUART, of Billericay, in Eſſex, announces that he was brought to the verge of the grave by a conſumption of the lungs, and reſtored to perfect health, by eating three or four pints per day of ripe currants, white and red; and he mentions other perſons who have been recovered from the ſame diſeaſe by the ſame means.

Mr. PRATT has in preparation a work of the novel kind, called Great and Little Folks, which will make its appearance in the preſent winter.

Ruſſia.

Sir JOHN CARR's Travels in Denmark, Sweden, and Pruſſia, have been tranſlated into German, by M. Zimmerman, and publiſhed at Rudolſtadt, in two elegant volumes octavo.

Sweden.

A late admeaſurement of a degree of latitude, by ſome Swediſh aſtronomers in Lapland, makes it 1,114,774 *metres*, or 57,200 toiſes. The degree meaſured by Maupertuis in 1736, was 57,422 toiſes more than the new, and probably more correct, admeaſurement.

Pruſſian.

M. HULTZ, a Pruſſian aſtronomer, publiſhed an opinion, in Auguſt laſt, that the ſun at that time was undergoing ſome conſiderable change. This opinion was founded on a number of ſpots occupying one-fifth part of its diameter in their length, and one-nineteenth in their breadth. Theſe ſpots varied in their form, and were perceptibly changed in the courſe of two or three hours.

M. BUCHOLZ has tranſmitted to the Academy of Sciences at Erfurt, an account of ſome new experiments on the ore of Platina. The author endeavours to reconcile the contradictions of the Engliſh and French chemiſts relative to this metal. He finds that platina, in its crude ſtate, contain four other metals, viz. oſmium, iridium, rhodium, and palladium.

The late M. HADSI NIKU, an eminent Ruſſian, founded a ſchool at Cronſtadt for the education of modern Greeks. It already contains 34 ſtudents. The objects of inſtruction are the principles of religion, reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the ancient Greek. The profeſſors are monks of Mount Athos.

Germany.

Of the literary journals publiſhed in Germany, that of Halle is the moſt read; after this, that of Jena; of other periodical works, the Free-thinker is moſt in requeſt, and after that the Gazette of the polite world. The Minerva of Archenholtz is read with much approbation. The gazette of Neuwied retains its former eſtimation.

France.

CUVIER has found in the Gypſeous hills, near Paris, foſſil bones belonging to a ſpecies of *ſarigue*, now exiſting only in America. Several bones of an unknown animal, to which he has given the name of *palæthorium*, ſuppoſed to have been eight feet long, and five feet high, have been found in many parts of France. Foſſil bones, ſuppoſed to have belonged to a ſmall kind of hippopotamus, have been diſcovered near the Arno in Italy. Teeth and bones, which, after minute obſervation, Cuvier aſſigns to the ſpecies of hyena now found at the Cape of Good Hope, have been dug up in various parts of Germany and France. A ſkull with many teeth, preſerved in the cabinet of Stutgard, belonged alſo to that animal; it was found in 1700, near Canſtadt, on the eaſt bank of the Necker. The adjacent hills contain ammonites, belemnites, reeds; and M. Autenrieth has diſcovered in the neighbourhood a whole proſtrate foreſt of palm trees, two feet in diameter. There were found, alſo, elephant's bones, cart-loads of horſes' teeth, rhinoceros' teeth, and ſome vertebræ, which ſeem to have belonged to the cetaceous tribe. In the ſame country, the bones of wolves and hyenas have been diſcovered, mingled in confuſion; alſo vertebræ, aſſerted to have belonged to a bear of enormous ſize.—"What ages were thoſe," exclaims Cuvier, "when the elephant and the hyena of the Cape lived together in our climates in foreſts of palm-trees, and aſſo-

ciated with northern bears larger than our horſes?"

We deſcribed the philoſophic tinder-box, by which ignition is produced by the mere compreſſion of air, in the Monthly Magazine for November. Some new and curious experiments in electricity prove, that the electrical ſpark acts by compreſſion on the bodies expoſed to its power. Hence it may be inferred, that electrical ſparks are the reſult of of compreſſion in the power called electrive, and is nothing more than the light which the preſſure of the electrical fluid elicits from air. Such is the new hypotheſis of Biot, and of ſome of the French philoſophers: the phenomena of electricity in vacuo do not, however, accord with it.

The convent in which repoſed the aſhes of Laura, at Avignon, has lately been ſold and demolithed; and the chapel, in which a tomb-ſtone indicated her place of interment, is transformed into a ſtable for mules and jackaſſes. Of the inſcription on her tomb nothing now remains but "LAURA," . . . . . and "*requieſcat in pace!*"

The French excel every nation in Europe in projects. In announcing the following new canals which are projected in France, we think it proper to ſtate that fifty of greater extent have been formed in England within the laſt 20 years:—A grand northern canal, in two branches. The firſt to effect the junction of the Scheld with the Meuſe from Antwerp to Venlo. The ſecond, the junction of the Meuſe with the Rhine. —A canal to unite the Scheld and the Scarpe.—A lateral canal, to improve the navigation of the river La Haine. —A canal of the Lys to Liperlée.—A canal from Charleroy to Bruſſels.—A lateral canal to the Loire; very advantageous to the neighbouring departments for the exportation of their territorial productions and manufactures.—A canal from Niort to Rochelle; on which *priſoners of war* are to be employed till they are exchanged. —A canal from Nantes to Breſt. The plan is to join the Loire and the Vilaine; the Vilaine with the Blavet; to be continued to Port-Launay and Breſt, by the rivers Doré, Hières, and Anne.

M. DE LALANDE received, in the month of April, an anonymous letter, in which it is ſaid that a German of high reputation in ſeveral ſciences diſcovered, fifty years ago, a remarkable period of 280,000 years for the return of the fix planets to the ſame point of the heavens, and his opinion thereon is requeſted to be given. The number of revolutions found by the German for each of the planets have been reduced into ſeconds by Lalande, from the revolution as at preſent known, and are as under:

Mercury	-	1162577	8836135098921
Venus	-	455122	8835595689448
Earth	-	280000	8835940680000
Mars	-	148878	8835946519500
Jupiter	-	23616	8835946544448
Saturn	-	9516	8835946558608

The French aſtronomer remarks, that theſe numbers differ ſo little, that the deviation from the ſame preciſe number of ſeconds in each ſum of revolutions is not greater than the uncertainty in the known durations of thoſe revolutions.

Italy.

Laſt year was marked by terrible exploſions of Veſuvius. On July 28, a concuſſion ſhook moſt of the houſes in Naples; in the county of Molina, ſeveral towns and villages were almoſt entirely deſtroyed, and 30,000 inhabitants loſt their lives. Soon after, Veſuvius appeared agitated; and on Auguſt 12, a violent eruption enſued, and the lava took its direction towards the ſea with incredible velocity. Many naturaliſts, as Humboldt, Buck, the Duke Della Torre, Guy-Luſſac, &c. were eye-witneſſes of this eruption, and have publiſhed accounts, ſome of which we have long had in preparation to lay before our readers, but have been prevented by the preſſure of communications.

Eaſt Indies.

It is ſaid that the Directors of the Eaſt India Company, ſome time ſince, ſent orders to their ſupercargoes to procure certain elementary books of the Chineſe language, for the uſe of their college at Hertford. Their agent was zealous to obtain them from Pekin, but the government immediately prohibited their exportation, under the ſevereſt penalties!

The Chriſtians at Pekin have lately been expoſed to a violent perſecution, in conſequence of ſome irregularity in the conduct of perſons of that religion; and a Mandarin, ſuſpected of being friendly to them, was put to death.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Narciſſe et Les Graces, a grand Anacreontic Ballet, by Signior Roſſi, as performed at the King's Theatre, Hay-market. Compoſed and arranged for the Piano-forte or Harp, by H. R. Biſhop. 8s.

MUCH varied taſte and ſweetneſs of fancy form the principal features of this publication. Many paſſages as beautiful as original have ſtruck us in the peruſal, and excited our admiration of the verſatile talents of the compoſer. The ſtyle of the ſeveral movements is, in point of difficulty of execution, ſo moderate, that we can recommend their practice to almoſt every ſtage of performers; and may confidently ſay that they are calculated to delight all taſteful hearers.

Le Captif, pour le Piano-forte. Compoſé et dedié à Madamoiſelle M. H. par Louis Von Eſch. 2s. 6d.

The *Captive* is a production of much genius and ſcience. The modulation is artificial and uncommon, and the ideas in general diſplay a fertile and well-cultivated fancy. The nature of the ſubject precluded the admiſſion of thoſe brilliant paſſages ſo frequently found in the piano-forte productions of Mr. Von Eſch; yet the whole exhibits a ſeries of ſtriking thoughts, and carries with it an effect important and intereſting.

The Celebrated Air "O Nancy wilt thou gang with me," with Variations for the Piano-forte, by Thomas Carter. 5s.

Mr. Carter, the compoſer of this original, pleaſing and popular air, has recommended it to the notice of all taſteful piano-forte performers, by the eight excellent variations which he has now added to it. The paſſages are in ſeveral inſtances too trying for the hands of young practitioners; but are ingeniouſly conceived, and will be found greatly improving to thoſe who aim at the higher powers of execution.

"When the buſy Toil of Day is done," a favourite Ballad, compoſed by Mr. J. Terrail. 1s.

We are much pleaſed with the artleſs ſtyle of this ballad. The general caſt of the melody is moſt happily characteriſtic; yet we cannot but enter our proteſt againſt the introduction of the *accidental* flat, at the words "My bounding heart beats merrily," and wiſh we could regard it as an *accidental* lapſe of the judgment.

Twelve favourite Airs, compoſed and arranged as Duetts, for Two Flutes and Three Trios. In a familiar Style for Three Flutes, by J. Sanderſon. 7s. 6d.

The ability with which Mr. Sanderſon has conſtructed theſe duetts and trios, greatly merits our commendation. The melodies are conceived with much taſte and ſprightlineſs, and the combinations are ſcientific and ingenious. We have not heard them, but may ſafely vouch for their good effect in experienced hands.

The favourite Airs from the Ballet of La Danſomanie, performed at the King's Theatre, Hay-market, arranged for the Piano-forte, with additional Movements. Compoſed by T. Latour. 8s.

Piano-forte performers will find in the muſic of this Ballet a variety of pleaſing and improving movements. Indeed we ſeldom have found in the ſame number of pages, ſo much novel and intereſting matter; paſſages ſo perfectly dramatic, and yet ſo well calculated to pleaſe in the chamber.

Petite Fantaiſie et la Contrariante, pour le Piano-forte. Dediées à Lady Emily Percy, par Louis Von Eſch. 2s.

The genius and ſcience of Mr. Von Eſch are very conſpicuous in the preſent compoſition. A clearneſs of conception and facility of expreſſion characterize the two movements of which it conſiſts, and obviouſly point out the compoſer. We ſhould ſcarcely do our duty not to recommend "La Petite Fantaiſie," to the carneſt notice of piano-forte practitioners.

The celebrated Air, "No, 'twas neither Shape nor Feature," arranged as a Glee for Three Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-forte, by J. Mazzinghi, Eſq. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Mazzinghi has harmonized this charming air with conſiderable ability and judgment. The compoſition, as here given, aſſumes quite a new character and effect, and cannot be heard without delight by the lovers of fine melody combined with ſound and well-regulated harmony.

"The Laſs O'Arranteenie," a Scottiſh Ballad, written by Mr. Robert Tannabill. The Muſic compoſed by Mr. Roſs, of Aberdeen. 1s.

"The Laſs, O'Arranteenie," is a ballad of much merit. The melody is ſimple, purely Scotch, and well qualified to expreſs the ſentiment of the poetry.

Mr. Rofs's muſe has often excited our warmeſt commendation, and we ſhould be unjuſt were we to withhold it in the preſent inſtance.

L'ſſeure du Matin, a quatre en a deux mains, pour le Piano-Forte, Compoſée par Auguſtus Vogt. 2s. 6d.

This piece is firſt arranged for two perſormers, and afterwards conſtructed for one; a plan which we cannot but commend, as highly accommodating to the practitioner, who is not always in a ſituation to command a partner. The production is ſimple, but pleaſing, and if properly performed, will not fail to attract attention.

The Damask Roſe, a favourite Ballad, written by J. B. Orme, Eſq. Compoſed and Dedicated to Mr. Braham, by T. Purday.

The melody Mr. Purday has given to this well-written ſong does much credit to his taſte and judgment. It flows with eaſe and ſmoothneſs, and produces an effect at once pleaſing and impreſſive.

We are glad to have to announce the ſpeedy publication of upwards of fifty ſongs, compoſed by the late ingenious Mr. Jonathan Battiſhill. They are ſelected from original manuſcripts in the poſſeſſion of the Hon. George Pomeroy, T. Forſter, eſq. and Meſſrs. Groombridge and Weldon, by Mr. Page, vicar-choral of St. Paul's Cathedral; and are to include the airs in the operas of *Almena* and the *Rites of Hecate*. The work is to be brought out in an elegant ſtyle, and to be embelliſhed with a portrait of the compoſer.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*** *The Uſe of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requeſted.*

ROYAL ACADEMY.

ON the evening of Wedneſday the 15th of December, a council was held at the Royal Academy for the purpoſe of electing a preſident, and diſtributing the three ſilver annual prize medals; when after ſitting from ſeven until half paſt eleven o'clock, Benjamin Weſt, eſq. was elected preſident! Mr. Wyatt, the late preſident, then preſented the medals; to Mr. Mulready, for the beſt drawing from life. Mr. Cole, for the beſt model from life. Mr. Gandy, for an architectural drawing, which was a weſt view of St. Paul's, from actual meaſurement, Mr. Gandy's drawing was the only one preſented for the architectural medal.

At the time of the laſt vacancy of a preſident of the Royal Academy, it was ſaid that Mr. Weſt had been driven from the chair by the ungenerous intrigues of ſome of the Royal Academicians,—that he had great reaſon to be diſſatisfied with their mode of conducting their oppoſition to his re-election; and when he quitted the chair, James Wyatt, eſq. was declared his ſucceſſor, and it was not imagined that Mr. Weſt would ever have the inclination or opportunity to return to the office.

We have been told, that for ſome time back, Mr. Wyatt has not indulged the Royal Academicians with much of his company at Somerſet houſe; that ſundry other gentlemen were propoſed to be ſet up in oppoſition to his re-election, but that the artiſts had ſo many oppoſite intereſts claſping with each other, that they could not agree; but at length, (with a very few exceptions) formed a coalition, and requeſted Mr. Weſt to reſume his former ſeat. He has done ſo, and by this, excited as much ſurpriſe as he did by quitting it. Without entering into the cauſes, or being certain that theſe are the preciſe circumſtances, certain it is that his being again elevated to his lately abdicated ſeat, is creditable to the inſtitution; as independent of all other conſiderations, a diſpaſſionate looker-on will generally think that the preſident of a ſociety of painters ought to be a painter, —the captain of a ſhip ſhould be a ſailor, —and a general of an army a ſoldier, and &c. and &c. This has been the *declared ſyſtem* of all well regulated governments, and has been uſually acted upon; though we recollect a few exceptions, one is recorded by Swift in his voyage to Laputa, where a perſon was appointed to be comptroller and director of the royal band of military engineers, becauſe he was mouſe-trap maker to the Emperor of Lilliput.

THE BRITISH GALLERY.

A gallery where the younger artiſts might at their leiſure ſtudy and copy valuable pictures by the ancient maſters, has

has been long wanted in this country. The liberal plan on which the British gallery in Pallmall has been conducted during the time it has been kept open for that purpose, has certainly given an opportunity of improvement to the present race of young painters, which was not enjoyed by their predecessors; and by many of the productions which we have seen, they appear to have availed themselves of it in a manner which must be gratifying to the noblemen and gentlemen who have so liberally lent their pictures for the purpose. Many of the most capital pictures have been copied several times; and Mr. West, whose persevering application to his profession does him high honour, and exhibits an excellent example to the young students, has made a copy of that most brilliant picture, the portrait of Govertius, painted by Vandyke, which is in the collection of Mr. Angerstein. Mr. West's experience and knowledge of his art, justified him in taking a liberty which we should have been sorry to have seen taken by a young man. Vandyke painted the portrait without either of the hands: Mr. West, by introducing both the hands holding a book, has lighted up and essentially improved his copy from it. Besides the above by the president, there have been nine other copies made from this picture by different students in the gallery. The gallery was last month closed for this year, as a place of study from ancient pictures, and will in a short time be opened again for the exhibition and sale of pictures by English artists, as it was last year.

Love sheltered. H. Thomson, R.A. pinxt. W. Say sculpt. Published by Mrs. Macklin, Fleet-street.

"It's a cold rainy night, and I'm wet to the skin,
And I've lost my way Ma'am, so pray let me in."

Many of our readers will recollect this very pleasing picture, which excited much attention when it was exhibited at the Royal Academy last year; the taste and feeling so eminently displayed in the picture is very happily transferred to the copper in this very excellent print, which is well engraved in mezzotinto.

The Assembly Rooms at the Race Grounds near Madras. T. Daniell.

This is a very good print; but a European building, and European costume, manners, and follies, do not seem calculated to assimilate with Asiatic scenery.

The Right Honourable Henry Gratton, M.P. J. Ramsay, prinxt. C. Turner sculpt. Published by Turner, Warren street, Fitzroy-square.

This spirited and characteristic portrait is dedicated by permission to Lord Fitzwilliam, and it is uncommonly well engraved in mezzotinto. The Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool determined some time since to erect a monument to the immortal hero of Trafalgar, in the principal square of their town. Mr. Rose was employed to prepare a suitable model, which he has completed with great ability, and it is to be immediately cast in bronze. The hero is placed erect in full uniform on the shaft of a column, which rises to a height proper to show the figure. On the front angles of the cornice over the pedestal are the figures of Britannia and Fame; the former weeping for the fallen warrior; while Fame endeavours to console her by pointing to a wreath of laurel, on which is inscribed the word TRAFALGAR. On the opposite side of the column appears a majestic figure of war, and below the plinth are several steps. The whole being designed with classical propriety, and finely executed, will, when finished, prove an ornament to the fine arts, and express the respect due to a hero, who was an honour to his country and his profession, and whose services will ever live in the grateful remembrance of survivors.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth has designed and etched a series of twenty-four plates, representing *the progress of genius.* They display great taste and fancy, and are intended as presents for the select and particular friends of her Royal Highness.

Mr. Ackermann has published the third number of the Seasons, or Flower Garden: being a selection of the most beautiful flowers that blossom at the same seasons of the year; carefully drawn from nature, with a description of each flower, some introductory observations on the arts, &c. by P. C. Henderson.

This number is entitled AUTUMN, and contains six very beautiful and elegant coloured engravings of the white jessamine, crimson carnation, convolvulus major, convolulus minor, the scarlet poppy, and blue passion flower. The introduction is written with taste, and, as well as the description of each flower, will be found very useful to the student.

He is also publishing a little set of decorative prints of the twelve months, engraved with much taste by Agar, from designs which are in an eminent degree classical

claſſical and picturesque, by Mr. Burney.

The fathion of illuſtrating books by prints has been lately carried to a great heighth: for an inſignificant old portrait of an inſignificant character, not intrinſically worth one penny, will, in a ſale of old prints, produce many pounds, becauſe that character is mentioned in a hiſtory that is to be illuſtrated. A view of an old cottage, an old caſtle or an old church is held in equal eſtimation, if a battle has been fought or any other memorable circumſtance is recorded as having happened in their vicinity.—Mr. Ackerman has introduced an illuſtration of a much more whimſical nature. Many of our readers muſt have ſeen a book lately publiſhed, entitled, the Miſeries of Human Life, or the Groans of Timothy Teſty and Samuel Senſitive, &c. To illuſtrate the twelve books of this very whimſical volume, Mr. Rowlandſon has deſigned and engraved twelve plates, repreſenting the leading calamities. They are publiſhed in a ſize to bind up with the volume, and we ſhall certainly find room for a ſlight deſcription of them in a future retroſpect, as they are in an eminent degree ludicrous and laughable.

John Taylor, Eſq. a very well known and deſervedly celebrated amateur painter, lately died at Bath. He formerly painted ſome very fine Italian views, which were engraved and publiſhed for Meſſrs. Boydell and Co. He alſo painted four brilliant landſcapes which were in his Majeſty's collection at the Queen's palace. Theſe pictures were much admired, but the painter having ſtudied in Italy, has given to them an Italian ſky; one of them is quite hot, and all of them are too warm for this northern climate.

George Stubbs, eſq. the long celebrated painter of animals, died a few weeks ſince in London. Many of his productions have been much admired, though thoſe of a horſe terrified by a lion, and ſome ſimilar ſubjects, were thought rather violent. He perhaps never painted a finer picture than a tyger in his den, which Dixon transferred to the copper in one of the fineſt mezzotinto prints that ever was engraved. By a fire at the printer's this very fine plate was melted a ſhort time after it was engraved.

About the middle of laſt month died in Windmill-ſtreet, Edward Edwards, eſq. aſſociate and teacher of perſpective to the royal academy, and author of a treatiſe on that branch of the Fine Arts.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of November and the 20th of December, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

BYWATER Thomas, Tadcaſter, brewer. (Barber, Gray's Inn

Baildon Edward, Mancheſter, grocer. (Holland, Mancheſter

Baddely Benjamin, Whitechapel, grocer. (Rivington, Fenchurch buildings

Bradley John, Groſvenor, Warrington, grocer. (Blackſtock, St. Mildred's court

Beſwick Samuel, and John Grime, Aulme, brewers. (Key and Co. Mancheſter

Barlow Thomas, Mancheſter, merchant. (Milne and Co. Old Jewry

Clay Guſtavus, Totnes, carpenter. (James Alexander, 9, Bedford-row

Clements Clement, Dagenham, potatoe-merchant. (Harding, primroſe-ſtreet

Cartwright Charles, Compton-ſtreet, leather ſeller. (Heath, Bernnondſey-ſquare

Cook John, Widford, victualler. (Aubrey, Took's court, Curſitor-ſtreet

Cherry John, St. John ſtreet, cabinet maker. (Jones and Co. Lord Mayor's Court-office

Dingle William, Exeter, flour-merchant. (Lovering Sarel, 18, Surry ſtreet

Dalton John, and Charles Wilſon, Birmingham, flax dealers. (Egerton, Gray's inn

Dyke Samuel Bartholomew-cloſe, tea dealer. (Highmoor, Queen's ſtreet

Dyſon John, Tottenham, gardener. (Taylor, Waltham Abbey

Edward's Thomas, Duck's Foot Lane, cotton manufacturer. (Edwards, Caſtle-ſtreet, Holborn

Edwards John, Liverpool, merchant. (Blackſtock, St. Mildred's court

Field George, Bath, hatter and hoſier. (Netherſole and Co. 15, Eſſex ſtreet

Hamilton Robert, Stubridge, linen-draper. (Warry, New Inn

Harris Thomas, Oxford ſtreet and Blackfriars road, mattreſs-maker. (Berry and James, Walbrook

Hopkins Thomas John, Chigwell, brewer. (Martin, Vintner's Hall

Hopkins William, Leman-ſtreet, ſilk thrower. (Parnell, Spital Fields

Humbridge Stephen, Fetter lane, and William Humbridge of Stroud, clothiers. (Conſtable, Symond's inn

Johnſon Jeſſe, Macclesfield, cotton ſpinner. (Edge, Inner Temple

Kent John, the younger, Southwick, builder. (Atcheſon and Co Aulin Friars

Lee Henry, Hollywell-ſtreet, ſilverſmith. (Loddington and Co. Crown Office Row

Morgan Thomas, Dewnend, cornfactor. (James, Gray's inn

Manby William, Strand, oil and colorman. (Spike, 4, Elm court, Temple

Mencelin Iſaac, and David Amick, Cheapſide, perfumers. (Clark, Sadler's hall

Miles Charles, Bermondſey-ſtreet, felmonger. (Sykes and Co. New Inn

Marthall Francis, Strand, jeweller. (Atkinſon, Caſtle-ſtreet, Falcon ſquare

Manley Charles, Lyon's inn, merchant. (Stevens, Little St. Apolle

Maddocks Richard, Elleſmere, grocer. (Benbow and Co. Lincoln's inn

Morgan Edward, Noble ſtreet, warehouſeman. (Swain and Co. Old Jewry

Moule John, King ſtreet, vintner. (Richardſon, New Inn

Percival John, New London ſtreet, merchant. (Druce, Billiter ſquare

Pindar John, Cudworth, maltſter. (Alexender and Co. New Inn

Pringle Robert, Northumberland ſtreet, merchant and jeweller. (Jennings and Co. Shire-lane

Pullen William Henry, Dartmouth, ſpirit merchant. (Wright and Bovill, Chancery lane

Parquet Emanuel, City Road, rectifier. (Palmer and Co. Copthall court

Pearſon Samuel, Koxby Bridge, corn factor. (Evans, Thaives inn

Rouſe William, Worceſter, ſilverſmith. (Becke, Bream's Buildings, Chancery-lane

Rees David, Swanſea, dealer and ſhopman. (Blandford and Co. Inner Temple.

Rowland

Rowland Joseph, Fetter-lane, carpenter. (Lee, Cattle-street, Holborn
Richmond James, South Shields, merchant. (Bell and Co. Bow lane
Roberts Piercy, Long Acre, victualler. (Murphy, Bouverie Street
Roberts Edward, Bush lane, merchant. (Therwood, Cushion court
Smyth John Greatrix, Dyer's court, insurance broker. (Dennetts and Co. King's Arms yard, Coleman-street.
Saunders Richard Francis, Enfield Chace, grazier. (Nettleton, Bouverie Street
Silles Sarah and Maria Silles, Dorking, plumbers. (Mills, Ely place
Smith Thomas Emort, Great Trinity lane, leather seller. (Bolton and Co. Lawrence Poultney hill
Severn Luke, Coleman-street, trunk maker. (Bolton and Co. Lawrence Poultney hill
Steel Joseph, Stockport, check manufacturer. (Hunnam Pall Retford
Stratton Samuel, Willingdon, shopkeeper. (Laugridge and Co. Lewes
Stedman Thomas, Ridmire, linen draper. (Chippendale, King's Bench Walk
Shoolbred John and William Williams, Mark Lane, merchants. (Walton, Girdlers' hall
Ticken William, Marlow Bridge, dealer and chapman. (Edmunds and Son, Exchequer-office of Pleas
Thompson William, Woodford, apothecary. (Mills and Co. Parliament-street
Vodell Albut, Paul's Chain, furrier. (Oakley, New London street
Whitcomb Mark Anthony, Gosport, brewer. (Shelton, Bedford house, London
Warcing John, Goodnaugh, farmer. (Barretts, 9, Holborn Court, Gray's inn
Williams George, Bristol, broker. (Sheppard and Co. Benford-row
Whalley Thomas, Liverpool, merchant. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court
Williams David, Swansea, dealer and chapman. (Blanford and Co. Inner Temple
Weeks Henry, Edgeware Road, carrier. (Sale, 21, Surrey Street
Williams Charles, the elder, Turnham Green, butcher. (Kibblewarry and Co. Gray's Inn Place
Wright Thomas, Bollington, innholder, Hall, Macclesfield.
Wild Joseph, Manchester, cotton merchant. (Duckworth and Co. Manchester

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Arden John and John Barker Arden, Beverley, wine merchants, December 20.
Bridlow Charles, Newgate street, linen draper, January 27. final
Bedford Christopher, Bristol, linen merchant, December 8, final
Bate Thomas, Macclesfield, draper, December 16
Blunt William, Hartwell, farmer, December 30, final
Bateman John, Kingston, merchant, January 13
Boardman Joseph, Manchester, plumber, December 31
Betts Benjamin and Ann Smith, Basinghall-street, factors, January 24
Bloye Dix and Charles Bloye, Boston, linen drapers, December 30, final
Baldwin William, Wigan, scrivener, January 13
Bexon William, Gosport, draper, January 3
Beattie William, St. Paul's Church Yard, pocket book maker, February 7
Barfoot William, Waltham Abbey, grocer, January 6
Bury William, Bucklersbury, warehouseman, December 20
Boardman James, the younger, Manchester, cotton spinner, January 6, final
Carter Robert, Witham, linen draper, December 27
Cadwell William, Maidstone, upholsterer, December 27, final
Clarke John, Gainsborough, grocer, December 23
Champion James Henry, Gravesend, grocer, December 27
Curtis John, Boston, innholder, December 30, final
Carter John and William Wilkinson, Stockport, December 31, final
Cox Benjamin, Stourbridge, timber merchant, December 15
Cooper Samuel, Eredfield, miller, January 9, final
Cooke Josiah, Portland Road, statuary, February 7
Dobson Thomas, Kendall, merchant December 24
Davenport John, Oakhalp, linen draper, December 15, final
Daniel Joseph Elkin, Coleman street, January 10
Doyle James, Covent Garden, chinaman January 13
Dickenson William and Thomas Goodall, Warwick, bankers, January 8
Evans John, Wolverhampton, hardwaregman, December 29, final
Easterby George and William Macfarlane, Rotherhithe, merchants, January 3, final
Evans Evan, Salisbury, coal merchant, January 10
Ellis William, Halifax, money scrivener, January 5
Eckenstein Daniel, College Hill, merchant, January 13
Fuller Richard Plumer, Guilford, ironmonger, December 23, final
Furvell George, Aldermanbury, manufacturer, December 27, final
Goodwin Peter, Leanwrift, shopkeeper, December 10
Green William, Manchester, cotton merchant, Dec. 27.
Graff James and Patrick Dempsey Foley, Tower Royal, merchants, December 30
Godfrey John, Stoke Lacey, hop merchant, January 5
Gilpin John, Wrixham, linen draper, December 31, final
Gill John, Nuburn, draper, January 5, final
Henry Isaac, Liverpool, shopkeeper, December 29, final
Hunt Edward, Southampton, baker, December 26, final
Hogg John, St. Leonard, merchant, December 27
Harvey Alice, Wigan, milliner, January 12, final
Hammond Edward, Tottenham Court Road, painter, January
Hodgson Samuel, the elder, Stourbridge, maltster, Jan. 17
Job James, Cloak Lane, appraiser and auctioneer, December 20
Jackson Benjamin, Wentworth, corn dealer, Dec. 23, final
Judin Frederick, Angel Court, Throgmorton street, merchant, January 6
Lawson William and William Byron, Lincoln, drapers, December 20. final
Logg William and Robert Slater, Newgate street, linen drapers, December 15. final
Leech William, Salford, brewer, December 30
Lord Francis, Somer's Town, chandler, January 3
Magfey John, Dean Row, check manufacturer, January 2. final
Mather Henry, Manchester, merchant, December 24
Mackenzie Andrew, Darby Street, and James Haig, Cannon Mills, merchants, December 27. final
Musselwhite John Brown, Wareham, butcher, January 13
Mullington Thomas and John Mullington, Blackburn, cotton spinners, December 31
Nicholson William, Penrith, farmer, December 20
Osborne James, Oxford, fadler, December 20
Paley Richard, Leeds, soap boiler, January 19
Pywell John, Coventry, innholder, December 23, final
Prager Joseph, Norfolk Street, broker, January 30
Parkinson Thomas, Beverley, miller, December 31
Potter John and William Monkman, silver-street, Dec. 27
Packe John, Chancery lane, cotton-manufacturer, December 27, final
Pink William and John Birch, Charles-street, taylors, February 7, final
Partridge Thomas, Dover, sail-maker, January 2
Pelcher Thomas, Holy Cross, Canterbury, wheelwright, January 10
Pow John, Worcester, builder, December 30
Rawlinson Samuel, Manchester, merchant, December 20
Rhodes John and John Justamond, Manchester, December 18
Randall William, Pope's Head Alley, broker, December 20
Rainforth Wilkinson Henry, Michael Edwin Feil and James Entwistle, Manchester, cotton spinners, December 16
Richardson Thomas and Thomas Worthington, Manchester, merchant, December 18, final
Richardson John Gardner, Gainsborough, January 3
Reddish John, Sutton, cornfactor, January 16, final
Sheppard Alexander, Selby, shipwright, December 16
Statham Peter the younger, dealer and chapman, December 28
Smith James, Thames Bitton, soap maker, December 24
Stockley Moses, Strand, grocer, January 3
Smith George, Upper Harley street, merchant, December 27, final
Sheppard Porter, Lynn, draper, December 30, final
Sanderson Robert, Palfgrave-place, money scrivener, December 20
Spencer Thomas, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, December 24
Sargeant Joseph, Ruffia court, Milk street, warehouseman, December 16
Tuke John Rutty, Beverley, banker, December 23
Thompson Francis, Bow Lane, warehouseman, December 20
Teasdale Joseph, the younger, Boston, merchant, December 27
Thomas John, Chester, maltster, December 26, final
Tanner Richard, Birmingham, upholder, January 3, final
Tibett Pierre Louis, Old Compton Street, carver, Jan. 5
Vole Alice, Liverpool, milliner, January 6
Weinhelmi Urban, Marton's Bank, December 23
Waftam Charles and Humphry John Payne, Cheapside, linen drapers, December 20, final
Wright William, Fenchurch Street, wine merchant, Dec. 3
Wall Thomas, Bristol, brewer, December 24
Walker David, Holborn, bookseller, December 23

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN DECEMBER.

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ON the 19th of December the New Parliament met, and after the uſual formalities of ſwearing-in the members, and re-chooſing Mr. Abbot ſpeaker, the King's ſpeech was read by the Chancellor.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majeſty has commanded us to aſſure you, that in the difficult and arduous circumſtances under which you are now aſſembled, it is a great ſatisfaction to him, to recur to the firmneſs and wiſdom of his Parliament, after ſo recent an opportunity of collecting the ſenſe of his people.

"His Majeſty has ordered the papers which have been exchanged in the courſe of the late Negociation with France to be laid before you.

"His Majeſty has employed every effort for the reſtoration of general tranquillity, on terms conſiſtent with the intereſts and honor of his people, and with that inviolable good faith towards his allies by which the conduct of this country has always been diſtinguiſhed.

"The ambition and injuſtice of the enemy diſappointed theſe endeavours, and in the ſame moment kindled a freſh war in Europe; the progreſs of which has been attended with the moſt calamitous events.

"After witneſſing the ſubverſion of the antient conſtitution of Germany, and the ſubjugation of a large proportion of its moſt conſiderable ſtates, Pruſſia found herſelf ſtill more nearly threatened by that danger which ſhe had vainly hoped to avert by ſo many ſacrifices.—She was, therefore, at length compelled to adopt the reſolution of openly reſiſting this unremitted ſyſtem of aggrandizement and conqueſt. But neither this determination nor the ſucceeding meaſures were previouſly concerted with his Majeſty. Nor had any diſpoſition been ſhewn to offer any adequate ſatisfaction for thoſe aggreſſions which had placed the two countries in a ſtate of mutual hoſtility.

"Yet in this ſituation his Majeſty did not heſitate to adopt, without delay, ſuch meaſures as were beſt calculated to unite their councils and intereſts againſt the common enemy.

"The rapid courſe of the calamities which enſued oppoſed inſurmountable difficulties to the execution of this purpoſe.

"In the midſt of theſe diſaſtrous events, and under the moſt trying circumſtances, the good faith of his Majeſty's allies has remained unſhaken. The conduct of the king of Sweden has been diſtinguiſhed by the moſt honorable firmneſs. Between his Majeſty and the Emperor of Ruſſia the happieſt union ſubſiſts; it has been cemented by reciprocal proofs of good faith and confidence; and his majeſty doubts not that you will participate in his anxiety to cultivate and confirm an alliance which affords the beſt remaining hope of ſafety for the Continent of Europe."

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"His Majeſty looks with confidence to your aſſiſtance in thoſe exertions which the honor and independence of your country demand. The neceſſity of adding to the Public Burthens will be painful to your feelings, and is deeply diſtreſſing to his Majeſty.—Inconſidering the eſtimates for the various branches of the public ſervice you will beſt conſult his Majeſty's wiſhes by combining all practicable economy with thoſe efforts which it is neceſſary to make againſt the formidable and increaſing power of the enemy.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The long ſeries of misfortune which has afflicted the Continent of Europe, could not fail to affect, in ſome degree, many important intereſts of this country.

"But, under every ſucceſſive difficulty, his Majeſty has had the ſatisfaction of witneſſing an increaſing energy and firmneſs on the part of his people, whoſe uniform and determined reſiſtance has been no leſs advantageous than honorable to themſelves, and has exhibited the moſt ſtriking example to the ſurrounding nations. The unconquerable valour and diſcipline of his Majeſty's fleets and armies continue to be diſplayed with undiminiſhed luſtre: The great ſources of our proſperity and ſtrength are unimpaired. Nor has the Britiſh Nation been at any time more united in ſentiment and action, or more determined to maintain inviolate the independence of the Empire and the dignity of the National Character. With theſe advantages, and with an humble reliance on the protection of the Divine Providence, his Majeſty is prepared to meet the exigencies of this great criſis; aſſured of receiving the fulleſt ſupport from the wiſdom of your deliberations, and from the tried affection, loyalty, and public ſpirit of his brave people."

The uſual Addreſs was afterwards moved in the Lords by the Earl of Jerſey, and ſeconded by Lord Somers; and in the Commons by the Hon. Mr. Lamb, and ſeconded by Mr. John Smith, and carried without a diviſion, after ſome explanations from Lords Grenville and Howick, relative to the Rupture of the Negociations for Peace; about which much diſſatisfaction had previouſly exiſted in the public mind.

FRANCE.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE BLOCKADE OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS!!!

Meſſage of his Majeſty the Emperor and King to the Senate.

"Senators, under the circumſtances of the preſent ſtate of the general affairs of Europe, we have reſolved to make known to you, and the nation, the principles which we have adopted for the direction of our political conduct.

"Our extraordinary moderation at the cloſe

of

of each of the three former wars, has been the cause of that which immediately followed. Thus have we had to contend against a fourth coalition, nine months after the dissolution of the third—nine months after that signal victory which Providence vouchsafed to us, and which held forth an assurance of a long repose to the Continent.

"The influence of England, however, sooner or later, extends itself over a great number of the European Cabinets; and without a durable peace with this Power, our people cannot enjoy those benefits of peace, which have been the first aim of our labours, and the sole object of our existence. Notwithstanding our triumphant position, we were, even in the last negociation with England, still more struck by the arrogance of her language, than by the sacrifices she was disposed to exact from us. The island of Malta, on which it seemed as if the honor of the war depended, which England in contempt of treaties retained, and which was the first cause of war, we agreed to cede. We agreed that, besides Ceylon and the kingdom of Mysore, England should also retain the Cape of Good Hope.

"But all our exertions were frustrated, when the Cabinet Councils of our enemy ceased to be animated by the noble ambition of uniting the happiness of the world with the actual prosperity of one's country, and the latter with a permanent state of prosperity; and no prosperity can be permanent for England, which is founded in an extravagant and unjust policy, that would deprive of all commerce, and all navigation, sixty millions of people, who are their neighbours, and who are both rich and brave.

"Thus, after the death of the English Prime Minister, we easily perceived that the negociations were continued with no other view than that of throwing a veil over the formation of the fourth coalition, which has been strangled in its birth.

"In this new situation, we have adopted as the immutable principle of our conduct, the resolution not to evacuate Berlin, Warsaw, and the provinces which may come into our possession by force of arms, until a General Peace has been concluded—until the Spanish, Dutch, and French Colonies have been restored—until the foundations of the Ottoman Power have been secured, and the complete independence of that great Empire, one of the most important interests of our people, has been irrevocably consecrated.

"We have placed the British islands in a state of blockade, and ordered measures to be taken against them which excite a struggle in our heart. It has cost us the pain of a victory, to render the interest of private individuals dependent on the disputes of Kings, and, after so many years of civilization, to return to those principles which characterize the barbarism of the first ages of nations. But the welfare of our people and our allies has compelled us to employ against the common foe the same weapons which he uses against us. —These determinations, which are dictated by a just feeling of reciprocity, have originated neither in passion nor in hatred. The same offers which we made after the dissolution of the three coalitions, which contributed so much to the glory of our people, we are still ready to make at the moment our arms have gained new triumphs. We are ready to conclude peace with England; we are ready to make peace with Russia and Prussia: but on such principles alone must it be concluded, as that no one, be who he may, shall presume to claim any thing of us, on the pretence of superior power. The Colonies must be restored to the mother countries, and to our commerce and industry that prosperity of which they are susceptible, must be guaranteed.

"Should these dispositions, in the whole of their extent, tend to retard for a time the period of a general peace, the delay, however short it may be, will to our heart appear long. But we are convinced, that our people will duly estimate the wisdom of our political motives, and perceive with us, that a partial peace is only an armistice, by which we risk the loss of all the advantages we have gained, and furnish occasion to a new war, and that France cannot find her prosperity but in a general peace.

"We find ourselves in one of those critical junctures, which have an important influence on the fate of nations; and the French people will shew themselves worthy of that destination which awaits them. The *Senatus Consultum*, which we have ordered to be laid before you, and which places at our disposal, in the first month of the year, the conscription of 1807, which, under ordinary circumstances, would not have commenced until the month of September, will be eagerly carried into effect by fathers and children.—At what more attractive moment could we invite the French youth to take up arms? In marching to join their colours, they will pass through the capitals of our enemies, and fields of battle rendered famous by the victories of their elder brothers in arms.

"Given at Berlin, Nov. 21, 1806.

(Signed) "Napoleon."

THE IMPERIAL DECREE.

"*From the Protocol of our Secretary of State: —From our Imperial Camp at Berlin, November* 21, 1806.

"NAPOLEON, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AND KING OF ITALY.

"Whereas, 1. That England has ceased to observe the laws of nations, recognized by all civilized nations.

"2. That she considers every individual as an enemy who belongs to a hostile State, and consequently makes prisoners, not merely the crews of ships of war, but also the crews of merchant vessels, and even the [illegible] commercial factories, and perso[illegible] with commerce, where employed [illegible] cantile affairs.

"3. That she extends the [illegible]

queſts to the cargo and commodities, and to the property of individuals; which right of conqueſt, however, ought only to be applicable to that which belongs to the hoſtile State.

" 5. That ſhe extends her right of blockade to places not fortified, and to commercial ports, in bays, and the mouths of navigable rivers; which blockade, according to the principles and the practice of all civilized nations, is applicable only to fortified places.

" That ſhe conſiders a place in a ſtate of blockade before which ſhe has not even a ſingle ſhip of war, although a place can only be conſidered as blockaded when it is ſo circumſcribed at its communication, that it is impoſſible to approach it without viſible danger.

" That ſhe even declares places in a ſtate of blockade which, with their whole united ſtrength, ſhe would be unable effectually to blockade, for inſtance, whole coaſts and whole kingdoms.

" 5. That this monſtrous abuſe of the right of blockade has no other object but to impede the communication between nations, and to aggrandize the commerce and induſtry of England by ruins of the commerce and induſtry of the Continent.

" 6. That as this is the object of England, all thoſe who carry on traffic in Engliſh commodities upon the Continent, by doing ſo, ſecond her views and render themſelves her accomplices.

" 7. That this conduct of England, which is altogether worthy of the age of barbariſm, has become advantageous to that power to the prejudice of every other.

" 8. That it is a right conferred by nature to oppoſe to an enemy the weapons he employs againſt you, and to fight againſt him in the ſame manner in which he attacks, and that this principle is recognized by all ideas of juſtice and all liberal ſentiments, the reſult of that civilization by which ſocieties are diſtinguiſhed.

" We therefore determine to employ againſt England theſe principles which ſhe has adopted in her maritime code.

" The conſequence of the preſent decree ſhall be conſidered as fixed fundamental laws of the empire, ſo long as England refuſes to acknowledge one and the ſame law as applicable both to ſea and land, till ſhe ceaſes to conſider private property, what it may, a good prize—till ſhe ceaſes to extend the perſons of individuals who are not engaged in military operations, the principles by which ſhe at preſent treats them as priſoners of war—and until ſhe ſhall apply the right of blockade only to thoſe places which ſhe has a force fully adequate to cut off from communication.

" We have therefore decreed and decree as follows:—

Article 1. "The Britiſh iſlands are declared to be in a ſtate of blockade.

" 2. All commerce and all correſpondence with the Britiſh Iſles are prohibited.

Art. 3. The letters or packets which are addreſſed to England or to Engliſhmen, or which are written in the Engliſh language, ſhall not be forwarded by the poſts, and ſhall be taken away.

" 4. Every individual who is an Engliſh ſubject, of whatever condition he be, who is found in the countries occupied by our troops, or thoſe of our allies, ſhall be made priſoners of war.

" 5. Every magazine, every commodity, every article of property, of whatever ſort, which belongs to an Engliſh ſubject, ſhall be declared good prize.

" 6. The trade in Engliſh commodities is prohibited, and every article which belongs to England, or is the produce of her manufactures and colonies, is declared good prize.

" 7. The half of the proceeds of the confiſcation of the articles, property and good prize by the preceding article, will be employed to indemnify the merchants for the loſſes which they ſuffer by the capture of trading veſſels ſeized by the Engliſh cruizers.

" 8. No ſhip which comes direct from England or the Engliſh colonies, or has been there after the publication of the preſent Decree, ſhall be admitted into any harbour.

" 9. Every ſhip which trades with a falſe declaration, in contravention of the above principles, ſhall be ſeized, and the ſhip and cargo confiſcated as if they were Engliſh property.

" 10. Our Prize Court at Paris is inveſted with power definitively to ſettle all diſputes which may ariſe in our empire or in the countries occupied by the French armies, in regard to the execution of the preſent decree. Moreover, our Prize Court at Milan is inveſted with full power finally to decide all diſputes which may ariſe within the dominions of our kingdom of Italy.

" 11. The preſent decree ſhall be communicated to the Kings of Spain, of Naples, of Holland and Etruria, and our other Allies, whoſe ſubjects, as well as our own, have been the victims of the injuſtice and barbarity of the Engliſh maritime code.

" 12. Our Miniſters of Foreign Affairs, of War, of Maritime, Finance, or Police, and our Poſt-maſters General, each of them, in as far as concerns his department, is entruſted with the execution of the preſent Decree."

Note preſented on the 24th of November, by his Excellency the Imperial French Miniſter M. Bearienne, to the Senate of Hamburgh.

" The underſigned Miniſter of his Majeſty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy to the States of Lower Saxony, has been commanded by his Sovereign to communicate to the city of Hamburgh, as follows:

" That all Engliſh goods which are found in the city, ports, and territories of Hamburgh, to whomſoever they may belong, ſhall be confiſcated.

" That every Engliſhman, or Engliſh ſubject, in the city, or in the ports or territory above-mentioned, is a priſoner of war.

" That

" That all moveable and perſonal property in the city of Hamburgh, its ports or territories, belonging to Engliſhmen or Engliſh ſubjects, is confiſcated.

" That no ſhip coming from England, or bound to the ſame, ſhall be admitted into the above-mentioned ports, city, or territories.

" That every ſhip which by means of falſe declarations ſhall attempt to ſail from the above mentioned city, ports, or territories, to England, ſhall be confiſcated.

" That no Engliſh courier nor Engliſh letter bag, ſhall be allowed to paſs through the city, ports, or territory of Hamburgh.

" BOURIENNE."

Thirty-ſecond Bulletin of the French Army, Berlin, Nov. 16.

" After the taking of Magdeburg, and the battle of Lubeck, the campaign againſt Pruſſia is entirely finiſhed.

" The following was the ſituation of the Pruſſian army upon taking the field :—

" The corps of General Blucher, called of Weſtphalia, conſiſted of 33 battalions of infantry, 4 companies of rangers, 45 ſquadrons of cavalry, 1 battalion of artillery, and 7 batteries, independent of the regiment pieces.

" The corps of Prince Hohenlohe conſiſted of 24 Pruſſian battalions and 25 Saxon battalions, 45 Pruſſian ſquadrons and 36 Saxon ſquadrons, 2 battalions of artillery, 8 Pruſſian batteries and 8 Saxon batteries.

" The army commanded by the King in perſon conſiſted of an advanced guard of 10 battalions and 15 ſquadrons, commanded by the Duke of Weimar, and three diviſions. The firſt, commanded by the Prince of Orange, conſiſting of 14 battalions and 20 ſquadrons. The ſecond diviſion, commanded by General Wartenſleben, conſiſted of 11 battalions and 15 ſquadrons.

" The 3d diviſion, commanded by General Schmettau, conſiſted of 10 battalions and 15 ſquadrons. The corps of reſerve of this army, which Kalkreuth commanded, conſiſted of two diviſions, each of ten battalions of the regiments of the guards or of the elite, and 20 ſquadrons.

" The reſerve, commanded by Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, conſiſted of 18 battalions and 20 ſquadrons.

" Thus the total general of the Pruſſian army conſiſted of 160 battalions; and 236 ſquadrons ſerved 50 batteries, which made preſent under arms 115,000 infantry, 80,000 cavalry, and 300 pieces of cannon, compriſing the cannons of battalions.

" All this army was at the battle of the 14th, except the corps of the Duke of Weimar, which was ſtill at Eiſenach, and the reſerve of the prince of Wirtemberg; which carries the Pruſſian forces that were at the battle to 126,000 men.

" Of theſe 126,000 men, not one has eſcaped. Of the corps of the Duke of Weimar, not a man has eſcaped. Of the corps of reſerve of the Duke of Wirtemberg, which was beat at Halle, not a man has eſcaped.

" Thus theſe 115,000 men have all been taken, wounded or killed. All the colours and ſtandards, all the cannons, all the baggage, all the Generals have been taken, and nothing has croſſed the Oder. The King, Queen, General Kalkreuth, and about ten or twelve Officers, are all that have fled. The King of Pruſſia has now remaining a regiment in the town of Gros Glogau, which is beſieged, one at Breſlau, one at Brieg, two at Warſaw, and a few regiments at Kœnigſberg, in all about 15,000 infantry and 3 or 4000 cavalry. Part of theſe troops are ſhut up in ſtrong places. The King cannot aſſemble at Kœnigſberg, whither he is at this moment fled, more than 3000 men.

" The Sovereign of Saxony has made a preſent of his portrait to General Lemarois, Governor of Wirtemberg, who, being at Torgau, re-eſtabliſhed order in a houſe of correction, among 600 convicts, who had armed themſelves and threatened to plunder the town.

" General Lebrun preſented yeſterday to the Emperor four ſtandards belonging to four Pruſſian ſquadrons commanded by General Pelet, and which General Drouet forced to capitulate near Lauenburgh. They had eſcaped of the corps of General Blucher.

" Major Amiel, at the head of a ſquadron of the 16th rangers, ſent by Marſhal Soult along the Elbe, to pick up all that might eſcape of the corpſe of General Blucher, has made about a thouſand priſoners, among whom five hundred huſſars, and has taken a great quantity of baggage.

" The following is the poſition of the French army. The diviſion of cuiraſſiers of General Hautpaul, the diviſions of dragoons of the Generals Grouchy and Sahue, the light cavalry of Gen. Lanſalle, making a part of the reſerve of cavalry which the Grand Duke of Berg had at Lubeck, are marching to Berlin.

" The head of the corps of Marſhal Ney, which made Magdeburgh capitulate, entered Berlin to-day.

" The corps of the Prince of Ponte-Corvo and Marſhal Soult are on their way to Berlin. The corps of Marſhal Soult will arrive there the 20th, that of the Prince of Ponte-Corvo a few days after.

" Marſhal Mortier is arrived with the eighth corps at Hamburg to cloſe the Elbe and the Weſer.

" General Savary has been charged to blockade Hameln with the Dutch diviſion.

" The corps of Marſhal Lannes is at Thorn.

" The corps of Marſhal Augereau is at Bremberg and oppoſite Graudentz.

" The corps of Marſhal Davouſt is on its march from Poſen towards Warſaw, whither the Grand Duke of Berg is repairing with the other part of the reſerve of the cavalry, conſiſting of the diviſion of dragoons of Generals Beaumont, Klien, and Beker, the diviſion of

curaſſiers of Gen. Nanouſty, and the light cavalry of Gen. Milhaud.

"Prince Jerome, with the corps of the allies, is beſieging Gros Glogau; his ſiege equipage was formed at Cuſtrin. One of the diviſions is inveſting Breſlau. He is taking poſſeſſion of Sileſia.

"Our troops occupy the fort of Leuczve, half way between Poſen and Warſaw. Magazines and artillery have been found there. The Poles ſhew the beſt diſpoſition, but as far as the Viſtula this country is difficult, it is very ſandy. It is the firſt time the Viſtula ſees the Gallic Eagle.

"The King of Holland has cauſed the corps of Marſhal Mortier to take poſſeſſion of Hanover. The Pruſſian Eagles and the Electoral Arms were taken down together.

Thirty-ſixth Bulletin of the French Army.

"*Poſen, in Poland, Dec.* 1.

"The head quarters of the Grand Duke of Berg were, on the 27th of November at Lowicz. General Bennigſon, who commands the Ruſſian army, had, in the hope of anticipating the French, entered Warſaw, and puſhed forward an advanced guard to take poſitions along the river Drzura.

"On the 26th the outpoſts of the reſpective armies fell in with each other, and the Ruſſians were thrown into confuſion. General Beaumont paſſed the Drzura at Lowicz, killed and wounded ſeveral Ruſſian huſſars, made a regiment of Coſſacs priſoners, and purſued the enemy to Blonie.

"On the 27th, ſome ſkirmiſhing took place between the advanced poſts of the cavalry of both armies, when the Ruſſians were purſued, and ſome priſoners taken.

"On the 28th, towards evening, the Archduke of Berg entered Warſaw with his cavalry, and on the 29th the corps of Marſhal Davouſt advanced to the capital. The Ruſſians had retreated over the Viſtula, and had burnt the bridge after they paſſed. It would be difficult to deſcribe the enthuſiaſm of the Poles. Our entrance into the capital was quite a triumph, and it is impoſſible to form an idea of the zeal which the Poles of every rank diſplayed.

"Patriotiſm and national ſpirit have not diminiſhed in the hearts of this people, but have acquired new force amidſt misfortune. The moſt fervent deſire, the only wiſh of the Poles is, to become again a Nation. The powerful abandon their caſtles, and come to implore with earneſtneſs the reſtoration of their Nation, and offer their children, their fortunes, and all their influence towards accompliſhing that end. This ſpectacle is indeed intereſting. They have already every where reſumed their ancient dreſs, and their former cuſtoms.

"Shall the Poliſh Throne be re-eſtabliſhed, and ſhall the Great Nation ſecure for it reſpect and independence?—Shall ſhe recal it to life from the grave? God only, who directs all human affairs can reſolve this great political queſtion. But certainly, never did more memorable, more important events ariſe.—From a congeniality of ſentiment, which does honor to the French, the few ſtragglers, who were guilty of exceſſes in other countries, have experienced ſo good a reception from the people here, that no ſevere regulations have been neceſſary to make them conduct themſelves with propriety.

"Our ſoldiers often obſerve, that the ſolitary wilderneſſes of Poland are very different from the ſmiling fields of their own country; but they immediately add, that the Poles are good. Indeed the people of this country exhibit themſelves in ſuch a light, that it is impoſſible not to take an intereſt in their deſtiny."

PROCLAMATION.

Imperial Head Quarters, at Poſen, Dec. 2, 1806.

"Soldiers,—A year ago at this ſame hour, you were on the memorable field of Auſterlitz. The ſacred cohorts of Ruſſia fled defeated before you, or, ſurrounded laid down their arms at the feet of their conquerors. To the moderation, and the, perhaps, blameable generoſity, which overlooked the criminality of the third coalition, is the formation of a fourth to be aſcribed. But the Ally on whoſe military ſkill their principal hope reſted, is already no more. His principal towns, his fortreſſes, his forage and ammunition magazines, 280 ſtandards, 700 pieces of cannon, are in our power. Neither the Oder nor the Warta, the deſerts of Poland, nor the rude ſeaſon of winter, have been capable of arreſting for a moment our progreſs. You have braved all dangers, have ſurmounted them all, and every enemy has fled on your approach. In vain did the Ruſſians wiſh to defend the Capital of ancient and illuſtrious Poland. The French Eagles hover over the Viſtula. The unfortunate, but brave Poles, on contemplating you, fancy they behold the celebrated legions of their Great Sobieſki returning from a military expedition.

"Soldiers, we ſhall not lay down our arms until a General Peace has confirmed and ſecured the power of our Allies, until it has reſtored to our commerce its freedom, and given back to us our Colonies. On the Elbe and on the Oder we have reconquered Pondicherry, all our poſſeſſions in India, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Spaniſh Colonies. What right has Ruſſia to hope that ſhe ſhall hold the balance of deſtiny in her hand? What right has ſhe to expect ſhe ſhould be placed in ſo favourable a ſituation?—Shall there be a compariſon made between the Ruſſians and us? *Are we not then the Soldiers of Auſterlitz?*

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

☞ *The Official Papers publiſhed by the Houſe of Commons, relative to the Negociations, will be inſerted at length in our* SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER, *which will be publiſhed on the 25th of January.*

REPORT

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary, from the 20th of November to the 20th of December.

PHTHISIS pulmonalis	13
Rheumatiſmus	9
Catarrhus	19
Opthalmia	1
Scarlatina	1
Amenorrhœa	5
Menorrhagia	3
Colica Pictor	1
Dyſpepſia	11
Aſthenia	17
Morbi Cutanei	14
Morbi Infantiles	11

Phthiſis pulmonalis, or conſumption, is a diſeaſe of every year and of every month. It has recently, however, in more than ordinary abundance occurred within the range of the Reporter's profeſſional obſervation. Some of the caſes alluded to are in their infancy, on which account, hope may be entertained with regard to their happy and not remote termination.

Others had arrived at that degree of organic injury, which treſpaſſed beyond the reach of poſſible reparation.

This is a diſorder which, of all others, requires to be vigilantly watched in the naſcentcy of its exiſtence.

The cough leaſt complained of by the patient deſerves to be moſt alarming to his friends. A *ſtitch* in the ſide, giving little pain, may be attended with much danger. Cold colliquative perſpirations, which are regarded as merely the effuſions of debility, not unfrequently involve the menace of approaching death.

Conſumptive ſubjects, not from the nature of their diſeaſe ſolely, but likewiſe from the general character of their temper and mental conſtitution, are particularly calculated to engage our ſympathy and affection.

One trait of that character is, that they are ſeldom found to complain of their complaints.

An ill-founded and unnatural hope ought to be regarded as the baſis of eſpecial apprehenſion.

The diſorder becomes deſperate by an anticipation, too long protracted, of ſpeedy and ſpontaneous recovery.

Perſons have not often died of conſumption who have ſeaſonably feared, and guarded againſt, the event.

By loſing time, every thing is loſt. Death becomes the conſequence of delay.

The phyſician is ſummoned too frequently at that far advanced period, when the call can be regarded in ſcarcely any other light than as a kind of funeral ceremony,—as an etiquette which a family of decent character and circumſtances think it a duty, or at leaſt a decorum, to obſerve. He is ſent for to peruſe the laſt page of a diſeaſe, juſt when the volume is about to cloſe.

JOHN REID.

Grenville-ſtreet, Brunſwick-ſquare, Dec. 27, 1806.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE SHEW.

THE great importance of breeding and rearing ſuch animals as will make the quickeſt and largeſt return of food for man, from the conſumption of given quantities of vegetable food, was the principal motive with the late Duke of Bedford, and other patriotic noblemen and gentlemen, for aſſociating themſelves under the title of the Smithfield Club, with the view of encouraging, by an annual exhibition at the time of the principal market previous to Chriſtmas, and by the diſtribution of premiums, the breeding and bringing to the London market of cattle, ſheep, and pigs, fattened in the moſt economic manner; this being the only rational ſource from whence to expect a ſtop to the increaſe in the prices of butcher's meat. The ſhew this year took place in the large and commodious repoſitory-yard of Mr. Sadler, in Goſwell-ſtreet, on the 12th, 13th, and 15th of December. James Backwell Praed, Eſq. and Mr. Paul Giblett were the ſtewards for the ſhew, and attended on the 10th, and morning of the 11th, to the receiving of the certificates of age, work performed, time of putting to fatten, kind and quantity of food conſumed by each animal, and other particulars required as conditions from their owners to entitle them to exhibit as candidates for the premiums. The judges appointed for deciding on the comparative merits of the animals ſhewn, and awarding the prizes according to certain principles laid down in the printed conditions of the ſhew, conſiſted as uſual of three gentlemen graziers, viz. Lord Somerville,

Somerville, Robert Byng, Esq. and Richard Astley, Esq., and of two London butchers of eminence, viz. Mr. William Lambert and Mr. Robert Ayres. These five gentlemen spent the whole of the 11th in a careful examination and comparison of the certificates, and of the animals to which they related; and at the conclusion awarded as follows: viz. to John Weston, 20 guineas for a Hereford ox, above 160 stone weight; to ditto, 20 guineas for a Hereford ox, above 140 stone weight; to John Edmonds, 10 guineas for a Hereford ox, ditto; to Samuel Chandler, 20 guineas for a Devon ox, above 100 stone weight; to John Westcar, 10 guineas for a Hereford ox, ditto; to Samuel Chandler, 10 guineas for a Devonshire steer under four years old; to Joseph Lucas, 10 guineas for a short-horned cow, fatted after her third calf; to Anthony Lechmere, 10 guineas for three sheerling long-wooled fat wethers; to John Edmonds, 10 guineas for three two-shear long-woolled fat wethers; to Henry King, jun. 10 guineas for three two-shear fat South-Down wethers; to George Dodd, 10 guineas for a Suffolk fat pig, 23 months old; and to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, 10 guineas for a fat Spanish and Chinese pig, under 10 months old. Besides the above, several fine animals were exhibited, with certificates in due form, viz. oxen by John Westcar, Jonathan Chater, Thomas Pickford, Edmund Waters, Samuel Chandler, John Terrett, and Henry King, jun.; cows, by John Westcar, Lord William Russell, and John Humphries; long-woolled wether sheep, by the Rev. Thomas Placket, John Westcar, Humphrey Tuckwell, R. M. Robinson, John Humphries, Richard Hirons, George Inship, and Robert Masters; and pigs, by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, James Butler, and John Humphries. The exhibitors of live stock, not entitled to be competitors for the prizes, were Paul Pell, Lord Bagot, Henry King, jun., Joseph Joyner, Robert Masters, Robert Harvey, Thomas Pickford, James Reed, and Montague Burgoyne. It is not a little singular, that while ten candidates appeared for the prizes for long-woolled wethers, only one gentleman shewed short-woolled wethers, although two prizes were offered for such sheep. Very fine specimens of the *ruta baga*, or Swedish turnip, were shewn, from the farms of Earl Mansfield and Thomas Pickford: we are glad to find these useful and highly nutritious roots coming into very general use with farmers. Some very fine *kohl rabi*, or Hungarian turnip-cabbage, were exhibited by Messrs. Gibbs and Co. Lord Somerville, here and at the dinner, announced an alteration in the conditions of his ensuing Spring Shew of Cattle (at Mr. Sadler's yard, on the 2d and 3d of March), limiting his prizes for fat wether short-woolled sheep to such as do not weigh above 25lb. per quarter of mutton, and allowing the grazier as well as the breeder of such sheep exhibited to be candidates for the prizes.

At the conclusion of the shew on Monday, the annual dinner of the club took place, at Freemason's Tavern, Lord William Russell in the chair, supported by many distinguished patrons of agriculture; the company consisted of about 200 persons, nearly the whole of whom are practically engaged in, or acquainted with, the breeding, rearing, feeding, or sale of cattle: such an assembly could not fail of producing much interesting conversation and discussion. After the usual toasts, and the reading of the judges' report as above, the noble chairman stated, that the four first classes of premiums offered of late years by the club, not limiting the oxen or steer shewn to any particular breed, such a superiority in favour of the Herefordshire cattle had appeared, that, if longer continued, they might prove discouraging to the other valuable breeds of the country; on which account, the club had determined for the ensuing year to make six classes of premiums for oxen or steers of 120 stone weight, or upwards, which have been worked at least two years, ending the 11th of October, 1806, and not put to fatten previous to that day, which have eaten no oil cake or corn previous to the 1st of September, 1807; a particular account to be kept, and rendered to the club, of all which they consume between that day and the 30th of November. The six premiums to be 20 guineas each, as follows, viz. 1, for the best Hereford ox or steer; 2, long-horned; 3, short-horned; 4, Suffex or Kent; 5, Devon; and 6, any mixed breed: and, further to excite emulation in the candidates, an *additional premium* of ten guineas to the owner of the best ox or steer shewn in any of these six classes. That, in addition to the above, a seventh premium of 10 guineas for oxen or steers of any description, under the weight of 120 stone, is to be offered, whether they have been worked or not, if fed without corn or cake. The premiums for fat cows, which have previously borne three calves, for long and short-woolled fat wether sheep, and for fat pigs, to be the same as last year. These alterations in the premiums for the ensuing year were much applauded by the company, as tending to invite greater competition, and form a new era in the useful labours of this patriotic club. His Lordship then stated, that the other avocations of Mr. Arthur Young having been found to interfere with his duties as secretary to the club, he had resigned that office, to which Mr. John Farey (land-surveyor and agent), 12, Upper Crown-street, Westminster, had been elected; and Mr. Paul Giblett (butcher), 138, New Bond-street, to the office of treasurer to the club. At the meetings of the club which took place at Freemason's Tavern during the shew, the following new members were elected, viz. Earl Thanet, Sir Henry Lippencot, Sir William Wake, Colonel T. R. Beaumont, Robert Harvey, —— Allen, Robert Tubbs, John Plomer Clarke, Samuel Kendal, William Lambert, Robert Ayres, Cullen Smith, William D. Ground, Stephen Thornton, William

liam Francis Woodgate, William Ford Burton, John Billingsley, G. B. Prouse, —— Harris, Hugh Hoare, jun., John Martin Webber, James Adams, Peter Green, Samuel Chandler, Joseph Lucas, Engles Godfrey Blake, James Leader, George Leybourn, Simon Payne, John Farnham, and Thomas Gibbs. It was resolved (instead of electing four vice-presidents, as had been intended,) to request Lord William Russell to continue to act as chairman to the club, during the absence of the Duke of Bedford, the president, to which his Lordship obligingly consented. Robert Byng, esq., and Mr. Henry King, jun., were chosen to, and accepted, the office of stewards for the ensuing show and dinner; and the meeting was adjourned to the second day of Lord Somerville's Spring Shew, March 3, at three o'clock, at Freemason's Tavern. For the convenience of graziers and farmers attending Smithfield-Market, the printed conditions and premiums of the next show are left with, and may on application be had from, Mr. Mitchell, draper, 7, Cloth Fair, West Smithfield.

MARRIED.

Henry Wood, esq. of Fore-street, Finsbury, to Miss Ann Hall, second daughter of Christopher Chrysell H., esq. of Raleigh House, Surrey.

At Chelsea, the Rev. William Marsh, vicar of Basilden, Berks, to Miss M. C. Tilson, daughter of the late John T., esq. of Watlington Park, Oxon.

Samuel Taylor, esq. of Craven-street, to Sarah, second daughter of William Gosling, esq. of Hyde Park Corner.

Henry Hawley, esq. eldest son of Sir Henry H., to Catharine Elizabeth Shaw, eldest daughter Sir John S., bart. of Kenward, Kent.

William Forsteen, esq. Lime-street square, to Mrs. Cotton, relict of T. J. C., esq. of Sloane-street.

James Collins, esq. to Miss Charlotte King, both of Bedford-square.

At Lambeth, Captain Hastings Dare, in the service of the East India Company, to Miss Paterson, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel P., assistant quarter-master general of his majesty's forces.

George Lewen, esq. of the 38th regiment of foot, to Miss White, only daughter of John W., esq. attorney general of Upper Canada.

Mr. Harris, of Oxford-street, to Miss Mills, daughter of Thomas M., esq. of Colebrook, Bucks.

Captain Maxwell, of the first guards, eldest son of Sir David M., to Miss Martin, eldest daughter of Samuel M., esq. of Englefield-green, Berks.

Robinson Kittoe, esq. of the royal dock-yard, Deptford, to Miss Harriet Dominicus.

Edward Man, esq. of Harp-lane, to Georgiana, youngest daughter of Henry Desborough, esq. of the General Post office.

Major Jameson, of the 55th regiment, to Miss P. Lougham, of Lower Seymour-street.

Elliot Voyle, esq. of the Bengal Military Establishment, to Miss Elliot, daughter of the late George E., esq.

Sir J. Wastel Brisco, bart. to Miss Lester, eldest daughter of Mrs. Cooper, of Hammersmith.

Mr. John Chase, surgeon, to Miss Denton, daughter of Robert D., esq. Waltham Abbey, Essex.

Mr. George Robinson jun. of Pentonville, to Miss Till, eldest daughter of William T., esq.

DIED.

Mr. William Nicholson, aged 37, Apothecary to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, which arduous situation he filled with credit about seven years. He was a truly sincere friend, an honest and upright man, and has left a wife and three children to deplore his loss.

At Wimbledon, *T. Wilcox, esq.*

At Brompton, *Mrs. Briggs*, widow of C. B., esq. of Benton House, Northumberland.

In Charlotte-street, *Mrs. Boucher*, relict of John B., esq. of Edmonton, 77.

In Bryanston-street, *John Mallet, esq.* 77, late director-general of the hospitals in America, and the West-Indies.

Aged 80, the emigrant French *Bishop of St. Pol de Leon.*

At Hadley, near Barnet, *James Munro, esq.* formerly commander of the Houghton East Indiaman, 50.

At Beachwood, Herts, *Thomas Weatham, esq.* 81.

At Greenwich, *John Ash, esq.* formerly in the West-India trade.

In Broad-street, Buildings, *Mrs. Vernon*, wife of J. Y. V., esq.

In South-street, Finsbury-square, *Joseph Williams, esq.* 39.

At Hammersmith, *John Hatchett, esq.* coach-maker to their Majesties, and one of the magistrates for Middlesex and Westminster.

At Hampstead, *Mrs. Suckling*, widow of Wm. S., esq. uncle to the late Lord Viscount Nelson.

In Hertford-street, Oxford-road, *Mrs. C. Fonnereau.*

In Suffolk-street, Cavendish square, *Captain Aubrey*, of the first regiment of guards.

At Putney, *Miss Lovewell*, only daughter of John L., esq.

At Long's Hotel, Dover-street, *Lieutenant Berry*, of the first regiment of life guards.

In Cripplegate Buildings, the *Rev. Thomas Towle*, 82.

At Hampstead, *Mr. Blachford*, 90.

In Lincoln's Inn Fields, *Mrs. Hamilton*, wife of William H., esq.

In Norfolk street, Strand, *Miss Harriet Parr*, third daughter of William P., esq.

At Upper Clapton, *William Lowndes, esq.*

At Ely Place, St. George's Fields, *Mrs. Gummer*, wife of the Rev. Joseph G.

At his ſeat at Arbury, in the county of Warwick, *Sir Roger Newdigate, bart.* 88. Sir Roger devoted a long and uſeful life to the ſervice of his country. He was an officer in the Warwickſhire militia when that regiment was firſt eſtabliſhed, and long diſcharged with diſtinguiſhed honor and integrity the duties of a magiſtrate of the county. He was for many years one of the repreſentatives in parliament for the univerſity of Oxford, to which he has for a long period been a liberal benefactor. He owned one of the fineſt eſtates of coal in the kingdom, and his extenſive coal-works, near Bedſworth, have for a long time been very productive. He ſeveral years ago cut many miles in length of navigable canal through his collieries and woods, to join the Coventry Canal; by far the greateſt length of canal, ſolely belonging to an individual, in the kingdom. Sir Roger was an active promoter of the Coventry, the Oxford, and Grand Junction Canals, and of the Turnpike-road from Coventry to Leiceſter, which has ſo much benefited thoſe parts of the country. He enjoyed his faculties unimpaired almoſt to the laſt, and was a liberal benefactor to the poor, particularly in finding them employment. His remains were interred in the family vault at Harefield, in Middleſex, where he poſſeſſed a conſiderable eſtate. By his death the title becomes extinct.

In St. Mary Axe, *Joſeph Deniſon, eſq.* 81, after a long illneſs, which he bore with great fortitude and reſignation. Senſible of his gradual decline to the grave, he often expreſſed his ſubmiſſion to the divine diſpenſation thus preſented to his mind, and the thankfulneſs for bleſſings he had in a long courſe of life amply enjoyed. He repeatedly mentioned the tedious indiſpoſition of one of his parents, and though "he had wiſhed for a ſhort, rather than a long continued final illneſs," he cheerfully expreſſed himſelf in her words, "not mine but thy will be done." His intellectual powers never ſeemed at any moment to have been impaired; and the day preceding his deceaſe, in converſation with his phyſician, he obſerved, as a "ſource of conſolation in bodily affliction, that he could review his paſt time without reproach; though perſpective was not to be found here," with theſe ſerious impreſſions his uſual cheerful converſation continued, till death cloſed his temporal exiſtence, without a pang or a ſigh. His public eſtimation may in ſome meaſure be inferred, from the reſpectability of his family connections; his eldeſt daughter being married to the Earl of Cunningham, and the youngeſt to Sir Robert Lawley, bart. His only ſon is returned as the repreſentative in parliament for Hull, without his ſolicitation or attendance. Such circumſtances might elevate ſome minds, but with theſe, and the poſſeſſion of an immenſe fortune, (ſaid to amount to nearly a million ſterling) acquired with undeviating integrity, he ever maintained an unaſſuming character.

At his houſe in Devonſhire Place, *Sir Richard King*, bart. admiral of the red. This brave officer was deſcended from a reſpectable family, of Bromley in Kent, but was born in Hampſhire in Auguſt 1730. It may be literally ſaid that he was "nurſed on the wave, and cradled in the ſtorm;" for before he was eight years old, he entered on the toils of that ſervice, of which he afterwards became ſo ſplendid an ornament. In 1738 he went to ſea with his maternal uncle Commodore Curtis Barnet; under whoſe immediate tuition he firſt ſerved in the Mediterranean, and in 1744 he accompanied him to the Eaſt Indies, on his appointment to the chief command on that ſtation. Here Mr. King was employed in much ſervice, for which his uncle rewarded him by a promotion to the rank of lieutenant, in February 1746, and a few weeks afterwards a ſudden indiſpoſition terminated the commodore's valuable life. Lieutenant King remained in India, till the concluſion of the war in 1748, when he returned to England. On the re-commencement of hoſtilities with France in 1754, he was appointed lieutenant of the Briſtol, one of the ſquadron ordered to the Eaſt Indies under rear-admiral Watſon. This ſquadron put into the harbour of Kinſale in Ireland, where the Briſtol received ſo much damage from a ſtorm as to be incapable of proceeding; on which ſhe was replaced by the Tiger. To that ſhip Mr. King was removed, but on his arrival in India, he was received on board the Kent of 74 guns, the flag-ſhip of the rear-admiral. Here our young officer highly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in 1756, in the attack and capture of Geriah the capital of Angria, a petty piratical ſovereign; after which ſervice the admiral advanced Mr. King to the rank of maſter and commander in the Blaze fire-ſhip. The ſquadron then ſailed for Bengal, ſailed up the Ganges and prepared to attack the fort of Buſbudgia, belonging to the Nabob Surajah Dowlah who was then at war with the Engliſh, and had taken Calcutta. On the 29th of December Colonel Clive was landed with the troops, and in a council of war held on board the Kent, it was reſolved to attempt to carry the fort by ſtorm early the next morning. A body of one hundred ſeamen was likewiſe landed to co-operate with Colonel Clive. By a ſingular event, however, the fortreſs was taken the ſame night. A ſeaman, named Strachan, belonging to the Kent having drunk too much grog, ſtrolled, in the dead of the night under the walls of the fort. Perceiving a breach, he entered it, at the ſame time giving loud huzzas. Some of his ſhipmates who had likewiſe rambled that way, hearing the ſhouts, haſtened to the ſpot, mounted the breach, and drove from the works the Mooriſh ſoldiers by whom Strachan was furiouſly attacked. The whole camp was now alarmed by the noiſe, and the ſoldiers repairing to the fort, entered and

and obtained poſſeſſion without encountering any reſiſtance. Admiral Watſon being informed of the circumſtance ſent the next day for Strachan, to reprimand him for his temerity, and began with addreſſing him: "What is this you have been doing Strachan?"—The untutored hero having made his bow, ſcratched his head, and then with one hand twirling his hat on the other, replied: "Why to be ſure, ſir, it was I who took the fort, but I hope there was no harm in it." The admiral then remonſtrated with him on the fatal conſequences that might have reſulted from ſo raſh an act, and as he left the cabin, ſeemed to inſinuate that he ſhould be puniſhed. The hardy tar, woefully diſappointed at this reprimand, for what he rather conceived to be deſerving of reward, muttered as he was going: "If I'm flogged for this here action, I'll never take another ſort as long as I live, by God!" Captain King was next engaged in the ſame kind of ſervice in the attack and capture of Calcutta and Hughly. The fort of the latter was carried by ſtorm, our gallant officer with his detachment of ſeamen firſt entering the breach. As a diſtinguiſhed mark of approbation and confidence, Admiral Watſon entruſted his diſpatches containing an account of his ſucceſs, to Captain King. He arrived in England in July 1757, and was the following year appointed to the Bonetta ſloop, in which he was ſent to the Leeward Iſlands. In 1759 he was promoted by Commodore Moore, to the rank of poſt-captain. His firſt appointment was to the Rye frigate; but he was ſoon removed into the Ludlow Caſtle, of 44 guns. In the ſame year he convoyed a large fleet of merchantmen from Jamaica to England, and at the beginning of 1760 was appointed to the Argo frigate of 28 guns in which he cruized, for ſome time off Breſt, and afterwards in the North Sea till the end of 1761. On the commencement of hoſtilities with Spain, Lord Anſon particularly recommended Captain King to his Majeſty as an officer on whom he could depend to carry the earlieſt intelligence of that event to the Eaſt Indies, and General Draper, who was appointed to command the land forces, on an expedition planned againſt Manilla, embarked with him on board the Argo. The ſquadron in the Eaſt Indies immediately proceeded to execute the orders brought by Captain King, who during the ſiege of Manilla was directed to cruize, in company with the Panther, Captain Hyde Parker, for the St. Phillippina, a rich galleon expected from Acapulco. Inſtead of the object of their ſearch, they fell in with another veſſel of the ſame deſcription, the Santiſima Trinidada, a ſhip of larger dimenſions than our third rates, but which had only thirteen guns mounted. The Argo, which had on board only eighty men able to go to quarters, engaged her ſingly in the night, but having ſuſtained conſiderable damage, was obliged to haul off till the next morning, when the galleon, after a briſk cannonade from both the frigates, ſurrendered. Returning to Manilla with his prize, Captain King was directed to proceed with the Seaford to Palapa, a port in the iſland of Samar, in which, it was underſtood that the St. Philippina had taken ſhelter; but after perſevering for three months againſt the monſoon, he was under the painful neceſſity of putting back to Manilla, without effecting the purpoſe for which he had been ſent. In 1763 Captain King was appointed to the Grafton of ſixty-eight guns, in which he arrived in England, in July 1764, having in charge the galleon which he had aſſiſted in capturing. In 1771 he was appointed to the Northumberland, and immediately afterwards to the Aſia, a guard-ſhip at Portſmouth, in which he continued for the uſual period of three years. In 1777 he commanded the Pallas of thirty-ſix guns, and convoyed a fleet of merchantmen to Quebec. On his return in September 1778, hoſtilities having been commenced between Great Britain and France, he was ſent with the ſquadron under Commodore Evans to aſſiſt in taking poſſeſſion of the iſlands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, on the coaſt of Newfoundland; after which he exchanged ſhips with Captain Spry, and in November, returned to England, in the Europe of ſixty-four guns. In March 1779 he was appointed to the Exeter of ſixty-four guns and was ordered to proceed as ſecond in command under Sir Edward Hughes to the Eaſt Indies. After his arrival there, in January 1780, he was promoted to the rank of commodore. On this ſtation he continued during the whole of the war, and was engaged in all the actions with the French ſquadron under M. de Suffrein. In the firſt of theſe engagements, on the 15th of February, 1782, Commodore King's ſhip, the Exeter, received the fire of moſt of the French ſhips as they paſſed on toward the centre; and as it was evidently the deſign of Suffrein to diſable the Exeter and Superb, thoſe two ſhips were materially crippled. The Exeter had to ſuſtain an unequal conteſt firſt with three, and then with five of the enemy's ſhips, the ſmalleſt equal to her in force, and ſuperior in ſize. The Superb was nearly in the ſame ſituation, and a dead calm prevented the reſt of the Britiſh ſquadron from coming up to their aſſiſtance. The wind at length ſprung up, and enabled the four headmoſt ſhips to pay round to the enemy, who now made a precipitate retreat. By this time the Exeter was almoſt reduced to a wreck; her captain, Reynolds, had been killed cloſe by the ſide of the Commodore; ten of her men had ſhared a ſimilar fate, and forty-five were wounded. From the number of ſhot-holes which ſhe had received under water, ſhe was obliged to make a ſignal of diſtreſs, and, had it not been for the moſt indefatigable exertions, ſhe muſt have ſunk. Amid this ſcene of horror, Commodore King diſplayed the moſt conſummate bravery, unſhaken fortitude and unalterable

preſence of mind. Towards the cloſe of the action, when two of the enemy's ſhips were bearing down to attack the Exeter, the maſter aſked him what he ſhould do with the ſhip, to which he replied with the characteriſtic ſpirit of a Britiſh ſeaman: "There is nothing to be done but to fight her till ſhe ſinks!" The Exeter was, however, preſerved; but ſhe was ſo completely diſabled, that for two days after the action, ſhe was under the neceſſity of being towed by the Monmouth, not being in a condition to carry any ſail. During the latter part of the time that Commodore King ſerved in India, he had his broad pendant on board of the Hero, and in the laſt action with the enemy's ſquadron on the 13th of June 1783, he narrowly eſcaped being killed by the bolt of a grape-ſhot, which ſtruck the ſpeaking trumpet out of his hand, while he was giving orders on the poop of the ſhip. On the concluſion of peace he returned to England with the firſt diviſion of the fleet, and ſoon after his arrival, in May 1784, his Majeſty conferred on him the honour of knighthood, in conſideration of his meritorious ſervices. In September 1787, a promotion of flag-officers took place, by which Sir Richard King became rear-admiral of the white; and in 1790 he was appointed commander in chief in the Downs. In 1791 he was promoted to be rear-admiral of the red, and was appointed to command the third diviſion of the fleet at Spithead. In 1792 he experienced the farther honor of being created a baronet of Great Britain, and was ſent out as governor and commander in chief at Newfoundland. In 1793 he was promoted to be vice-admiral of the blue, and on his return from his government, was the following year elected member of parliament for Rocheſter. About the ſame time he was appointed port-admiral at Plymouth, and in June 1795, was promoted to the rank of admiral of the blue. In February 1799, he became admiral of the white; and in the month of April following, he was ſucceeded in his command at Plymouth, by Sir Thomas Paiſley. This was the laſt profeſſional appointment held by Sir Richard, who in November 1805, was raiſed to the rank of admiral of the red. It may be aſſerted of the deceaſed admiral, with the greateſt truth, that his majeſty's navy did not poſſeſs a braver officer, or a more honorable and reſpected man. Sir Richard is ſucceeded in his title by his only ſon, Captain King, of L'Achille of 74 guns, which ſhip he commanded in the ever-memorable battle of Trafalgar.

At Newport, Iſle of Wight, *Mr. Denman*, of the Haymarket and Portſmouth Theatres. He was the ſon of an officer in the Royal Navy, and was originally intended for the ſame ſervice himſelf, but in compliance with the wiſh of his mother, he was placed with an eminent Bookſeller, in Rocheſter. At the expiration of his apprenticeſhip, he repaired to London, where he relinquiſhed his former occupation for the ſtage, which he had long contemplated as the profeſſion, which, of all others, would yield him the greateſt delight. His firſt eſſay was at Kingſton, in Surrey; where, having been noticed by the Manager for ſome propriety in what is technically termed level ſpeaking, he was ſoon fit to repreſent the buried Majeſty of Denmark: but another performer claiming the character as his right, Mr. Denman was obliged to take the part of the *living King*, and to give up the *ghoſt*. This, indeed, had nearly happened in reality, for the Manager, who played Hamlet, uſing a ſword inſtead of a ſtage foil, was ruſhing, with his accuſtomed ardour, to ſtab the guilty king; but, fortunately for Mr. Denman, he diſcovered his danger in time to avert the cataſtrophe. Laying aſide the dignity of his aſſumed ſituation, he ſprang from his chair, and in the greateſt terror, abruptly exclaimed, "'Tis a ſword!" Hamlet inſtantly checked himſelf; King Claudius died without being killed, and the tragedy ended in the higheſt ſtyle of merriment. In the winter of 1796, Mr. Denman was engaged by Mr. Grubb, for Drury-lane, where his firſt appearance was in Foigard, in The Beaux Stratagem. The principal cauſe of his engagement was a new piece, called, "The Charity Boy," which had been announced for repreſentation at the Haymarket, but transferred to Drury-lane, on account of the indiſpoſition of Mr. Johnſtone. The condemnation of this muſical entertainment, in which Mr. Denman ſuſtained the character intended for Mr Johnſtone, rendered his ſtay in London of ſhort duration. He then went to Edinburgh, for a year, after which he returned to England, and engaged with the late Mr. Wilkinſon, at York. Here he continued till the beginning of the ſummer of 1803, when Mr. Colman, having ſeen him act, conceived ſo favourably of his talents, that he made him a liberal offer for the Haymarket, which was accepted. He chiefly ſupplied the place of Mr. Johnſtone, but the ſuperior humour of the latter, cauſed Denman to appear to diſadvantage. It has been aſſerted by his friends, that he did not give his performances that daring colouring of which he was fully capable, on account of a certain diffidence and modeſty, which never forſook him, even when moſt ſucceſsful. In his private life, he was a man of uncommon worth. He was diſtinguiſhed by frankneſs and inflexible integrity; and his behaviour and conduct were manly and intereſting.

At Exeter, *Lieutenant-general John Graves Simcoe*, 55. This highly eſteemed and lamented officer was a native of Devonſhire, in which county he poſſeſſed an eſtate and beautiful demeſne, called Wolford Lodge, near Exeter. He was born at the ſame place, about the year 1750. Being addicted from his early youth to military affairs, he entered the army in 1770, as an enſign, in the 35th regiment, then quartered in Exeter. Mr. Simcoe, in conſequence of great attention to his

his duty, was rewarded with the appointment of adjutant to the regiment, in leſs than two years, his commiſſion bearing date the 27th March, 1772, and he ſucceeded to a lieutenancy, March 12, 1774. Among the troops ordered to America, in 1775, was the 35th regiment, and as Lieutenant Simcoe, from his profeſſional knowledge, was juſtly deſerving of notice, he was promoted to a company in the 40th, one of the corps which diſtinguiſhed itſelf in that unfortunate conteſt. In the courſe of the war, many provincial battalions were raiſed in America, one of which was given to Captain Simcoe, and, in compliment to her Majeſty, called the Queen's Rangers; of this he was appointed major-commandant. At the head of this corps, which was actively employed, under the moſt enterpriſing officers, he exhibited many proofs of his profeſſional talents. In conſequence of this, on the 23d of June, 1779, General Sir Henry Clinton, the commander in chief, gave him the local rank of lieutenant-colonel, which was afterwards eſtabliſhed in the army. At the peace of 1783, this uſeful and brave corps, which had ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed itſelf under his orders, was diſbanded, but the officers were put on the half pay liſt, and had rank in the army. On Lieutenant-Colonel Simcoe's return to England, he retired to enjoy, in tranquillity, a reſpite from his labours; but the ſervices he had performed not being unknown to his Majeſty, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel commandant to a corps to be raiſed in America, and to ſerve in Canada, to which he gave the name of the Queen's Rangers. On the 18th of November, 1790, he obtained the rank of colonel in the army. By an Act of Parliament, which paſſed in the ſeſſion of 1791, the province of Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada, and each of them was placed under the ſuperintendance of lieutenant-governors, ſubject to the authority of the governor-general of Britiſh America. Colonel Simcoe was appointed lieutenant-governor of the former. Neither ambition nor riches actuated his mind in the acceptance of the appointment, but an inherent principle to make his life uſeful to his king and country. On his arrival with his family in Upper Canada, Colonel Simcoe had the country accurately ſurveyed, and then formed his plans for peopling and improving it. He at firſt thought of placing the centre of his ſettlements within the ſquare, formed by the lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Detroit river; but as the Niagara was to be given up to the Americans, he altered his plan. York, ſituate on the North-Weſt ſide of lake Ontario, had been before determined on for the capital, but Governor Simcoe not approving of that plan, intended to fix it on the banks of a river between Huron and Ontario. This was alſo dropped, and York is now the ſeat of government. To increaſe the population was the great and favourite ſcheme of the new governor, and as he had the allotment of lands veſted in him, he was enabled to promote this deſirable and uſeful meaſure. The families of American officers and ſoldiers who adhered to the royal cauſe at the concluſion of the war, obtained grants on the Britiſh ſide of the boundary line, as well as many officers and ſoldiers of regiments of the regular forces; ſince that period, emigrants from the mother country and the American States have alſo been encouraged to ſettle there. The policy of General Simcoe was to draw as many of the latter as he could, and by means of his mild and diſintereſted government, to promote a love for the national character of Engliſhmen in the American States. To another body of men he held out a ſhare of theſe lands, we mean half pay officers; and he thought it an excellent meaſure to grant diſcharges to ſoldiers ſerving in the regiments then in Canada, who had been a certain number of years in the country, and allot ſettlements to them. In the mean time, that the corps might not be incomplete, he propoſed enliſting Americans, who would ſoon be attached to the ſervice of his Britannic Majeſty. Theſe military ſettlers he intended to occupy the lands on the frontiers towards the American States, and on the banks of the lakes. The inland parts he ſet apart for thoſe who had emigrated; and, in caſe of their not being zealouſly attached to the exiſting government, the military ſettlers, from their ſituation, could act with vigour againſt them; or, in the event of a war with America, which would be contrary to the intereſt of both nations, defend the frontiers. A militia formed of ſuch ſettlers, might, in thoſe inſtances, prove nearly as uſeful as a regular corps. In purſuance of theſe plans, Colonel Simcoe, on all occaſions, gave encouragement and aſſiſtance to thoſe who applied for lands, or who were already in poſſeſſion of them. The conſequence of this was, that, in a ſhort ſpace of time, he ſaw that his government was capable, not only of ſupplying grain for home conſumption, but alſo for exportation. Cattle of all kinds were alſo reared in abundance, although, in former times, flour was ſent from England, and meat and butter from Ireland, for the uſe of the troops, at an enormous expence. The lakes alſo, in his opinion, were capable of furniſhing fiſh, particularly ſturgeon, in ſuch vaſt quantities, as to afford the means of carrying on a trade with Europe, in competition with Ruſſia, which ſupplies England, and other countries, to a great amount. He, therefore, ſtrongly recommended this to the ſettlers. In ſhort, the whole of his conduct, during the time he enjoyed the government of Upper Canada, was honourable, liberal, and admirably calculated to lay the foundations of private and public proſperity. Juſtice was adminiſtered under his auſpices, according to the principles of the Britiſh Conſtitution. The lieutenants of counties, appointed by him, had authority

to

to nominate reſpectable men to be juſtices of the peace, and officers of militia; while over theſe he himſelf kept a watchful eye. After remaining five years in this ſettlement, Governor Simcoe returned to England, to the great regret of all the inhabitants, who will long cheriſh a grateful remembrance of his paternal care of their intereſts, as well as of his private virtues. On the 3d of October, 1794, he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and a new field was ſoon opened for the exerciſe of his talents. The ſituation of the Iſland of St. Domingo, which had been taken poſſeſſion of by troops from Jamaica, in September, 1793, requiring a perſon of talents to take the command of it, as civil governor and commander-in-chief, in the room of Sir Adam Williamſon, his Majeſty found none more deſerving ſo important a ſtation than Major-General Simcoe, who was appointed, with the local rank of lieutenant-general, the 3d of December, 1796. The nomination of this officer was very acceptable to all ranks in the iſland, in which he arrived during February of the following year. Having in ſome meaſure retrieved the military affairs, which were at this time nearly hopeleſs, General Simcoe turned his thoughts to the civil government of the colony, the expenditure of which was immenſe, and the revenues but trivial. The duties on import and export, he found neceſſary to increaſe, and they were paid without a murmur by thoſe immediately concerned. Several other regulations were made and enforced, the good effects of which were ſoon viſible; but, in the midſt of this gleam of proſperity, the colony was deprived of its governor, who returned to England in the month of July, in the ſame year. Perhaps the conſequent evils, and final evacuation, of this valuable iſland, would not have occurred, had he been properly ſupported from the mother country; ſhort, however, as his ſtay was, he did more than any former general, in conciliating the native inhabitants to the Britiſh government. On the 18th July, 1798, his Majeſty, as a reward for his ſervices, was pleaſed to confer on him the command of the 22d regiment of foot; ſhortly after his return to England; he was employed on the ſtaff; and on the 3d of October, 1798, he was made a lieutenant-general. During the time the immenſe preparations were making in all the French ports, in 1801, for the avowed purpoſe of an invaſion, the important command of the town of Plymouth, the county of Devon, &c. was entruſted to him; and from the uncommon exertions he made in diſciplining the volunteer corps, and perſuading every man who could bear arms to come forward, there is little doubt but the enemy, had they attempted to land in that part of the country, would have received a ſevere check. In conſequence of the Treaty of Amiens, the war eſtabliſhment being laid aſide, the name of General Simcoe ceaſed to appear on the Staff liſt; but ſince hoſtilities recommenced, he was among the lieutenant-generals employed, and commanded the Weſtern or Plymouth diſtrict. When in the ſummer of the preſent year the Earl of St. Vincent proceeded with a diviſion of the Channel fleet to Liſbon, General Simcoe was one of the military officers by whom he was accompanied. On the departure of the noble admiral from the Tagus, General Simcoe returned in the Illuſtrious to England, where he had been deſtined to ſucceed Lord Lake in the chief command of the Britiſh forces in India. His lady was in London making the neceſſary preparations for the voyage, when ſhe received the melancholy intelligence of his death a few days after his arrival at Torbay. His country has thus been deprived of a meritorious and ſkilful officer, and his widow and nine children of an excellent huſband and father. As a military man, General Simcoe was often conſulted by thoſe high in office, and was a member of every board of general officers ordered by his Majeſty. In fact, few gentlemen in the ſervice were more capable of deciding on profeſſional affairs, whether reſpecting diſcipline, or interior economy. He was alſo highly eſteemed by a numerous circle of friends of the firſt reſpectability, and his opinion and advice were taken in matters of the moſt intereſting nature, for which he was eminently qualified, by his good ſenſe and knowledge of the world. He excelled in claſſical learning; few officers in the army having received a better education.

At his houſe in Upper Seymour-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, *George Stubbs, eſq.* the celebrated painter and anatomiſt. He was born at Liverpool in 1724; where he, early in life, was diſtinguiſhed by the ſuperiority of his anatomical reſearches. When about 30 years of age, he went to Rome for improvement in his ſtudies; and, when he afterwards ſettled in the metropolis, was not leſs celebrated for his talents as a painter. From this combination of ſcience, he was enabled in 1766 to complete his noble and uſeful work, "The Anatomy of the Horſe; including a particular Deſcription of the Bones, Cartilages, Muſcles, Faſcias, Ligaments, Nerves, Arteries, Veins, and Glands; in Eighteen Tables, all done from Nature;" which not only reflects great honour on the author, but on the country in which it was produced. "France may reap great credit from the Veterinarian ſchool lately eſtabliſhed in that country: but what praiſe is not due to a private perſon who, at his own expence and with the incredible labour and application of years, began, continued, and completed the admirable work before us! But it is impoſſible to give our readers an adequate idea of Mr. Stubbs' performance without placing the book itſelf before their eyes. All we can therefore add concerning it is, that the author himſelf diſſected a great number of horſes, for the ſake of attaining that certainty and accuracy for which his engravings will ever (if we are not greatly

ly miſtaken) be highly valued by the curious in comparative anatomy. His original drawings were all his own, and the plates were likewiſe engraved by his own hand. In ſhort, we are at a loſs whether moſt to admire this artiſt, as a diſſector, or as a painter of animals. Of his excellence in the laſt-mentioned capacity, few of our readers, who have any pretenſions to connoiſſeurſhip, can be ſuppoſed ignorant; eſpecially as ſome of his admirable pieces have appeared at the public exhibitions. His pictures of the Lion and Horſe, and Lion and Stag, in particular, were deſervedly applauded by the beſt judges; nor were his Blood Mares leſs excellent, though in a very different ſtyle of painting: yet we think we have ſeen ſome of his animal portraits, both of wild and tame ſubjects, that are, if poſſible, ſuperior to thoſe above mentioned." Such was the character (and it is a very juſt one) that was given of Mr. Stubbs by the authors of the Monthly Review in 1767; and that their opinion was not ſingular, appeared from the letter he received from the celebrated Profeſſor Camper, on the ſubject of his performance. From that period till his death were the talents of this great artiſt unremittingly exerted in both the branches of ſcience which he had ſo ſucceſsfully cultivated. As a painter of animals he to the laſt remained unrivalled; and his profound ſkill in anatomy was only equalled by his unabated perſeverance in the ſtudy. He may alſo be almoſt ſaid to be the inventor of a peculiar ſpecies of painting landſcapes, &c. on large plates of enamel; of which ſome moſt valuable ſpecimens will appear when his collection is brought forward for ſale, which, we underſtand, it will be in the early part of the next year. The prints which he publiſhed are: The Farmer's Wife and Raven, with its companion, the Labourers; the Haymakers and Reapers; a Horſe affrighted by a Lion, with its companion, Tigers at Play; a Lion devouring a Horſe; a Horſe affrighted at a Lion; two Tigers; a Lion; and a Tiger, and three prints of Single Dogs. At the time of his death he had completed all the anatomical preparations, and prepared the finiſhed drawings, for an elaborate work, which he had very much at heart, and of which he lived to publiſh only three parts out of ſix, under the title of "A Comparative Anatomical Expoſition of the Structure of the Human Body, with that of a Tiger, and common Fowl, in Thirty Tables." The firſt Number contained an Explanation of the Skeleton; the ſecond, a View of the External Parts of the Human Body, and an enumeration of the parts lying under them, with a deſcription of the common integuments; and the third, the common integuments taken off, with the Membrana Adipoſa and Fat. In the fourth, fifth, and ſixth Numbers, Mr. S. meant to have deſcribed the firſt, ſecond, and third Lays of Muſcles taken off. Mr. Stubbs' habits of life were almoſt as extraordinary as his intellectual attainments. When a young man, ſo ardent was his thirſt for acquiring experience by practical diſſection, that he very frequently braved thoſe dangers from putridity, &c. which would have appalled the moſt experienced practitioner; and ſuch was his muſcular ſtrength, that he has more than once carried a dead horſe on his back up two flights of a narrow ſtaircaſe to the diſſecting-room on the attic floor. He was always a very early riſer; and his conſtitution continued robuſt to the laſt. Long after he was fourſcore, he has often walked from Seymour-ſtreet to Fleet-ſtreet, and back again, before the regular hour of breakfaſt. He enjoyed an excellent ſtate of health; was remarkably abſtemious; eating little food, and drinking only water, for the laſt 40 years. He has left the whole of his property to Mrs. Spencer, a near relation, who has been for a great number of years his conſtant companion, and principal aſſiſtant, both in his literary and his anatomical purſuits.

[*Further particulars of Lieutenant Colonel Chalmers, whoſe death is mentioned at p.* 398, *of Number* 149. This gentleman was a native of Scotland; and, with that ſpirit of enterprize for which North Britons are renowned, quitted the paternal roof for ever, at the early age of 18, chooſing for himſelf the arduous profeſſion of arms, in which he paſſed half a century with zeal, aſſiduity, and ſucceſs. His laſt ſervice was in the campaign under General Simcoe in the Weſt Indies, when he commanded in a regiment of Native Infantry. Col. C.'s military talents were tried and honourably acknowledged. He was a ſound diſciplinarian, reſolute, ſtrict, and humane. His literary powers were reſpectable; the many political compoſitions he publiſhed, in America and in England, are replete with Britiſh loyalty, and evince much ſhrewdneſs and originality of thought, expreſſed in an eaſy ſtyle of ratiocination. The laſt of them, "Remarks on the late War with St. Domingo," was printed in 1804. As a ſoldier, Colonel C.'s public conduct was meritorious; as a member of civil ſociety, his private deportment was in a remarkable degree courteous and engaging. Even the ſtrong peculiarities of his temper, manner, addreſs, and diction, were all declaratory of the habits of a gentleman well-bred and well-informed, of a lively and impetuous ſpirit. His exceſſively refined affability, in general, appeared preciſely what Frenchmen have denominated *la bonne politeſſe de la vielle cour*. His higheſt complimentary language, however, although exuberant, ſtill only ſpoke the affectionate ſentiments of a truly generous heart: the ebullition was, perhaps, ſometimes too profuſe, but the ſpring was pure and perrennial! This worthy character has left an amiable widow, three grown daughters, and a ſon, a major in the army, who was lately ſtationed at Jamaica, where he received public thanks for the behaviour of his men. Of the young ladies, two are mar-

ried and have families: the eldeſt, Margaret, is eſpouſed to Judge Saunders, of New Brunſwick; Eliza, the youngeſt, is the wife of the Rev. J. Storie, rector of Stow, in Eſſex; and the intermediate daughter, Frances, is at preſent ſingle, and reſides at Chelſea with her ſurviving aged parent.

[*Further particulars of the Rev. Mr. Holden, whoſe death is recorded at p.* 300 *of Number* 148. Mr. Holden entered Cambridge as a ſtudent in 1780, and ſoon obtained a ſcholarſhip by his aſſiduity. In 1781, he took a very diſtinguiſhing degree of A. B. in the Senate-houſe, being ſecond wrangler, and ſecond Smith's prizeman, of that year: and regularly proceeded A. M. in 1787, and S. T. B. in 1794. In 1797, he was nominated Scrutator, conjointly with the Rev. William Wood, of St. John's college. He was, alſo, an honorary preacher at St. Mary's, and one of the twelve Whitehall preachers from Cambridge, appointed by the Biſhop of London. To quick natural abilities, and a remarkably generous ſpirit, Mr. H. ſedulouſly united the advantages of great acquirements, in belles lettres, ſcience, and theology. His eſſays, preſerved in MS. in the college library, diſplay vivid imagination and ſound diſcriminating judgment. His ſermons, compoſed in maturer years, were nervous, perſpicuous, impreſſive, and orthodox. His various lectures evinced extenſive reading, ſtudy, and taſte. His converſation proved him the accompliſhed ſcholar, his manners the poliſhed gentleman. His honeſty and honour were irreproachable and high. His general conduct was truly exemplary; for his virtues were chaſtened and elevated by Chriſtianity. His talents were ſplendid, and his feelings benevolent; his hand was open and liberal. With a mind impregnated by genius and ardent in ſearch of knowledge, Mr. H. in his youth viſited the better part of Europe, and returned to his own land improved; having joined an acquaintance with the living tongues to his Greek and Latin attainments. In private and in public, he was ever found the affectionate relation, the faithful friend, the loyal ſubject, the conſtitutional patriot; whilſt, as a tutor, he was moſt attentive to the calls of duty, firm, impartial, and indulgent.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and ſent free of Poſtage, are always thankfully received. Thoſe are more particularly acceptable which deſcribe the Progreſs of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceaſed.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE thirteenth year's Report of the Literary and Philoſophical Society of Newcaſtle Upon Tyne has juſt been publiſhed, and the following are the officers for the enſuing year. Sir J. E. Swinburne, bart. preſident. Mr. R. Doubleday, Mr. James Loſh, Mr. C. W. Bigge, Mr. Cookſon, vice-preſidents. Rev. W. Turner, Mr. John Airey, ſecretaries. Mr. Boyd, treaſurer. Mr. Murray, Mr. Innes, Mr. Winch, T. Mc Whirter, M.D. T. E. Headlam, M.D. Mr. E. Charnley, Mr. T. Blaylock, Mr. W. Loſh, committee.

Married.] At Earſden, Captain John Lilly of the ſhip Delaval, to Miſs Forſter.

At Rothbury, Major Alexander Whaley Light, of the 25th regiment of foot, to Miſs Smart, eldeſt daughter of John S. eſq. of Trewhitt.

At Durham, Captain Ellis, of the 61ſt regiment, to Miſs Richardſon, grand daughter of John Drake Bainbridge, eſq.—Mr. George Argus, of Newcaſtle, to Miſs Hannah Cooper.—Mr. Wm. Dobſon, of Southfield Houſe, Durham, to Miſs Martha Smith, daughter of Mr. Edward S. of Newcaſtle.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. John Bell, bookſeller and ſtationer, to Miſs Pringle, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Thomas P.

Mr. William Hixon, of Mordon Houſe, to Miſs Mary Arrowſmith, of Lawton.

Died.] At Lambton, William Fenwick, eſq. of Durham, attorney, under ſheriff of the county, and deputy recorder of Durham.

At Berwick, Mr. George Graham, 94; he had formerly been a ſhip-maſter and was never known to have experienced an hour's ſickneſs in his life.

At Newcaſtle, Mrs. Hudſon, wife of Mr. H.—Mrs. Burrell, mother of Mr. George B. 61.—Mr. Thomas Brown.—Mr. Chriſtopher Henzell, ſhipwright, 75.—John Wright, eſq. 74. He was the founder of ſeveral ſpacious ſtreets in this town.—Mrs. Wilſon; ſhe dropped down in the boarding ſchool, Savill Row Place, which ſhe had kept for many years with the higheſt credit, and inſtantly expired.

At Bavington, Mrs. Aynſley, wife of Mr. Thomas A.

At Durham, Mrs. Mary Aiſley,—Mr. T. L. Loudlow of the Fighting Cocks.—Mr. John Kelſey, farmer, of Brancepeth, 64.—

At

At Monkmearmouth, Mr. Eggleſton, ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Brearton, near Hartlepool, Mr. John Featonby, 68, late of Stonebridge Houſe, near Durham.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Mary Jurdiſon, widow, 77.

At Lees, Miſs Marianne Marjoribanks, daughter of Edward M. eſq.

Mr. John Elſtob, of Seaton Sluice: returning home from Elyth he fell into a ſmall burn and was drowned.

At Middle Hendon, Miſs Robinſon, eldeſt daughter of Ralph R. eſq.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Matthew Atkinſon, eſq. of Temple Sowerby, to Miſs Littledale, daughter of Iſaac L. eſq.—Mr. Manders, of Dublin, architect, to Miſs Collins, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. Tobias C.

At Lowick, in Furneſs, Mr. S. Stephenſon, to Miſs Iſabella Gradwell

At Graſmere, Chriſtopher Fenton, jun. eſq. of Kendal, to Mrs. Berkenhout, widow of the late captain B. of the Royal Marines.

At St. Bees, Captain Edger, of the Nancy of Whitehaven, to Miſs Corkill, ſecond daughter of Mr. William C. of Padſtow.

At Penrith, Captain William Hebſon, of the 3d. regiment of foot, and eldeſt ſon of John H. eſq. of Carliſle, to Miſs Greave.

Died.] At Allonby, Mr. John Charles, 77.

At Blennerhaſſet, the Rev. Francis Rattray, 58.

At Rydall Hall, G. E. Stanley, eſq. of Ponſonby Hall.

At Penrith, Mr. James Dawſon.

At Carliſle, Mrs. Head, 85.—Mr. John Beaumont, 59.—Mr. Richard Baillie, father in law to Mr. Hodgſon, printer, 59.—Mr. John Hogg, 54.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Piper, relict of Mr. John P.—Mr. Thomas Dalton.

At Kendal, Mr. Richard Lonſdale.—Mr. George Stewardſon.—Mrs. Benſon, relict of Mr. George B.

YORKSHIRE.

On the 1ſt of December, at ſun-ſet, the new lights at Flamborough-Head were exhibited for the firſt time. Benjamin Milne, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms at the port of Bridlington, and an active promoter of this light-houſe, delivered an oration upon the occaſion, in which he noticed the advantages reſulting in a commercial point of view from ſimilar erections; and dwelt upon the benefits which might be expected from that at Flamborough, particularly conſidered as affording the probable means of preſerving many valuable lives. The height of the building from the baſis to the ſummit is 85 feet, and from the level of the ſea 250 feet. The lanthorn contains three frames, with ſeven large lamps and reflectors in each, making in the whole 21. The lights revolve, and the motion is horizontal. One of the lights is red, to diſtinguiſh Flamborough lights from all others; and in a clear night they may be ſeen at the diſtance of thirty miles.

Married.] At Hull, Mr. Batterill Hyde, of Barmſton, to Miſs Dawſon, daughter of John D. eſq. of Bridlington.—George Nelſon, eſq. of Great Limber, Lincolnſhire, to Miſs Sherlock.

At Gretna Green, Wm. Meek, eſq. late a lieutenant in the 73d regiment of foot, to Miſs Caroline Wilkinſon, of Leeds.

At Bradford, George Carroll, eſq. of Dublin, to Miſs Hodſden, daughter of the late Richard H. eſq. of Horton.

Mr. William Whitehead, of Shaw Hall, Saddleworth, to Miſs Haywood, daughter of James H. eſq. of Critchley Houſe, near Bolton.

The Rev. William Faber, of Darrington, near Ferrybridge, to Miſs Baker.

At Halifax, Mr. Joſeph Fawdrop, apothecary, to Miſs Prieſtley, niece of Richard P. eſq.

John Ward, eſq. of London, to Miſs Lambert, eldeſt daughter of Robert L. eſq. of Elland Hall, near Halifax.

At Carlton near Snaith, Matthew Hickringill, eſq. of Brayton, near Selby, to Miſs Burton, daughter of Thomas B. eſq. of Quſquo Hall.

Died.] Suddenly, at Wooley Park, near Wakefield, Mrs. Fawkes, relict of the late Walter F. eſq. of Farnley-hall.

At Copgrove, Lady Muncaſter, wife of Lord M.

Mr. Matthew Jackſon, huntſman to G. Lane Fox, eſq. of Bramham Park, 62. He was upwards of twenty years a celebrated whipper-in under Mark Beauchamp, huntſman to the late Lord Darlington, at Roby Caſtle, and at Hound Hill, in Yorkſhire; and had in thoſe capacities, followed the chace half a century, from the age of twelve.

At Burton Agnes, the Rev. Thomas Dade, rector of that place.

At Pontefract, Mrs. Jepſon, 80, relict of Mr. J. ſupervisor of exciſe.

At Gildersome, Mr. John Sharp.

At Tickton near Beverley, Mrs. Maſterman, 75, wife of Mr. Iſaac M. aged 25, to whom ſhe had been but a few days married.

At Hull, Mr. John Brocklebank, 83.—Mr. Edmund Webſter, 60.—Mr. William Smith, 64.—Mrs. Elizabeth Kelſey, wife of Mr. James K. 36.—Mr. Samuel Anniſon, maſter-mariner.—Mr. John Smith, late mace-bearer to the corporation, 64.

At York, Mr. Edward Yeoman, keeper of the houſe of correction.—Mr. George Metcalf.—Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. Richard B.—Mrs. Haxby, relict of Mr. Thomas H.

At Birthwaite Hall, near Barnſley, Mrs. Perkins, wife of John P. eſq.

At Leeds, Mrs. Greame, 89, a lady of eminent piety and benevolence.—The Rev. T. W. Flint, afternoon lecturer of St. John's.—Mrs. Salmon.—Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Mary Blayds, ſiſter to the late John B. eſq. of Oulton, 72.—Mr. David Sayner.

At Acomb Grange, near York, Mrs. Weatherill, wife of Mr. W. 54.

At Doncaſter, Mr. Lancelot Harriſon, 61. He had been an itinerant preacher in the methodiſt connection 39 years.

At Tadcaſter, Mrs. Upton, wife of Mr. U. attorney.—Mrs. Brudenel, relict of the Rev. Thomas B. 64.

At Sowerby near Thirſk, William Wright, eſq 92, late lieutenant-colonel in the Coldſtream regiment of guards.

At Hipperholme, Mr. John Smith, 22, ſon of the late Mr. S. of that place, merchant.

At Beverley, Auguſta, ſecond daughter of Captain Hart, aide-de-camp to lieutenant-general Vyſe.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. A. A. Day, ironmonger, to Miſs Biſpham, daughter of the late James B. eſq.—Captain Owen Lewis of the ſhip Barbadoes, to Miſs Dawſon, daughter of the late Captain William D.—Captain James Ellerby, to Miſs Miller, eldeſt daughter of Captain John M.

At Coulton, Furneſs Fells, the Rev. J. Romney, of Whiteſtock Hall, to Miſs Kennal of Kendal.

At Cartmel, Thomas Aſkew, eſq. of Fell Gate, to Miſs Mary Barrow, ſiſter of Edward B. eſq. of Allithwaite Lodge.

At Aſhton under Lyne, Mr. James Fogg, farmer, 87, to Miſs Mary Clegg, of New Mill, 28.—Mr. William Clark, to Miſs Cowdroy, daughter of Mr. William C. printer of the Mancheſter Gazette.

At Mancheſter, Mr. Halkyard, jun. ſurgeon, of Oldham, to Miſs Bedford of Salford.—Mr. A. Glendining, to Mrs. Booth, relict of Mr. Robert B.

Died.] At Lancaſter, Mrs. Stirzaker, 85.—Mr. John Samples.—Mrs. Saul, widow of Mr. George S.—Mrs. Lodge, relict of Mr. Thomas L.—Mr. Joſeph Nelſon.

At Garſtang, Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. Thomas B.

At Broughton Lodge near Cartmel, Mr. John Birch, 17, ſon of the late Samuel Ogden B. eſq. of Mancheſter.

At Liverpool Mrs. Azamar.—Mrs. Tapley, widow of Captain T. of Cheſter, 41.—Mr. Robert Heath.—Mr. Joſeph Bleaſe, 47.—Captain Barrow, many years in the Dublin trade, 43.—Mrs. Grayſon, late of Whitehaven, 83.—Mr. Thomas Hardy, merchant, 45.—Mrs. Campbell, 87.—Mr. Peter Miles, attorney.—Miſs Ann Richardſon, daughter of the late Mr. George R. merchant.

At Rochdale, Mrs. Hunt, wife of Mr. H.

At Preſcot, Mrs. Denton.

At Everton, Mr. S. S. M'Knight, only ſon of Mr. M'K. merchant, 21.—Lieut. Charles Seward, of the royal navy.

At Arnard near Ulverſton, Mrs. Penny, 87.

At Preſton, Mr. Charles Newſham, 19, ſon of Mr. James N.

At the Hazles, near Liverpool, Miſs Ellen Birch, ſecond daughter of Joſeph B. eſq.

At Stanley Houſe, Mr. Harriman, 86.

At Car Lane, near Cartmel, Mrs. Jane Walker, 91.—Mrs. Ann Hutton, 45.

At Wigan, Mrs. Wyan, 94. She was mother, grand-mother, and great-grand-mother to more than 200 perſons.—Mr. Edward Topping, 63.

At Aſhton near Warrington, Mr. Henry Watkinſon, ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Mancheſter, Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. Samuel B. 40.—Mrs. Faulder, wife of Mr. Thomas F.—Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. Benjamin W. merchant.

At Allerton, Mrs. Mercer, 24, wife of Mr. Joſeph M. and daughter of the late John Jordan, eſq. of Knotty Aſh.

At Crumpſall, Mr. Robert Holt, 91.

At Yew Bank, near Fairfield, Mrs. Robinſon, wife of Mr. William R. of Mancheſter.

At Liverpool, Mr. James Brown, 25.

At Fairhurſt Hall, Mr. Thomas Nelſon Aſhton, of Liverpool, brother of John Aſhton Nelſon, eſq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

As ſome labourers were lately digging clay in the brick-yard of Mr. Pool, at Bottesford, near Grantham, about nine feet from the ſurface, they diſcovered the head and horns of an animal, of the bull kind, of extraordinary dimenſions. The weight of the horns, with a piece of the frontal bone, is 31 pounds; the ſpan, from tip to tip, is two feet one inch, and at the greateſt bulge of the horns, three feet two inches; each horn, from the ſkull to the tip, meaſures two feet eight inches, and is, at its baſe, one foot one inch and a half in circumference. One tooth weighs two ounces and a half. There is an imperfect cavity in the clay, in which the body of the animal is ſuppoſed to have lain, and on each ſide was a large piece of an oak tree, as black as ebony. Some part of the horns, near the tip, is completely petrified.

Married.] At Aſhby Puerorum (*alias* Boys' Aſhby) near Horncaſtle, Mr. William Dixon, aged 81, who a few months ſince buried his ſecond wife, to Miſs Sarah Gunnil, a lady of conſiderable notoriety in that pariſh, aged 26.

Mr. Edward Smith, of Aby, to Miſs Sarah Forman, of Spilſby.

Mr. Iſaac Beecham, of Horncaſtle, to Miſs Gace, of Gautby.

Mr. R. Tonge, of Donnington, to Miſs Ealand, of Wainfleet, All Saints.

Mr. Wilſon, of Aſwarby, to Mrs. Markham, of Saucethorpe.

Died.] At Lincoln, Richard Gibbeſon, jun. eſq. 47, one of the head diſtributors of ſtamps for the county.—Mr. William Marſhall, 74.—Mr. Thomas Hill, 63.—Mr. Woodall, ſchoolmaſter, 66.

At Market Raiſin, G Shuttleworth, eſq. 68, a lieutenant in the Market Raiſin yeomanry cavalry. His death was occaſioned by his horſe falling with him.

At Gainſbro', Miſs Parker.—Mrs. Waddington,

dington, 91, relict of the Rev. Joshua W. vicar of Harworth, Notts.

At Barton upon Humber, Mr. T. Frear, 86.

At Hundleby, Mr. James Houlden, 77.

At Raithby near Spilsby, Mr. John Gilby, jun.

At Billinghay, Mr. James Webster.

At Spilsby, Mrs Ann Houlden, wife of Mr. John H. 72.

At Utterby, Mrs. Ann Maltson, 94.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Serjeant Allingham, of the royal Welsh Fusileers, to Miss Oldham, of the Golden Eagle.

At Woodford, W. Henry Ashurst, esq. eldest son of Sir W. A. to Miss Mosely, eldest daughter of the late Oswald M. esq. of Bolesworth Castle.

At Middlewich, Mr. Joseph Nixon of Tunstall, Staffordshire, to Miss Venables.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Ward, 77, relict of the Rev. Abel W. Archdeacon, and prebendary of Chester.—Mrs. Swan, wife of Mr. S. of the custom-house.—Samuel Seller, esq. collector of the customs.—Mrs. Herbert, wife of Mr. Thomas H. late of Liverpool.

At Northwich, Mr. Samuel Willis, of the Angel inn.

At Middlewich, Mr. Thomas Beckett, 62.

At Cholmondeley, Miss Josephine La Roche, 80.

At Malpas, Mr. Randle Tomlinson, upwards of forty years clerk of that parish.

At Leftwich, Mr. Henry Hough, 80.

At Butt Green, near Nantwich, Mr. Wrench, 85.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Driffield, Mr. Tempest, of Windley, to Miss Osborne of the Burrows.

At Risley, Mr. Smith to Miss Copestake.

At Chesterfield, Mr William Outram, to Miss Bower, daughter of John B. esq.

Died.] At Ashborne, Mrs. Hodgson, 88.—Mr. Benjamin Powell, 64.

At Codner, Mrs. Eliz. Wood, a maiden lady, 62. Her benevolence has erected a durable monument to her memory in the hearts of the poor in her neighbourhood.

At Alton near Wirksworth, Miss Mary Bruckfield, daughter of the late Mr. John B.

At Eyam, Mr. John Skidmore.

At Willington, Mr. William Dawes, 74.

At Derby, Mrs. Soare, wife of Mr. S. 53.—Mr. Joseph Hackett, formerly a draper of Birmingham, 84.

At Worthington, Mrs. Bulstrode, relict of Mr. B. of Illey-Walton, Leicestershire.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Mansfield, Mr. David Stevenson to Mrs. Mary Morley, daughter of the late David Evans, esq. of Timly, Pembrokeshire.

At Southwell, the Rev. J. Fisher of Wolverhampton, to Miss Hutchinson.

At Nottingham, Mr. C. Goodhead to Miss A. Hooton.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Green, relict of Mr. Alderman G.—John Burrows, gent. 83.—Mr. Daniel Titterton, 75.—Mrs Darby, wife of Mr. D.

At Bingham, Mr. Samuel Parr, 76.

At Southwell, Michael Beecher, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Stanton, of Kegworth, to Mrs. Gadsby, relict of Mr. John G. of Lockington Grounds.

Mr. William Ludlam, surgeon, of Leicester, to Miss Parker of Newark.

Died.] At Ibstock, Mrs. Heatley, wife of Mr. H.

At Loughborough, Mrs Thorpe.—Mr. Handley.—Mr. Gamble, 44.—Mrs. Pinchbeck, wife of Mr. P. 29.

At Humberstonegate, Mr. Wade.

At Leicester, Mrs. Tiptaft, mother of Mr. Elton, grocer.—Mr. Benjamin Spencer, 90. Palmer.

At Nether Broughton, Mr. Robert Gill, 85. He was the head of a prolific family, being father to 10, grandfather to 85, and great grandfather to 29 persons all living.

At Burton on the Wolds, Mrs. Noon, wife of John N. esq.

At Hinckley, Mr. William Watts, liquor merchant. He was a man endowed with strong natural abilities, aided by an uncommonly retentive memory. In the early part of his life, most of his leisure hours were devoted to reading, which enabled him to converse with ease and fluency on almost every subject. Being naturally of a mild and cheerful disposition, he gained the respect of a large circle of friends and acquaintance; but unfortunately, for want of that resolution which is particularly necessary in the business he followed, he debilitated his understanding, emaciated his constitution; that useful knowledge which he could once communicate entirely forsook him; and he reduced himself almost to second childhood, at a time of life when he might have been ornamental and useful to society.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Sedgeley, William Brown, esq. of Tamworth, to Miss Bickley, of Ettingshall Lodge.

The Rev. Mr. Yonge, rector of Haughton, to Miss Fanny Amery, of Stoke, near Stone.—Mr. Joseph Nixon, of Tunstall, to Miss Venables, of Middlewich.

Mr. Rowley, of Stafford, to Miss Bailey, of Forebridge.

At Burslem, Mr. Cox of Hanley, to Miss M. H. Brindley, of Longport.

At Handsworth, Charles Nathaniel Hall, esq. of Banby-Hall, Notts. to Miss Pyke.

Died.] At Green-Hill, Lichfield, Mr. John Dorrington.

At Lichfield, Mrs. Brynton, relict of the Rev. Dr. B. of Edgware Road, London, 86.

At Burton upon Trent, Mrs. Jane Astle, relict of Mr. John A. 87.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Edgbaston, Mr. William Thompson to Miss Sarah Marklin, both of

Birmingham.—Mr. Henry Slater to Miſs Child of Munſlow, Salop.

At Birmingham, Mr. W. H. Price, of Iſlington, to Miſs Beresford.—Mr. John Chapman of Tettenhall, Staffordſhire, to Miſs Elizabeth Thompſon.—Mr. William Greatrex, to Mrs. Ford.

Mr. William Bromfield, ſecond ſon of the late Rev. Henry B. rector of Dunchurch, to Mary, fourth daughter of the late Rev. J. Jenkins of Braunſton.

At Handſworth, Charles Nathaniel Eyre, eſq. of Ranby Hall, Notts. to Miſs Pyke.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. William Cherry, ſon of Mr. C. gun-maker.—Mrs. Biddian, wife of Mr. Charles F.—Mr. John Shaw.—Mr Henry Egginton.—Mrs. Mary Johnſtone.—Mr. James Birch, 64.

At Arrow near Alceſter, Mrs. Clarkſon.

At Kenilworth, Mrs. Mary Butler, 81.

At Coventry, Mrs. Haynes, wife of Mr. John H.—Mr. Joſeph Ault, an eminent ſchool-maſter.

At Haſelwell Hall, Mrs. Huſkiſſon, 28, wife of Charles H. eſq. and daughter of Thos. Gem, eſq. of Brandwood Houſe, a lady of moſt exemplary conduct during a ſhort but well ſpent life.

At Hampton Lucy, Mrs. E. Maries, wife of Mr. M 70.

At Hampton in Arden, Miſs Willday, only daughter of Mr. W.

At Solihull, Mr. Joſeph Weſton, formerly organiſt of that place.

At Warwick, the Rev. James Moody, 50, a diſſenting miniſter of the independent denomination.

At Kettering, Mr. Boon, common brewer.

SHROPSHIRE.

The new organ lately erected in the abbey church in Shrewſbury, and built by Mr. Grey of London, was opened on the 18th by Mr. Tomlins, the organiſt; and a ſuitable diſcourſe was preached to a large and reſpectable congregation by the Rev. Dr. Goodinge.

Married.] At Great Neſs, John Edwards, eſq. to Miſs Martin, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. M. and niece of the Duke of Athol.

At Shrewſbury, Captain T. Bailey, of the Shropſhire militia, to Miſs Harper, of Edgbolton.—Mr. Brayne, to Miſs Jones.—Mr. Harris, to Miſs Williams.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. Charles Morris, to Miſs Reynolds.

At Wem, Mr. F. Boult, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs Swanwick, youngeſt daughter of Mr. S. of Pyms Farm.

Died.] At Bridgnorth, Mr. Benjamin Pountney.—Mrs. Carter, of the Fox Inn.—Mrs. Sing, wife of John S. eſq.

At Shrewſbury, R. Morhall, eſq. 68.—Mr. Andrew Hindley.—Mrs. Margaret Davies.—Miſs Greenſhield, daughter of Mr. G. of Haſod, Cardiganſhire.

At Oſweſtry, Mrs. Campbell, wife of Mr. C.—Mary Evans, 100.

At Balderton, Mr. Pickſtock, 76.

At Llanywern, near Oſweſtry, Mr. Owen, ſen.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worceſter, Mr. Norton, of Somer's Town, near London, to Miſs E. Hooper, ſecond daughter of Mr. H. of St. John's.

Died.] At Stourport, Mr. Sam. Danks.

At Worceſter, Captain Manley.—William Croft, eſq. formerly of Droitwich.—Mr. Samuel Higgins.—Mr. Jacob Jones, of the Tything.—Mrs. Cauſer, widow, 87.

The Rev. Robert Douglas, rector of the pariſhes of Salwarpe and Hampton Lovett.

The Rev. Joſ. Ingram, rector of Upton Warren and Stamford upon Teme.

At Kempſey, Thomas Timbrell, eſq. 70.

At Red Hill, near Stourbridge, Francis Stokes, eſq.

At Upton on Severn, Mrs. Dance, 85.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. Newman, of Bodenham, to Miſs Jones.—Mr. George Pritchard, of Woolhope, to Miſs Elizabeth Powell, of Eaton.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. Link, wine-merchant, 37.—Mr. Cook.—Mrs. Walwyn, relict of Richard W. eſq. of Longworth, 85.

At Dewchurch, Richard Garold, eſq. 82.

At Weſton, near Pembridge, Mrs. Smith, 72.

At Leominſter, Mr. John Bangham, hatter.—Mr. John Collier.—Mr. Joſeph Powell, 41.

At Roſs, Mrs. Butt, 81.—Mrs. Coney, 38.

At Almeley, the Rev. Henry Allen, D. D. 85, an active and impartial magiſtrate, and a liberal benefactor to the poor.

At Holme Lacy, near Hereford, Mrs. Mead, who had been twenty years in the eſtabliſhment of the Duke of Norfolk.

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Standiſh, John Little, eſq. of Painſwick, to Miſs Carruthers, only daughter of John C. eſq. of Pitchcombe Houſe.

At Tormarton, Mr Shapland, banker, of Marſhfield, to Miſs Hatherell, daughter of Mr. H. of Acton Turville.

Major Denſhire, of the South Lincoln militia, to Miſs H. S. Coles, daughter of John C. eſq. of Charlton.

Mr. J. L Price, of Winterbourne, to Miſs Higgs, of Thornbury.

The Rev. Mr. Bourne, of Grittleton, to Miſs Caroline Poyntz, daughter of the Rev. Mr. P. of Tormarton.

At Weſtbury upon Trim, George Powell, eſq. of the iſland of St. Vincent, to Mrs. Gulley, relict of Mr. G. of Stokes-croft.

Died.]

Died.] At Cheltenham, the Rev. Sir Richard Cope, of Bramshill, Southampton.

At Gloceſter, George Dinely Goodyere, eſq. formerly in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

At Cain's Croſs, near Stroud, Mr. William Jennings, 89.

At Upton St. Leonard's, Mr. Henry Frankis.

At Ruardean, Mr. John Craddock, 76.

Mr. Thomas Coombe, one of the proprietors of the Arcley tin and iron works.

At Uley, near Durſley, Thomas Went, eſq. an eminent clothier.

At Thornbury workhouſe, Mary Biggs, 105. She had been a pauper upwards of 35 years, and retained her faculties unimpaired to the laſt.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hook Norton, Mr. E. Woodman, of Chipping Norton, to Miſs S. Wells.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. James Roſe, 85.—Miſs Ann Haynes, 26.

At Marſton, near Oxford, Mrs Mary Sims, 86.

At Chipping Norton, Mr. M. Dewes.

At Kirtlington, Mr. Richard Yonge.

At Coln St. Aldwin's, near Fairford, Thos. Ingram, eſq. 88.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Towceſter, Mr. Robert Cockerill, to Miſs Elizabeth Middleton.

Mr. Cure, of Long Buckby, to Mrs. Johnſon, of Northampton.

Died.] At Newnham, Mr. John Hickman, 61. He has bequeathed 50l. to the General Infirmary.

At King's Cliffe, Mrs. Boughton, 62.

At Northampton, Mr. Balaam, ſadler.—Mr. Clarke, ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Pitsford, Mrs. Bull, relict of Mr. Wm. B. of Daventry, 75.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Bythorn, Mr. Wm. George.

At St. Neot's, Mr. John Park, attorney at law, 75.

At Newport Pagnell, Mrs. Stevens, relict of Mr. John S. of Stantonbury.

At St. Ives, Mrs. Hutchinſon, wife of Mr. Thomas H.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Harlington, Mrs. Jennings, widow of Arthur J. eſq. and aunt to Samuel Whitbread, eſq.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The gold and ſilver medals, offered by Dr. William Turton for the beſt poetical effuſions to the memory of Lord Nelſon, have been adjudged to two compoſitions: the firſt by Mr. Raleigh Trevelyan, of St. John's college; and the ſecond by Mr. Mainwaring, of Brombrow Hall, Cheſhire. Theſe compoſitions will be publiſhed in the courſe of the enſuing ſpring.

Married.] At Newmarket, Captain Barnham, of the Weſt Norfolk militia, to Miſs Williams, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Thomas W. vicar of Alfriſton and Biſhopſtone, Suſſex.

At Cambridge, Mr. Samuel Kirkby, of Norton Bury, Herts, to Miſs Mary Ind, ſecond daughter of Mr. James I. of Baldock.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. James Bell.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S. of the Town Coffee Houſe.—Mr. Thomas Thackeray, 70, an eminent ſurgeon; in which profeſſion he had been actively engaged for 50 years.—Miſs Sarah Plyer, daughter of Mr. P. of Stotfold, Beds.

At Barnwell Priory, Mrs. Bullen, wife of Mr. Alderman B. of Cambridge, 72.

At Downham Market, Mr. Thomas Oſborn, 62.

At Little Abington, Miſs Marianne Pern, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Andrew P. 23.

At Caxton, Miſs Wallis, of the Crown Inn.

At Witcham, near Ely, Mr. William Gregory, 69.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Thorpe, Mr. John Robinſon, to Miſs Charlotte Hawkes.

At Wells, John Hill, jun. eſq. to Miſs Mary Graham, fourth daughter of the late Waxham G. eſq. of Jamaica.

Mr. Shaw, attorney, of Aylſham, to Miſs Baldwin, of Reepham.

Mr. Manby, ſurgeon, of Reedham, to Miſs F. Watſon, of Lynn.

At Norwich, Mr. Pightling, wine-merchant, to Miſs Anna Maria Withers.

At Yarmouth, Mr. James Duffield, of Freethorpe, to Miſs Sarah Coppin.—Mr. John Skinner, of Belton, to Miſs Maria Harvey, of Relham.

At Baltimore, in the ſtate of Maryland, North America, Richard Dinmore, formerly a ſurgeon at Walton in this county, and now of Alexandria in North America, to Mrs. Oliver, relict of Thomas O. eſq. of Norwich.

Died.] At Thetford, after an illneſs but of a few days, in the 51ſt year of his age, Wm. Robert Mingay, M. D of Thetford; whoſe long and ſucceſsful exerciſe of his profeſſion had juſtly conferred upon him a high degree of medical celebrity, and whoſe loſs will be keenly felt through the circle of his late very extenſive practice.

At Norwich, Mrs. Suſannah Wythe, 72.—Mr. Wm. Palmer, 84.—Mrs. Dunn, 72.—Mr. John Bell. His death was occaſioned by accidentally falling down ſtairs.—Mrs. Galey, 101.—Mr. John Betts, of the Boy and Cup public-houſe.

John Greene Baſeley, eſq. 66, one of the aldermen of Fyebridge Ward, to which he was elected on the deceaſe of Jeremiah Ives, eſq. in the year 1787. He ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1789, and that of mayor in 1791.

His

His family and numerous friends will long remember with regret the domeſtic and ſocial virtues which adorned his character, and of which they are thus ſo unexpectedly deprived, while his fellow-citizens will no leſs deplore the loſs of an active and exemplary magiſtrate, in whom they placed a confidence equally honourable to themſelves and its object. The important duties of the higheſt civic offices, and many public truſts, which this confidence committed to him, he diſcharged with ſteady and unabating zeal. The charitable inſtitutions of this city will long record his liberality, and ſtill more thoſe eminently uſeful exertions by which he ſo often contributed to advance their proſperity, while the remembrance of his more private acts of benevolence will be preſerved with grateful veneration by thoſe whoſe ſufferings he has mitigated—whoſe diſtreſſes he has relieved. His ſervices to mankind were totally devoid of that oſtentation which takes from beneficence its moſt amiable character; they were the ſervices of ſterling, unaſſuming, unambitious worth, ſeldom diſplayed but in the excellence of their effects. Nor were his private ſacrificed to this active diſcharge of his public duties: he felt what every ſtation required, and in every ſtation his conduct was exemplary; he was a kind huſband, an affectionate parent, a ſincere friend, an upright merchant, a diſintereſted magiſtrate, and a uſeful citizen. After a long ſeries of good actions, he died regretted by all; but that regret is ſoftened by the reflection, that ſcarcely a momentary pang attended this peaceful cloſe of an active well-ſpent life.

At Lynn, Mr. Hart, 97.

At Swaffham, Mr. Mallet, 98.—Mr. Joſeph Rogers, ſurgeon and apothecary, 84.—Mrs. Gathergood, 78.—Mrs. Eliz. Hendry, 76.

Mr. John Howlett, auctioneer, of Pulham Market, 46. He expired ſuddenly while tranſacting buſineſs as an election clerk at the Swan Inn, Long Stratton.

At Yarmouth, Miſs Sarah Burman, 17.

At Coltiſhall, Mrs. Suſannah Bellard, 55.—Mr. Robert Jennings, ſupervisor, 51.

At Swanton Morley, Miſs Collett, daughter of the Rev. Wm. C. 21.

At Blakeney, Mr. Robert Farthing, merchant.

At Holt, Miſs Maria Ditchell.—Thomas Fiſher, eſq. 79.

At Great Maſſingham, Mr. John Curtis.

At Great Yarmouth, Mr. John Kerr, 58.

At Mantly, Mr. John Carpenter, 85.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Brandon, Mr. Richard Riſbrook, to Miſs Rampling, of the White Hart Inn.

John Bedwell, jun. eſq. of Grundiſburgh, to Miſs Laſt, of Otley, in this county.

At Sudbury, the Rev. Richard Snape, of Bolton le Moors, Lancaſhire, to Miſs Lætitia Ann, daughter of R. Froſt, eſq.

At Bungay, Mr. Culham, ſurgeon, to Miſs Eaton.

Died.] At Bradfield, Mr. George Biddell, farmer, 58. His death was occaſioned by the puncture of a thorn in his thumb.

At Beccles, Le Grice Browne Bohun, eſq. 75.

At Gorleſton, Miſs Iſabella Barnes, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. vicar of that place, 25.

At Bury, Mrs. Jewers, 86.—Mr. Robert Winkup, 49.

At Woobridge, Mr. John Ruſſell, attorney.—Mrs. Lumpkin, relict of the Rev. John L. late rector of Monewden.—The Rev. Joſ. Gunning, vicar of Sutton, and rector of Spexhall.

At Needham, Mr. Joſ. Colcheſter, 53.

At Wortham, Edmund Betts, eſq. 22, a captain in the Eaſt Suffolk militia.

At Rickinghall, Mrs. Damant, 63.

At Newmarket, Mrs. Eaton, wife of Rich. E. eſq. and ſiſter to Mr. Hammond, banker, of Bury.

At Athill, Mr. Richard Woolmer, 82.

At Subury, Mrs. Woolby, wife of Mr. W. One of the bearers who carried her to the grave, on his return to Mr. W.'s houſe, ſuddenly dropped down dead while drinking a glaſs of beer.

At Ipſwich, Mrs. Singleton, a maiden lady.

At Needham Market, Miſs C. Tydeman, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Edm. T. 18.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. Edward Hammond, of Sible Hedingham, to Miſs Mary Anne Harvey, of Wickham Biſhops.

Mr. Searls, of Weſt Bergholt, to Miſs Cardy, of Great Horkeſly.

Died.] At South Hall, Ramſey, Mr. T. Woodriffe.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Robert Purney, many years keeper of the county goal in that town.

At Laytonſtone, Mrs. Eleanor Nelſon, widow, 90.

At Blasford Hill, Mr. Thomas Hill.

Mr. John Bruce, formerly of the White Hart, Halſted.

KENT.

Married.] At Minſter, in Sheppy, Mr. Richard Gibbons, chemiſt and druggiſt, of Chatham, to Miſs Rice, only daughter of the late John R. eſq.

At Chatham, Mr. William Roſe Smith, to Mrs. Ahmuty, widow of Mr. Arthur A. of the royal navy.

At Meopham, near Graveſend, Mr. R. Cudder to Miſs Chaplin, of Bradborne Lees.

At Minſter, in the Iſle of Thanet, Mr. G. W. Harriſon, ſecond ſon of P. Harriſon, eſq. of Sandwich, to Miſs Harnett, only daughter of Mr. H. of Eden Minſter.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. Henry Triton, alderman, 32.—Mr. Harris.—Mrs. Salter

Salter, wife of Mr. Robert S. of Margate—Mrs. Longley.

At Margate, Mr. Benjamin Jell, coachmaker, 37.—Mrs. David, relict of Mr. Peter D. 69.

At Deal, Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. Robt. E.—Mrs. Underdown, wife of Mr. James U.—Mr. William Collins, 60. By a moderate computation he had walked in his time upwards of 140,000 miles.—Mr. Robert Allen.—Mr. John Hadley.

At Folkſtone, Mr. Henry Gittins, 82.—Mr. Warmer, 60.—Mrs. Brice, 70.—Mr. William Hills, 78.

At Deptford, Mrs. Mary Puckey, relict of Mr. John P. maſter ſhipwright's aſſiſtant of his Majeſty's dock-yard there.

At New Romney, Miſs Ann Walter, youngeſt daughter of the late Jacob W. gent.

At Blackheath, John Walker, eſq. 74.

At Tenterden, Mrs. Hills, and a few days afterwards her huſband Mr. Richard Hills, each of whom had attained the age of 84 years.

At Chatham, Mr Thomas Colcheſter, 47.

At Brompton, Mr. John Maddocks.—Mrs. Macklerailh, relict of H. M. eſq. ſurgeon of the dock-yard.

SURRY.

Died.] At Mitcham, Mrs. Gould, wife of Mr. James G.

At Richmond, the Rev. Thomas Wakefield, B.A. 30 years miniſter of that pariſh.

SUSSEX.

A meeting has been held at Shoreham to take into conſideration the propriety of making an application to Parliament for an act to improve the harbour of that place. The object was principally urged upon the ground, of the great convenience and benefit which the trading intereſts of the country at large would experience by it, and there being no harbour of any conſequence between Portſmouth and Beachy Head, for the preſervation of ſhips in tempeſtuous weather. Sir C. Burrell, and T. Shelley, eſq. the members for that Borough; Generals Lennox and Porter were preſent, and promiſed to give it their ſupport. The meeting reſolved that application ſhould be made to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, to requeſt that they would order a ſurvey to be made of the harbour.

Married.] Mr. Nathaniel Beard, yeoman, of Balſdean, to Miſs Carr, daughter of Sir Thomas C. of Beddingham.

Mr. Charles Willard of Eaſt Dean, to Miſs Raſon of Crowlinck.

At Mountfield, Mr. John Betts, of High Haldens, Kent, to Miſs Delia Holland.

At Horſham, Mr. Martin, to Miſs A. Hammond.

Died.] At Haſtings, William Jones Fry, eſq. late captain in the 16th or Queen's light dragoons.

At Lewes, Mr. Arthur Brook, ſon of Mr. Brook, ſadler, 21. Mr. Brook has experienced, in his houſe, a ſucceſſion of mortality which does not often occur in one family, and which few men could have borne with more chriſtian fortitude than himſelf. Since the year 1803, he has loſt his wife, three ſons and three daughters:—Sarah, aged 21 years; William, 4 years; Mary, 5 years; Harriott, 11 years; Mrs. Brook, 14 years; Spilſbury John, 20 years; and Arthur.

Miſs Sarah Ann Lee, daughter of Mr. Arthur L. 14.—Mr. Colchin of the Star and Garter.

At Chicheſter, the Rev. Alexander Hay, M.A. rector of Wiſborough Green in this county, and author of a hiſtory of Chicheſter.—Madame de Ramſbie, teacher to the junior branches of the Rev. Mr. Metcalf's family. She had dined apparently in perfect health, fell back in her chair, and immediately expired.

At Seddleſcomb, Mr. Moſeley, ſon of Mr. M. tanner, 24.

At Broadwater, Mr. Newland.

At Horſham, Mr. Dendy.—Mrs. Rowland, wife of Mr. Samuel R.—Mrs. Summers, wife of Mr. S.—Mr. Nathaniel Steer, attorney.

At Shopwyke, Miſs Woods, eldeſt daughter of Edmund W. eſq.

At Steyning, Mrs. Sone, wife of Mr. S. auctioneer.

At Brighton, Samuel Ore, eſq. who had juſt retired from the firm of Ore and Stevenſon, of the ſilk factory, Reading.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Portſmouth, Mr. Winter, to Miſs M. Doughty.—Mr. Sabine to Miſs Young.

At Mapplederwell, Mr. James Webb to Miſs Lea, niece of Thomas Sutton, eſq. of Mapplederwell Houſe.

Died.] At Southampton, Mrs. Fitzhugh, relict of Valentine F. eſq. formerly envoy at Conſtantinople.—Captain J. Woodgate, of the firſt royal veteran battalion.

At Horndean, Mrs. Hammond, 101.

At Hambledon, Robert Travers, eſq. late of Silkſted.

At Portſmouth, Mr. W. Paffard, 87.—Thomas White, eſq. of Milton, an alderman of this borough, and one of the oldeſt members of the corporation.—W. Hollis, eſq. attorney.—Mrs. Curry, relict of Thos. C. eſq. 68.

At Fareham, Mrs. Pooke, mother of J. P. eſq.

At Havant, Mr. Grigg.

At Aſhton, Sir Joſeph Eyles, captain in the navy, and one of the magiſtrates for the county.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Langley near Chippenham, William Gilbert Hawkins, eſq. of the royal marines, to Miſs Sarah Aſhe, daughter of the Rev. Samuel A. rector of the former place.

Mr. Sutton of Sherrington, to Miſs Elizabeth Munday, eldeſt daughter of the late Peter M. eſq. of Biſhopſtrow.

At

At Tiverton, Mr. Hodgson, to Miss Mary Anne Ward, daughter of Mr. W. of Duncombe paper mills.

At Wootton Bassett, Mr. Thomas Jaques, of Bristol, attorney, to Miss Davies, daughter of the Rev. William D. late rector of Wootton Bassett.

Died.] At Bradford, Mr. John Sawbridge. He has left 400l. in the 3 per cents. for a charity school; 400l. in the same stock to the poor of Bradford, and 100l. to the Salisbury Infirmary.

At Swindon, while on a visit at the house of James Bradford esq. the Rev. John William Aubrey, rector of Hardwick, Bucks, and Little Hinton in this county.

At Rowde, Mrs. Hiscock, relict of Mr. H. of Hillwood.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Windsor, Mr. Jervis of Hall, Worcestershire, to Miss E. Voules of Shaw.

At Reading, Mr. Cowdery, to Miss Charlton of Bracknall.

Mr. Palmer, of Greenham, to Miss Sophia Butts, daughter of Captain B. of Romney, Hants.

At Thatcham, Mr. Robinson of Reading, to Miss Machin, of Henwick.

Died.] At Cranbourn Lodge, Windsor Forest, Frederic Adolphus Villiers, fourth son of the Honourable George V.

At Reading, Mr. William White, maltster.

At Benham Gate near Newbury, Mr. Matthew Dyer of the Nag's Head.

At Newbury, suddenly, Mr. Buffin.

At Wargrave, Mr. R. Smith, 81.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At the late great annual meeting of the Bath and West of England society, the attendance of the nobility, gentry, and agriculturalists was numerous and respectable. The shew of live stock was inferior in point of number to some former years, which is to be partly attributed to the meeting being held a week earlier, of which many breeders might not have been aware. Dr. Parry's flock of Merino Ryeland sheep (not sent as candidates for any prize) was universally admired. There was exhibited a remarkably fine fat hog, brought by a Mr. Brooks; a bull of uncommon size and beauty, sent by Mr. White Parsons; besides other valuable improved stock. The Bedfordean gold medal was awarded to John Billinsley, esq. for an Essay on the Cultivation of Waste Lands; a performance replete with merit, further evincing the author's great practical knowledge and literary abilities. Many other premiums and bountjes were granted to superior desert and industry in various departments of husbandry.

The decorations with which Bath has been lately ornamented, together with those it is shortly destined to receive, will render what has been long the most fashionable, now the most elegant and commodious of the places of public resort. The connecting avenues between the upper and lower town will, in a short time, cease to be inconvenient. Many of the old streets have been widened; and those more recently erected are spacious and handsome. These improvements, of the first importance both to permanent residents and to occasional visitants, have been in a great measure accomplished, and will be speedily perfected: and if in some respects they have not been so completely effected as might have been desired; yet upon the whole the alterations have been conducted with a spirit and celerity rarely to be paralleled. It were unpardonable not to notice, in terms of the highest applause, the elegant and tasteful decorations which the liberality and spirit of Mr. Stroud have lavished upon the upper assembly rooms; and at the same time to commend the ability and judgment displayed by the artists in the execution. The addition of a coach-road to the lower rooms will secure to this place of commodious amusement a continuance of public patronage; the magnificent entrance which is just completed, forms only a part of the alterations which they are to undergo; and when the designs of the noble proprietor are carried into effect, they will rival every edifice of a similar nature in elegance and convenience.

The improvement of Bristol harbour is in a much more finished state than is generally imagined; several ribs of the iron bridge which fell, are now re-placed; the excavations are nearly completed; and the late open weather has greatly contributed to the expediting the immense body of masonry, which it is found necessary to construct at the entrance dock.—The utility of the concern is now almost universally allowed to be greater than the most sanguine endeavoured to make it appear. It is now ascertained, that it will be completed before the specified time, viz. 1st of May 1808, and it is hoped, that it will not be necessary to apply to Parliament for more money; for should the remaining calls (viz. 15l. per share) on the present subscription not be sufficient to complete the undertaking, the value of the surplus lands and stock on hand will make up the deficiency. Great credit is due to all persons employed; for perhaps there is not another instance, in a concern of such magnitude, where the expences have been so near the estimate.

Married.] At Sandhill Park, Captain Rich, eldest son of Sir Charles R. to Miss Lethbridge, youngest daughter of Sir John L.

At Bristol, Captain Richard Hooper, to Miss S. Fletcher.—The Rev. Richard Carrow rector of Broxholm, Lincolnshire, to Miss Elton, daughter of William E. esq.—Mr. Robert Lax to Miss Salmon, youngest daughter of the late Robert S. esq.

At Bridgewater, Mr. Toogood, surgeon, to Miss Giles, daughter of the late John G. esq.

Died.] At Bath, Arthur Blake, esq. brother of the late Sir Patrick B. of Langham, Suffolk.—Mr. John Taylor, a celebrated landscape

landſcape-painter.—The Rev. Mr. Pembridge, miniſter of the Roman Catholic chapel, 84; he had been an inhabitant of this city ſince 1729.—Captain William Hurſt of the royal invalids.—Joſeph Houlton Drinkwater, eſq. of Troubridge.—Mrs. Holloway of the London Inn and Talbot Tavern

At Briſtol, Thomas Lloyd Thomas, eſq. 23, youngeſt ſon of William T. of Coed-helen, Carnarvonſhire.—Mr. William Watkins, many years employed as a tide-waiter at this port.—Gabriel, the eldeſt ſon of Gabriel Goldney, eſq. 14.—Lieutenant Hicks of the Rutland militia.—Mr. E. P. Chamberlayne, comptrolling ſearcher of this port.—Mrs. H. Levy, 67.—Mrs. Mary Walton, 94; the laſt of five maiden ſiſters belonging to an old and highly reſpectable family of this city.—Mrs. Evill, relict of Mr. George E.

At Pyrland near Taunton, Sir William Yea, bart. 79.

At Wells, Mrs. Fuller, wife of Mr. F. jun.

At Frome, the Rev. John Kingdon, who for near half a century paſt has been the very uſeful and much reſpected paſtor of a baptiſt church at that place. He was a gentleman whoſe urbanity of manners, unaffected piety, and truly catholic ſpirit, endeared him to the wiſe and good of every religious denomination.

At Wrington, Mrs. Mackenzie, relict of William M. eſq. of Belmuduttria in the county of Roſs.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Plymouth, J. Shield, eſq. banker, to Miſs Sarah Kent, ſecond daughter of Mr. K. of the royal hoſpital.

Died.] At Ide, Mr. Joſeph Tucker, 76.

At Yarner, Mrs. Pope, wife of Mr. James P.

At Colyton, Miſs C. Robins, 23.

At Alphington near Exeter, Mrs. Crowther, wife of the Rev. Mr. C.

At Tiverton, Lady Duntze, wife of Sir John D. and daughter of the late Sir Thomas Carew.

At Heavitree, the Rev. James Symons, rector of the pariſh of St. Stephen, Exeter.

At Exeter, the Rev. Jonathan Raſhleigh, rector of Silverton.—Mr. Thomas Turner, formerly an eminent dyer, but who had retired from buſineſs.

At Plymouth, Mrs. Foſter, wife of Mr. John F. and daughter of Mr. Savery of Bovey Tracey.

At Preſton near Milverton, Mr. Roger Richards, 91.

CORNWALL.

In conſequence of the great fall in the price of copper ore, very many of the largeſt and deepeſt mines in Cornwall, and which produce immenſe quantities of ore, are likely to be ſtopped. The conſequences will be ſerious, diſtreſſing, and alarming; in the firſt place, ſome of them can never be worked again, ſeveral thouſand perſons will be thrown out of employ, and become burthenſome to the already over-burthened pariſhes; and both government and the country will be obliged to pay for wrought copper three times the preſent price.

Died.] At Angarrack, Mr. William Tremaine, 83; many years an eminent tin-merchant.

At Launceſton, the Rev. Edmund Spettigue, full of years and good works, being far advanced in his 88th year. He was a man of the ſtricteſt integrity, and as a clergyman moſt exemplary, as he never failed of doing his duty but once, during a ſpace of nearly 60 years, and that once, was prevented by the over-flowing of a river. He was but little known in the polite world, but will long live in the remembrance of the pariſhioners of North Tamerton, of which he was miniſter about half a century.

WALES

Died.] At Golden Grove, Flintſhire, of the ſcarlet fever, Miſs Auguſta and Miſs Caroline Morgan, daughters of Edward M. eſq.

At Kennarth, Carmarthenſhire, aged 100, Samuel Griffiths, fiſherman, the father of 25 children, all of whom he brought up without any parochial aſſiſtance.

In Carmarthenſhire, Edward William Richard Manſell, eſq. It is remarkable that his old and faithful domeſtic, William Hemberton, who had been attached to his perſon from his childhood, and who had been often heard to ſay that he could not ſurvive his maſter, never ſpoke after the news of his death reached him, and in a few hours followed him to eternity!

At Capel Cerig, Gayner Thomas 104. She had 14 children, 30 grand children, and 9 great-grand children.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Died.] At Old Aberdeen, aged 88, Mr. James Paterſon, maſter of the Muſic-School, Seſſion Clerk, and Precentor, in that city. He held theſe offices ſixty-two years, excluſive of ſeveral years during which he acted as aſſiſtant to his predeceſſor. In the courſe of nearly ſixty years he was not prevented from officiating as Precentor, by bad health, a ſingle day; and he was abſent only one Sunday, while on a viſit to a friend.

At Glaſgow, William Bogle, eſq. lieutenant-colonel commandant of the firſt regiment of volunteers.

At Edinburgh, Andrew Dalzell, A. M. F. R. S. Edin. profeſſor of the Greek language in the univerſity of Edinburgh, keeper of the univerſity library, principal clerk to the General Aſſembly of the church of Scotland, one of the ſecretaries of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, &c. Mr. Dalzell was, certainly, one of the moſt amiable men and the moſt eminent claſſical ſcholars, that have ever adorned a Scottiſh univerſity. He was born about the year 1750, at a farm-houſe in the pariſh of Ratho, a few miles weſt from Edinburgh. His father was a reſpectable and induſtrious huſbandman. He enjoyed, at an early age, the benefits of inſtruction in the firſt

first principles of classical knowledge, at the public school of his native parish. He went, thence, to the schools and the university of Edinburgh. The gentleness and purity of his manners, the discretion and propriety of his conduct, his enthusiasm for sound and elegant literature, and his extraordinary proficiency in it, recommended him to the particular notice of the late Earl of Lauderdale, when that nobleman was looking out for a tutor to his eldest son, the negotiator who has so recently foiled the artifices of Talleyrand, Clarke, and Champagny, at Paris. He superintended the private studies and amusements of his noble pupil; assisted his exercises in the university; was with him in hearing the lectures of Millar, the famous juridical professor, of Glasgow; and afterwards accompanied him to Paris. Upon his return from the Continent, he was, at the recommendation of the late earl of Lauderdale, appointed to succeed Mr. Hunter in the professorship of the Greek language at Edinburgh. From this hour, began his career of great and illustrious public usefulness. Classical learning had been on the decline at Edinburgh, from the time when the public lectures ceased to be read in the Latin language, and when French literature, and composition in English, came to be much in vogue. Even while the Foulis' were publishing their famous editions of the Greek Classics at Glasgow, and while Moore, one of the most ingenious philologists, and the most profound and accurate Greek scholar, of the age, was teaching in the university of that city; Grecian learning was very little regarded at Edinburgh. The students in Divinity were content if they learned Greek enough to read the Greek Testament; candidates for the higher honors in medicine, sought just as much of this language, as should enable them to spell out the Aphorisms of Hippocrates: none else cared for Greek. Mr. Dalzell, from the moment of his appointment, thought only, how to communicate that passion which he himself felt, for the richest and most polished language of antiquity. He adopted the use of Moore's Grammar, the shortest, the most accurate, and the most easily intelligible that had been published. To supply the deficiency of its latter part, he dictated lessons, short, perspicuous, elegant, as the Rules of Moore. His supplementary Syntax of the prepositions, and other parts of speech, was admirable. He explained the passages of Herodotus, of Xenophon, of Thucydides, of Homer, of which the sentiments and imagery were the most adapted to win upon young minds, with a clearness of intelligence, and with a sweet and ardent yet modest enthusiasm, which it was impossible to resist. Of a frame of mind remarkably congenial with that of Plato; he took delight to select the beauties of that philosopher's Dialogues, for the use of his pupils. He instructed them in the clearest and most lively parts of the Critical and Ethical Tracts of Aristotle. The tragedies of Sophocles and Euripides furnished scenes of which the interest particularly assisted his endeavours in favor of Grecian learning. From the Lyric and Pastoral Poets, from Æsop, Ælian, Theophrastus, Lucian, from the Epigrammatists, and especially from Demosthenes and the other orators, he culled whatever was the most intelligible and attractive to young minds, with a diligence, and a fond solicitude almost without example. These selections formed the course of readings, in which it was his desire to engage and detain his students for at least four or five sessions. At first, he only indicated what books he wished the students to provide themselves with, for the readings in their respective classes. But, the variety and the expense were too great: and his other endeavours would have been defeated, if his zeal for the revival of Greek learning, his tender interest in the instruction of his pupils, and the conscience he put in the discharge of his duty, had not excited him to compile and print, at a considerable expense, and with extraordinary pains and labor, a series of Collections out of the Greek authors, including all those passages which he wished to explain in teaching the language. These were printed in several volumes, under the titles of *Collectanea Minora* and *Collectanea Majora*. He added, in each volume, short notes in Latin, explanatory of the difficult places. The Greek Texts were printed with singular accuracy. The Notes are admirable for brevity, perspicuity, and judgment. His Latinity, in the Notes, and in short Prefaces to the several parts of the Collection, is the most remarkable for delicate propriety and genuine power of classical expression, perhaps of any thing that has been, for many years, written, in this country, in a learned language. He, at the same time, composed and read to the students, a series of lectures on the language and antiquities, the philosophy and the history, the literature, the eloquence, the poetry, and the fine arts of the Greeks. Those lectures were the result of the unremitting study of the Grecian authors themselves; of a diligent comparison of those originals with every collateral illustration which was to be found; of intimate acquaintance with the best modern writers in history, philosophy, poetry, and criticism. The composition was unaffectedly elegant. The train of the lectures was beautifully consecutive and systematic. Mr. Dalzell was careful to read them with a slow, distinct, emphatic, and yet easy elocution, the most convenient to the ear and the understanding. There was a suavity in his voice and manner than which nothing could well be more attractive. His enthusiasm for every excellence appertaining to the Greeks, was, from time to time, breaking out in emotions affecting his voice and manner. And it was attempted with an ingenious modesty; sometimes timid, as if he had been in the presence of the most distinguished judges; and, cer-

tainly, the moſt amiable, in the demeanour of a profeſſor before his pupils. His ſucceſs has been, by theſe means, almoſt complete. He communicated among the youth at that univerſity, a large portion of his own enthuſiaſm for Grecian learning. He perſuaded many of them to ſtudy Greek for twice or thrice the length of time which it was before uſual to devote to that language. It became a faſhion among moſt of the ſtudents in the univerſity; whatever their ultimate objects of purſuit, to reſort, with eagerneſs, to hear his lectures. He accompliſhed a ſort of reſtoration of claſſical, and even of elegant literature in general at Edinburgh. He gave, within his own province, a celebrity to the univerſity which was the means of drawing many ſtrangers from England and other parts, to purſue their ſtudies in it. He contributed to fill the profeſſions of the church, of the law, and of medicine throughout Scotland, with men who, after they left the univerſity, had but to continue an eaſy attention to Grecian learning, amid their neceſſary relaxations from profeſſional duties, in order to attain to the moſt conſummate ſkill in it. And yet, his fondneſs for his favourite literature was not ſatisfied. He has frequently complained to the writer of this article; that the paſſion which he inſpired for the ſtudy of Greek, proved, uſually, but tranſient and fugitive. Many of his favourite pupils, when he happened, again, to meet them, after they had gone but perhaps two or three years from college, would ſeverely diſappoint his hopes by appearing to have entirely neglected claſſical learning from the moment they left the univerſity. With young clergymen in particular, he could not help being particularly offended, to find, that, from the time of their obtaining livings, they generally diſcontinued all regular ſtudy, not only of Greek, but even of every branch of philology and ſcience. Many of the ſtudents at his claſſes, were very young. Juſt emancipated from the ſchool and the rod; and certain, that, at college, they were not to be beaten; under any profeſſor but himſelf, ſuch boys were in the hours of inſtruction, too often inattentive, tumultuous, full of "quips and cranks," and unſeaſonable glee, more diſpoſed to make merry with the teacher's ſolicitude for their improvement, than to profit by it. But, the mingled dignity and gentleneſs of his manner had power to charm the giddieſt and moſt froward boy to his book and to his ſeat. There was a witchery in his addreſs which could prevail alike over ſloth and over levity. Thoſe who but a moment before, and in a different claſſ-room, were noiſy, reſtleſs, negligent, wantonly troubleſome, no ſooner came into Mr. Dalzell's preſence, than they were, for the hour, tranſformed, as by magic, into the moſt modeſt and quiet young gentlemen, and the moſt attentive ſtudents, one could deſire to ſee. He treated them with a gracious politeneſs and reſpect which, in a manner, compelled them to reſpect both him and themſelves. He was careful to make a ſpirit of piety and virtue pervade the whole courſe of his inſtructions. It was gentle, inſinuating, and pleaſing. It breathed itſelf into young minds without haraſſing or diſguſting them. His concluding lecture every ſeſſion was, in particular, a favourite with the ſtudents. To hear it many would defer, even for ſeveral weeks, their departure for the country. It reviewed the ſtudies of the ſeſſion; exhorted to ardent diligence during the vacation; pointed out the books the fitteſt to be then read; indicated the proper exerciſes in compoſition; dwelt affectingly upon the charms of claſſical literature, and of virtue; and, in a ſtrain of the fineſt Chriſtian and Platonic enthuſiaſm, taught the heart to elevate itſelf, through the ſurvey of the works of nature, up to nature's God. On this occaſion, the Profeſſor and his pupils never parted but in tears. Such was his conduct as a Profeſſor for a period of, I think, nearly thirty years. His pupils regarded him with the affection due to a parent, and uſually met from him the beneficence of a father's love. Hundreds have been introduced by him into ſituations as tutors, and into other honourable connexions, which proved the means of their ſubſequent advantageous and uſeful eſtabliſhment in the world. His advice was conſided in by parents, in reſpect to their children's education, more than (I believe) that of any other man in any univerſity, or other ſeminary, in the three kingdoms. Upon the inſtitution of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, he was perſuaded to undertake the functions of ſecretary to its literary claſs. At the death of the learned profeſſor of oriental languages, Dr. James Robertſon, Mr. Dalzell was choſen to ſucceed him as keeper of the public library of the univerſity. With an exception in favour of a layman, which was, I believe, without example, he was choſen to ſucceed Dr. John Dryſdale in the highly reſpectable appointment of principal clerk to the general aſſembly of the church of Scotland. He diſcharged the functions of all theſe offices with a zeal, a fidelity, and a maſterly ability which gave univerſal ſatisfaction, and have never, indeed, been exceeded in any one of them. He was, as may well be imagined, the pride and delight of the private ſociety in which he chiefly lived. Among his particular friends were, the late Dr. Gilbert Stuart, Dr. Ruſſel, known as the judicious compiler of the Hiſtory of Modern Europe; Mr. Liſton, who has ſo long and with ſuch diſtinction ſerved his country in a diplomatic capacity; Mr. Porter, an eminent Ruſſia merchant; the late Dr. William Robertſon, the hiſtorian; the late venerable Lord Monboddo, well known as an amiable enthuſiaſt in Grecian literature; Mr. Dugald Stuart, that moſt learned, ingenious, and modeſt of the members of the Scottiſh univerſities; Mr. Profeſſor Chriſti-

ſon, and many others, the moſt eminent for virtue, rank, and talents. Amidſt ſo many public duties, Mr. Datzell's application to private ſtudy was indefatigable. The compoſition and continual improvement of his lectures, with the compilation of his *Collectanea*, or Αναλεκτα, coſt him prodigious pains and labour. His correſpondence with Heyne and other men of learning abroad, encroached a good deal upon his hours of leiſure. He has enriched the volumes of the Tranſactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh with a variety of intereſting communications in biography or on ſubjects of erudition. He was the editor of the poſthumous Sermons of his father-in law, the learned and judicious Dr. John Dryſdale. He gave a value to Chevalier's Deſcription of the Plain of Troy, by tranſlating and illuſtrating it. His application was, indeed, far too intenſe: but ſo very much was his heart in his ſtudies and his official duties, that no tender ſuggeſtions of his friends, no counſels of his phyſicians, could divert him from them. He was in ſtature among the talleſt of the middle ſize; his complexion was fair; his aſpect mild, ſweet, and unavoidably intereſting; there was peculiar power of ingenuous expreſſion in the modeſt, almoſt timid, ſerenity of his blue eye; his features were plump and full, but without heavineſs or groſſneſs; his addreſs, in accoſting a ſtranger, or in the general courſe of converſation, was ſingularly graceful, captivating, and yet unpreſuming. He took little exerciſe, but in occaſional walks in the King's Park, which was the rural ſcene the moſt eaſily acceſſible from his reſidence in the college. An attic propriety, a golden moderation, ſeemed to pervade all his habits in common life. He was eminently temperate, yet hoſpitable and convivial. In the tendereſt connexion of domeſtic life he was truly fortunate, having married the eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Dr. John Dryſdale, a lady whoſe temper, taſte, good ſenſe, accompliſhments, and turn of manners, were entirely in uniſon with his own. She ſurvives, with the children of their marriage, to mourn his premature loſs.

Ergo Quintilium perpetuus ſopor
Urget! cui pudor, et juſtitiæ ſoror,
Incorrupta fides, nudaque veritas,
Quando ullum invenient parem?
Multis ille quidem flebilis occidit
Nulli flebilior quam *mihi*—.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Kingſton, Jamaica, Catharine Lopez, a negro woman, at the extraordinary age of 134 years.

Captain Burrowes, of his Majeſty's ſhip Conſtance. He fell glorioufly while engaging the French frigate La Salamandre, cloſe to the coaſt of France. He was the third ſon of Alexander B. of Cavan, eſq. and couſin of Mr Saunderſon, one of the repreſentatives of that county. He had been only a few months promoted to the Conſtance, and made Commander of a ſmall flying ſquadron, under Sir James Saumarez, on the Jerſey ſtation. An officer of greater gallantry and enterpriſe could not have been choſen for this active ſervice. He was in his 39th year, 25 of which were devoted to the ſervice of his country. His merit was his only recommendation; and had his life been a little longer ſpared, he would probably have ranked among the moſt illuſtrious heroes of the Britiſh navy.

At Monnikendam, J. Nieuwenhuizen, paſtor of the Mennonite church, 80. His country owes to him the eſtabliſhment of the ſociety, *Tot nut van't Algemeen*, for the promotion of general utility, which juſtifies by its zeal and labours, the name given it by its founder.

At Meldorf, in Holſtein, Henry Chriſtian Boie, 61. In 1770, he publiſhed the firſt German Almanack of the Muſes; and was afterwards the editor of the Deutſches Muſeum, a much eſteemed journal. He is the author of many poetical effuſions in the periodical collections of his time, ſeveral of theſe pieces are imitations from the Engliſh or French, all of them are diſtinguiſhed by a peculiar ſuavity and elegance.

At Altkirck, in the department of the Upper Rhine, the French General Eppler. He was born at Straſburg on the 15th of July, 1764, and commenced his military career at the age of ten, and after having paſſed through all the inferior ranks, was appointed General of Brigade. He had made all the campaigns of the revolutionary war, both on the Rhine, in Italy, and in Egypt, and was twice wounded in Egypt, firſt at the taking of Cairo, and the ſecond time at the battle of Alexandria. Among the feats of arms which do moſt honor to his courage, may be mentioned the defence of Medina, the capital of Fajum, in Egypt; where at the head of 200 French, he ſuſtained during a whole day, the repeated attacks of large bodies of Mamelukes and Arabs, and forced them to fly, leaving behind a great number of dead and priſoners. In the adminiſtration of the province of Eſné, the command of which was confided to him, in Upper Egypt; he knew how to make himſelf reſpected by the conquered, and to repreſs the incurſions of the Mamelukes. His conduct and prudence no leſs than his military talents, gained him the merited commendations of Generals Deſaix and Menou; and after his return to Europe, he continued to juſtify the reputation he had gained; having greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf during the late campaign in Germany, particularly at the battle of Auſterlitz.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE woollen manufactures in the north and weſt of England are not conſiderably injured by the recent events on the Continent. The ſmall clothiers in Yorkſhire proceed with their uſual activity. Thoſe of Weſtmoreland are equally buſy. In Somerſetſhire, Glouceſterſhire, and Wiltſhire, the ſame unabated induſtry prevails. There is a temporary interruption of the orders from ſome parts of the Continent; there may have been ſome deficiency in the remittances: but the home-conſumption increaſes; the commercial diſtribution of Britiſh woollen goods in the Eaſt Indies is every year extended; the Anglo-Americans take off, every year, greater quantities than before; the trade of the Mediterranean, the Levant, and the Black Sea, opens ſtill new marts for Britiſh woollens. As the population and culture of the Britiſh provinces in North America increaſe, their conſumption, of woollens eſpecially, grows more conſiderable: even the colony of Botany Bay begins to make itſelf worthy of notice as a ſeat of cuſtomers for the ſame commodity. The demand from the countries on the Baltic is, from time to time, rather enlarged than narrowed. Add to this, the conſideration of our ſupplies to Portugal, and of our becoming every day more excluſively maſters of the trade to Spaniſh America. Our manufacturers, too, making woollen cloths for every diverſity of country, climate, and manners, have thus learned to excel their rivals in all diverſities of fabric for which Italy, Spain, France, &c. have ever been diſtinguiſhed. There is not, then, the ſmalleſt reaſon to fear any immediate decline in the ſtaple manufacture of England from the malicious endeavours of our enemies on the Continent.

Late reports from wool-ſtaplers and manufacturers enable us to ſtate, that in the art of ſorting their wools the Engliſh are now little, if at all, inferior to the Spaniards. Travellers inform us, that at Segovia, and in other places in Spain, the operations of ſorting the wools, waſhing them, and putting them up for tranſport and ſale, are performed with the ingenuity, the care, and the ſkill of one of the niceſt and moſt complex of the mechanic or chemical arts. Till of late there was nothing comparable to this in England: but the ſhort wools are now ſorted into ten or twelve different ſpecies; the long wools are managed with the ſame diſcrimination and care. The practice of plunging the living ſheep in water to waſh the fleeces, begins to be diſcontinued, or little regarded, becauſe it does not cleanſe them more than ſuperficially.

Diligent enquiries by a committee of the laſt Parliament have aſcertained, that the ancient mode of the diſtribution of labour and property in the woollen manufactures, in both the north and the weſt of England, is the moſt favourable to morals, to induſtry, and to the general increaſe of the wealth of the country. In it, ſingle manufacturing families are ſcattered over the ſeveral diſtricts, in hamlets, villages, or even ſolitary dwellings. Each family, with the aid perhaps of ſome very few additional hands, work up materials which they have themſelves purchaſed from the wool-ſtaplers. Some bring their webs immediately from the loom to ſale in the woollen halls, at the weekly markets. Others carry their undreſſed webs to the mills for dyeing and dreſſing, and have the cloth carried through every proceſs requiſite to fit it for uſe, before they offer it to ſale. In the halls, on the market days, the merchants make their purchaſes, for immediate exportation, to ſupply the exporters, or to ſerve the general country trade and the home conſumption. This is the ancient ſyſtem of the woollen manufactures of England. The committee of the laſt Parliament wiſely judged, that it would not be for the intereſt of the ſtate that this ſyſtem ſhould be ſuperſeded by one, throwing the manufacture chiefly into the hands of great capitaliſts, and aſſembling the weavers, dyers, and dreſſers in vaſt manufacturing eſtabliſhments.

The trade in Welſh flannels is thought to be, at this time, one of the moſt promiſing in which a mercantile man can hazard a ſpeculation. It is, for London, principally in the hands of one or two houſes which have gained exceedingly by it, even within a very few years.

Such has been the general increaſe of the woollen trade of this country in the ſpace of fourteen years, that the Eaſter returns to the juſtices at Pontefract of the quantity of the manufacture in the riding of Yorkſhire in which it ſtands were, in 1792, 190,332 pieces of broad-cloth, and 150 666 pieces of narrow cloth; but, in 1805, 300,257 pieces of broad, and 165,847 pieces of narrow.

Our information reſpecting the Cotton manufactures is not flattering. The home-conſumption is immenſe; but the ſales for the French, Dutch, and German markets are comparatively nothing. Conſiderable diſtreſs is felt in Lancaſhire, and at Glaſgow and Paiſley in Scotland. The bankrupt liſts evince how much is now ſuffered in this branch of buſineſs. But the prices of cotton wools are now low in the market; and the manufacturer has in this a temporary advantage over the grower and the importer.

Hemp is juſt now ſcarce and dear. The manufacturers of ſail-cloth and cordage imported laſt ſummer as little as poſſible of this material. They expected peace from the negotiations, and knew that peace would reduce the prices and the demand for the articles which they

they made of hemp. Subfequent events have augmented the demand. The feafon for importation from the Baltic is over. It will be, for a time, difficult to fupply the merchants' dock-yards; in thofe of Government there are always in hand ftores of this commodity for three years.

Upon fuggeftions originating with the Earl of Dundonald, conliderable improvements have been made in the manufacture of fail-cloth for the royal navy. The hemp and flax were formerly ufed in weaving canvas, without due previous cleanfing. The neceffity that the yarn fhould be fteeped, bucked, and boiled, before it be ufed in the loom, has been clearly difcerned. Government have required this condition to be obferved in the preparation of all the canvas they contract for: it is done at an additional expence of 6s. per cwt. The canvas made of yarn thus freed from moft of the extractive matter of the hemp and flax, is not liable to that decay which is named *mildew*. In 1804, 25 manufacturers of canvas in England, and 13 in Scotland, contracted to manufacture for government 147,280 bolts of canvas per annum, each bolt being from 40 to 45 yards. The royal navy was, before that time, fupplied chiefly from the towns of Dundee, Aberdeen, Arbroath, Montrofe, and Brechin, on the north-eaft coaft of Scotland. The feats of the Englifh manufacture of canvas are, Warrington, Kirkham, Lancaiter, Whitehaven, Stockton, Whitby, and Hull. The attention of Government to this object has tended, of courfe, to improve the article for the ufe alfo of the merchant fhip-owners.

The iron and copper works of Great Britain continue flourifhing. We import ftill lefs and lefs iron from the Baltic. The caft iron manufactures of Carron, and other parts in this country, exceed all foreign competition. Britifh iron is now employed as a material for anchors, an ufe for which its quality was three or four years fince reckoned unfit. The Eaft India Company taking off every year large quantities of Englifh copper, greatly contribute to the continued and profitable working of our copper mines. The manufacturers of Birmingham and Sheffield have, of late, had large orders for the South American market. Their manufactures ftill find their way, alfo, to Paris, and over the Continent. It is however remarkable that juft now, fuch is the alledged inferiority of Sheffield cutlery to that of London, that in the fhops any article of what is called town-made cutlery is fold for twice the price which would be aiked for it, if it were avowedly from Sheffield. The manufacturers of Sheffield ought carefully to make their goods of every variety, indeed, of price and ufeful qualities; but always in the *real* equal to what they are in the *apparent* qualities.

Nothing is yet publicly known of the fcheme of taxes for the fupplies of 1807. It is faid, that no very large loan will be wanted immediately.

By our poffeffion of Malta, a brifk trade, yielding quick returns, is now carried on to the ports of Italy. Malta is the emporium, the ftore-houfe. From Malta we fupply Leghorn, and other places under the power of the French. But the Englifh goods are fold, even before they are landed, for ready money; and fcarcely a pound's-worth of Britifh property is at any moment hazarded where the French might feize it.

For the relief of the planters and their conlignees permiffion will, it is faid, be this year given for the free ufe of raw fugars in the diftilleries. Grain is not now high, but it does not fall in price. Our imports from Germany and the Baltic are interrupted; we may, therefore, expect corn of all forts rather to rife than decline in price as the feafon advances.

By the mildnefs of the feafon, and by the abundance of hay, clover, ftraw, and other dry forage, butcher's meat of all forts continues at reafonable prices.

The exchange with Ireland is at 12 per cent—only 3¾ per cent. againft that country. Horfes and cattle to the value of about 16,000l. ftcrling, were laft year exported from Ireland to Great Britain.

Stocks rather decline, the 3 per cents. vary between 59 and 60.

Coals are at reafonable prices. Cargoes are fold, in the river, at from 33s. to 49s. per chaldron; 12s. more per chaldron is charged by the retailers who deliver them for the ufe of families.

The average price of Sugar, for the feven days ending Dec. 10, was 1l. 16s. 9¾d.

The average prices of Navigable Canal and Dock Shares, for December 1806, at the office of Mr. Scott, 25, New Bridge-ftreet, London:—The Trent and Merfey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 840l. to 880l. per fhare, dividing 40l. per fhare per annum.—The Staffordfhire and Worcefterfhire Canal, 610l. per fhare, dividing 36l. per fhare net per annum.—Grand Junction, 87l. per fhare, including a dividend of 1l. 10s.—Ashton and Oldham, 100l.—Worcefter and Birmingham, 39l. per fhare, including all new calls paid.—Lancafter, 18l. 10s.—Scotch Mines Company, 204l to 206l. per cent., dividing 11l. per cent. net per annum.—Weft India Dock Stock, 150l. per cent., dividing 10l. per cent. net per annum.—Eaft India Dock, 124l., bearing intereft at prefent of 5l. per cent.—London Dock, 103l., dividing 5l. per cent.—Globe Infurance, 102l., dividing 6l. per cent.—Imperial Affurance, 12l. per cent. premium.—Weft Middlefex Water Works, 4l. 10s per fhare premium.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE continued wetneſs of the ſeaſon, accompanied with warm ſouth-weſterly winds, has been, as it is feared, too favourable to vegetation. The young wheat crops on cold moiſt ſoils have a weak and ſickly appearance, which, if not ſpeedily checked by froſts, muſt ſuffer exceedingly. The average price of Grain per quarter throughout England and Wales is, for Wheat, 77s. 6d.; Barley, 41s. 1d.; and Oats, 27l. 11d.

The winter green crops of turnips and coleſeed have flouriſhed amazingly; but, from exceſſive moiſture, ſheep feeding does not thrive well, the ground being damp, and their coats conſtantly wet.

The ſen counties, from the complete ſtate of drainage in which they are now in, notwithſtanding the quantity of rain which has fallen, have not been drowned; and the outlying ſtock of hay does tolerably well.

The late autumnal fairs having been abundantly ſupplied with ſtore beaſts, the ſtraw yards in every diſtrict are fully ſtocked. In Smithfield Market, Beef ſetches from 4s. to 5s. 6d.; Mutton, 5s. to 6s.; Veal, 6s. to 7s.; and Pork, 6s. to 6s. 6d.

The grain, in general, now threſhing out (barley and pulſe crops excepted) yields well to the flail; and the introduction of that excellent machine, a threſhing mill, to work by horſes, is become pretty general in moſt corn counties: a preference being given to thoſe mills which are moveable on wheels from one barn to another, as they do much work in a clean and effectual manner.

Owing to extreme wet, the winter operations of plowing and carrying out manure have been in moſt places ſuſpended.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

See, Winter comes, to rule the varied year,
Sullen and ſad, with all his riſing train,
Vapours, and clouds, and ſtorms.

FROM the latter end of November to this day (19th of December) we have had little elſe than a ſucceſſion of boiſterous and ſtormy weather, from the weſt and north-weſt quarter of the compaſs. On the 7th of December there fell a greater quantity of rain than I almoſt ever recollect to have fallen in the courſe of one day, and accompanied with a moſt heavy gale of wind. In each of the nights of the 11th and 13th we had a thunderſtorm. Hitherto (19 Dec.) we have had no ſnow; and ſo little froſt, that I have not yet ſeen a piece of ice. The weather, on the whole, has been warm.

At the concluſion of my laſt report I ſpoke of ſome *herrings* having been caught on our coaſts, and of more being expected, if the wind continued moderate, and to blow from off the land: the ſubſequent ſtorms, however, drove the ſhoal away, and none have ſince been ſeen in the neighbourhood of our ſhores.

December 12th. A conſiderable number of large *whitings* were caught.

The heavy rains that have fallen have cauſed ſo great a quantity of *eels* to deſcend the rivers, that at each of the mills in the vicinity of the place from which I write, there have been many hundred weights taken, for ſeveral nights paſt. It is a ſingular circumſtance with reſpect to the eels (and not generally known), that, contrary to all other fiſh, they uniformly lie and feed with their heads down the ſtreams.

The *fieldfares* arrived in this county about the 16th of November.

The firſt *jack ſnipe* (*ſcolopax gallinula* of Linnæus) that I have ſeen this year, was on the 17th of December.

I now and then obſerve thoſe beautiful birds, the *king-fiſhers*, flying along near the ſides of ſtreams and rivers; but they are by no means common. I do not know that theſe birds ever change their place of reſidence, but I certainly ſee them much more frequently during the winter ſeaſon than at any other time of the year.

The *moles* continue to work, and the mole catchers have not yet given up ſetting traps for them. The hedges in various places are hung with their bodies.

The *houſe flies* did not this year begin to be affected by the cold weather till a much later period than uſual. I laſt year firſt remarked it on the 22d of October, but now not till nearly the middle of November. The common people entertain a ridiculous notion that they become blind. Their limbs are ſo benumbed, that their powers of motion are greatly impeded. They fly about one's perſon much more than during the ſummer; but they certainly do not this in the ſame manner as they would if they were not able to ſee. Any one who carefully attends to them muſt remark, that they never alight upon an object without firſt perceiving it.

The *gorſe*, or *furze*, is yet in bloom. Before the ſetting in of the late ſtorms, the *violets*, in a few ſheltered gardens, and under ſouth walls, had put forth their flowers. Dec. 19th. *Hepaticas* are in flower; and the *mezereon* trees are beginning to ſhew their flowering buds.

Vegetation, however, in general, ſeems at an end for the ſeaſon.

Heu quam cuncta abeunt cæteri mortalis curſu.

Hertfordſhire. METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of November, to the 24th of December 1806, *inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.*

Barometer.

Higheſt 30.40. Dec. 24. Wind N.W.
Loweſt 28.76. Dec. 2. Wind N.W.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 92 hundredths of an inch. From 28.76, where the mercury ſtood on the 2d inſtant in the morning, it roſe by the ſame hour on the 3d, 29.68.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 60°. Dec. 18. Wind S.W.
Loweſt 31. Dec. 4-6. Wind South.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. 18°. On the 29th in the morning the mercury was as high as 58°, and at the ſame hour the next day it was no higher than 40°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 5.5 inches in depth.

The average height of the thermometer for the whole month is 47 66: much higher than it has been many years, for the ſame period, in the ſame ſeaſon: in Dec. 1805, it was 38.3; in 1804, it was only 36 88; in 1805, it was 40.4; and in 1802, it was 40 39. The mean height of the barometer for the month is 29.55. The changes in the denſity of the atmoſphere have been frequently conſiderable, and very ſudden; that noted above is the greateſt, but ſeveral times a variation of 5, 6, or 7 tenths has been witneſſed in 24 hours.

The principal feature of the month is that of warm rain, often accompanied with violent winds. The thermometer has never been at the freezing point; it has ſtood during the whole of 14 or 15 nights between 50° and 60°, which is a very unuſual circumſtance for the ſeaſon.

For the Monthly Magazine.

METEOROLOGIC REPORT, FROM TROSTON NEAR BURY.

SIR,

I SEND you a general Report of the Weather from 20th October to 20th December.

Bar. 29.2,	21 *Oct.*	Heavy Rain.	Bar. 29,	*Dec.* 1,	Heavy Rain.
28.6 5/10,	22	Ditto		2,	Ditto
29.7,	29	Ditto	29,	6,	Ditto
29.2,	3 *Nov.*	Ditto	29.2,	11,	Ditto
29.5 5/10,	14	Ditto	28.8 1/4,	12,	Ditto
29,	21	Ditto		13,	Ditto
29.6 1/2,	26	Ditto	29.5 1/4,	15,	Ditto
	28	Ditto		7 days of heavy rain.	
8 days of heavy rain.			*Nov.* 24,	*Bar.* 30.1 1/2.	
			25,	30.1 1/2.	
			Dec. 13,	30.1/2.	
			14,	30.	

Weather generally cloudy and miſty, with much continuance of rain.

The ſore-throat and ſcarlet fever *(ſcarlatina anginoſa)* has been this autumn dreadfully prevalent in the villages round us. It has been chiefly fatal to young perſons near adoleſcence, and principally females.

Many ſpring plants re-bloſſomed: among theſe the *laburnum*.

Temperature of the thermometer nearly about the average temperature of April.

Very few clear days, and almoſt as few ſtar-light nights. The few ſtarry nights which we have had, have been, as uſual after great rains, remarkably brilliant.

CAPEL LOFFT.

To CORRESPONDENTS.

In our next Number we ſhall gratify our Readers with a curious Repreſentation of the Effects of a late Earthquake in Calabria; and with the firſt of a Series of Papers deſcriptive of the preſent State of Poland, by a Gentleman lately returned to London, after a reſidence of twelve Months in that Country.

ERRATUM.

In our laſt number, p. 426, col. 1, l. 22, for cheek *read* head.

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER

TO THE TWENTY-SECOND VOLUME OF THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

WE return, as usual, at our stated period to review the progress of learning. In the present half-year

HISTORY

takes its turn to be but scantily provided with works of magnitude or primary importance; though it has received one or two most welcome presents.

"*The History of Ireland, from the earliest Account to the Accomplishment of the Union with Great Britain in* 1801," by Mr. GORDON, is, perhaps, less laboured and less finished than his "History of the Rebellion;" though it entitles him to no ordinary consideration. Without flattering national vanity by any useless conjectures on the aboriginal history of the inhabitants, he fairly confesses that, with the exception of a few disfigured and obscure facts, all is darkness; and even doubts the existence of St. Patrick, the supposed apostle of the country. The periods of time, he observes, with respect to Irish transactions, may not improperly be denominated the unknown, the fabulous, the legendary, and the historical: the first ending about the time of the incarnation; the second near the middle of the fifth century; the third at the English invasion in 1170; and the fourth extending from that event to the present time.

"In the ninth century, we are assured, when so many seminaries of this island were desolated by Danish depredation, the honour of Irish literature was maintained in foreign countries by her native students, particularly by Albinus, Clement, and Johannes Scotus Erigena. The two former, patronized by the Emperor Charlemagne, became the first professors of the universities of Paris and Pavia. The last, much favoured in the French court of Charles the Bald, and afterwards invited into England by Alfred the Great for a professorship in the university of Oxford, eminent in store of reading, brilliancy of wit, and solidity of judgment, was author of some works held in high reputation: as, a Treatise *de Divisione Naturæ*, a Polemical Discourse against the Doctrine of Transubstantiations, and a translation of the Hierarchy of Dionysius the Areopagite."

Still, however, these men of literature left us no works on the history of their country; and it is with some surprise we find that even in the middle ages the annals of Ireland are not only detached and confused, but scanty even of facts. The most ancient piece of Irish history now extant is of the tenth century, written in verse, and called the *Psalter of Cashell*; the *Book of Howth*, the *Annals of Tigernah*, and the *Annals of Innisfallen*, the latter coming down to 1320, are the next principal sources: but information of a satisfactory nature cannot always be extracted from them. The details of Irish history, which have perhaps the greatest share of novelty in Mr. Gordon's work, are those from the reign of Henry II. to the reign of Henry VIII. But to abridge them would be impossible. Henry II. is represented to have subjected Ireland rather nominally than substantially. The feeble policy which his successors of the Plantagenet line pursued, in regard to their home dependencies, and more especially toward Ireland, is next discussed, and blamed with temper. The statute of Kilkenny is particularly noticed. For the subsequent portions of his history, to the capitulation of Limerick, Mr. Gordon seems to have been principally indebted to the work of Dr. Leland. But from that period to the close of his history, all is original; and we have only to add, that he has performed a useful task, with great industry, great temper, and great ability.

Another curious work, though mixed in its character, is entitled "*Illustrations of Scottish History:*" comprising a Journal of the Transactions in Scotland, during the contest between the adherents of Queen Mary and those of her son, in the years 1570, 1571, 1572, and 1573, by Richard Banatyne; Letters from Secretary Maitland and the Earl of Morton, 1572; An Account of the Death of the Earl of Huntly, 1576; The Confession of the Earl of Morton, 1584; and the Mutual Aggressions of the contend-

ing Factions in 1570. Of these, Banatyne's Journal is the principal: penned in a style above the general writing of the period, but at the same time with such prejudices as may be easily supposed to have fallen to the lot of the secretary of John Knox. Mary and Maitland are continually spoken of with equal virulence; though it must be owned, that it contains many important particulars which throw considerable light on the character, manners, zeal, superstition, and calamities of the day. The other contents of the volume, though curious in themselves, are less important.

Among the works of a minor nature, to the authors of which the rising generation are indebted, there are two that we record with pleasure. One is Mr. Baldwin's "*History of England*;" the other Mrs. Helmes's "*History of Scotland*." Mr. Baldwin's work, written in a plain familiar style, comprehends a sufficient number of striking facts to give children a general idea of the course of our history, without fatiguing their attention or confusing their memories. Mrs. Helmes's narrative is conducted by way of conversation between a father and his children; it is written with ease, and is accompanied by moral reflections. We think them both very likely to prove attractive to young people.

Mr. Andrew's "*Historical Review of the Moral, Religious, Literary and Political Character of the English Nation, from the earliest Periods*," will be read with interest; though it is at present brought down no lower than the reign of Charles I.

Connected also with this class are Mr. Derrick's "*Memoirs of the Rise and Progress of the Royal Navy*," commencing with the reign of Henry VII. Till the reign of Henry VIII., he observes, the English had no considerable occasion to assert their sovereignty at sea; though even at that time their navy was not so powerful as to enable them to do without the assistance of foreigners, as it appears they were obliged to hire ships from Hamburgh, Lubeck, Dantzic, Genoa, and Venice. Henry VIII. died on January the 28th, 1547; when, upon the fairest calculation, the tonnage of the navy amounted to 11,268 tons. At the close of Edward VI.'s reign, it appears, if any thing, to have been rather lower: but to have diminished considerably by the end of Mary's. The great restorer of our naval power was Elizabeth; who is represented, by one account, in 1588, to have possessed no fewer than 42 ships and vessels in her fleet; one of the largest of which, however, the *Ark Royal*, carried no more than 55 guns and 425 men. During the last twenty-five years of her reign, she is represented almost to have doubled her navy. To James I., it seems, we are indebted for the first proclamation which forbade English subjects to export or import goods in any but English bottoms; he is usually asserted to have added nine ships of war to his fleet, and, in 1610, built the largest ship that had been known. Her burthen was 1400 tons, she carried 64 pieces of ordnance, and was named the Prince, or Prince Royal. The difficulties of Charles I.'s reign, with the effects of the unpopular measure of levying ship-money, might have reconciled us even had we been forced to acknowledge that the progress of our navy at that period was retarded; but from Mr. Derrick's Memoirs it appears, that not only the size of our ships was increased at this time, but their form improved, and that to this superiority of building much of the success of our navy, in the time of the Protector, is to be attributed. We come now, says Mr. D., to a very busy period of our naval history, when we had to encounter with the greatest maritime power in Europe, and when our force had been considerably reduced: Prince Rupert having quitted the kingdom in the year 1648, with 25 ships under his command, none of which ever returned. On the 1st of March, 1652, our navy consisted of 102 vessels; the largest, the *Sovereign*, being of the burthen of 1141 tons, and carrying 600 men and 100 guns. In 1658, we find the number increased to 157; though after Cromwell's death, Mr. D. informs us, the funds for the fleet were diverted to various other purposes. The bounds of our navy now require a more extended notice, for which we must refer our readers to the work itself. The augmentation and improvements which our fleets received in every succeeding reign, evince the steadiness of that policy which has so much increased our national greatness. In 1697, the number of our ships was increased to 323; though at the close of the war, the next year, they were reduced to 266. From the account of Queen Anne's reign it appears, that, although there were 25 ships less at her Majesty's decease than at her accession, there was an increase of tonnage in the navy of 8199 tons. Under George I. our

our navy is represented in a small degree to have declined; although at the close of George II.'s reign, (a period of war, indeed,) the gross number of ships in employ amounted to 412: 127 of these were of the line, and 285 of fifty guns and under. From the abstract of the navy, as it stood on the 1st of October, 1805, the following ships and vessels, according to Mr. Derrick, are stated to have been in commission:

"Of the line, and to 54 guns inclusive	124
52 to 44 gun ships, and frigates - -	158
Sloops, &c. including hired armed ships and vessels - - - - - - - - -	416
Total	698"

The rise and progress of the navy is thus shewn by a series of accounts, which we have endeavoured to compress.—Mr. Derrick's Memoirs are not only interesting and elaborate as a compilation, but his sources of intelligence are to be relied on as authentic. We have no doubt but that the merit of the work will ensure to it success.

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

In a former retrospect we offered to our readers a summary view of Lord Selkirk's "Observations on the present State of the Highlands." Neither Mr. BROWN'S "*Strictures*," however, nor the "*Eight Letters*" by AMICUS, are so well entitled to an extended notice. As writers and reasoners, the authors of them stand at a great distance from the noble person on whose sentiments and conduct they animadvert. The facts they have brought forward differ widely from Lord Selkirk's; and in some instances, they seem rather to contradict than disprove his statements. This, however, seems very clear, that they are both well-withers to their country.

Mr. ROSE'S "*Brief Examination into the Increase of the Revenue, Commerce, and Navigation of Great Britain, during Mr. Pitt's Administration*," was first published in 1799; and had for a principal object, to demonstrate that the measures adopted to preserve the credit of the country during a war unprecedented for the importance of the events which happened, as well as for the immensity of the expence incurred in it, not only enabled provision to be made for all the exigencies of the contest, but were attended by a rapid increase of our manufactures, our commerce, and navigation; and that, notwithstanding a very large addition of new burthens, the old taxes continued to improve in their receipt. In this edition the tables of revenue, &c. are continued to the present time, in order to shew the still farther improved state of the country at the latest period to which they can be made up. Another motive for its republication was to rescue the character of Mr. Pitt from party calumny; and to refute the latter part of the assertion, that that statesman found his country flourishing, and left it ruined.

Mr. BOWLES'S "*Dispassionate Enquiry into the best Means of National Safety*," is written in the same warm spirit which runs through all his publications. It exhibits, in some instances, more zeal than judgment; and is so far from answering to its title, that it is *passionate* in the extreme.

The pamphlet entitled "*A Defence of the Principle of Monopoly*," is not written with a temper that meets our approbation; nor do we like its reasoning better. It converts measures, which, under particular circumstances, are found to have a good tendency, into general and universal principles. In seasons of scarcity, says Dr. Adam Smith, monopoly operates beneficially for the public, by raising the price of the article, and thus forcing persons to put themselves on short allowance. But to reason in the same way when the motive for the short allowance is removed, falls little short of absurdity.

In this class, too, we place the "*Letter to Lord Porchester, on the present Degraded State of the English Clergy*;" chiefly relating to their exclusion from the House of Commons.

Mr. FOSTER'S "*Essay on the Principles of Commercial Exchanges, and more particularly of the Exchange between Great Britain and Ireland*," has added but little to the illustrations we were before in possession of from the writings of Lord King and Dr. Smith. It is a work, however, which occasionally displays talents; and, amid a great deal of speculation of a dubious character, affords many interesting facts.

"*The Political Picture of Europe*," which, we are informed in the preface, was published at Petersburgh, is intended to justify the conduct of Great Britain, and to expose the ambition of France. It defends our continental coalitions.

The "*Dialogue between Bonaparte and Talleyrand*," has been superseded by the closing of the late negociation.

But the most important work we have to notice, and which we shall little more

tlian barely notice here, is "*The West-Indian Common-Place Book,*" by Sir William Young; shewing the interest of Great Britain in its sugar-colonies: a work compiled from parliamentary and official documents, to the consideration of which, in the extent it deserves, we shall devote a small portion of another retrospect; remarking only for the present, that it has rarely been our lot to speak of a publication so replete with data for all who feel interested in our colonial policy. Surely, says Sir William Young, a representation of all that, under various circumstances, is felt or feared by the British colonists, should, in earnest but respectful terms, be made known to those who are enabled to quiet their alarms, and to redress their grievances. It is but due, he adds, to the high and patriotic character of the persons who administer the executive power of the sovereign state, to presume that a clear and just exposition of such matters requiring relief, prevention, or active reform, will be received with favour and regard, if set forth in terms which shew it to be made (as it professes to be) with views of benefit to the empire at large, from an improved condition of its distant provinces.

THEOLOGY.

Among the first, though certainly not among the largest, works in this class, we place the "*Demonstration of the Existence of God from the wonderful Works of Nature;*" translated from the French of M. Chateaubriand, and dedicated by permission to the Lord Bishop of Landaff, by Frederic Schoberl. It forms a small portion of a work which appeared at Paris, in 1802, under the title of the "Genius of Christianity;" which, though depreciated by the philosophic party, went through seven editions in the short space of two years even in that country. The sentiments of the venerable and distinguished prelate to whom it is dedicated, are quoted in the translator's preface: "The work (he says) is not calculated for the instruction of philosophers; but it will enlarge the views of the ignorant, it will arrest the attention of the thoughtless, and it will give an impulse to the piety of sober-minded men: there are passages in it which emulate the eloquence of Bossuet."

"*The Beneficial Effects of Christianity on the Temporal Concerns of Mankind, proved from History and from Facts,*" by the Bishop of London, will be found a very valuable publication. It is comprized in three brief sections: the first, demonstrating how visibly and undeniably Christianity has promoted the happiness of mankind in every domestic relation; the second, shewing that its beneficial influence is no less evident in the great and important concerns of civil and social life; and the third, discussing how far a humane philosophy may claim the honour of introducing those happy changes in the face of human affairs, which Christians ascribe to the operation of evangelical principles and precepts. The work itself forms but a small volume of no more than 90 pages, written with the same neatness and perspicuity, both in style and argument, which have so long characterized the productions of its venerable author.

Mr. Carpenter's "*Geography of the New Testament,*" seems to have been principally designed as a text-book for the instruction of youth. If the illustrating maps, instead of proceeding from Spain eastward, had begun with the country in which our Saviour was born and Christianity first preached, and proceeded thence (as from a centre) through the different countries in which the gospel was propagated, we could have afforded a stronger commendation to its plan. The "Chronological Summary of Events" adds much to the usefulness of the publication.

Mr. Bates's "*Christian Politics*" is a work which may be mentioned with the highest commendation. The effect he would wish it to produce is, "that the secular politician should learn to be a better Christian, and the Christian to be a better subject, than he was before." The medium for the production of these salutary consequences is an exposition of the nature and importance of religion and civil government, and of their mutual relations to and dependencies upon each other.

Mr. Jefferson's "*Lyra Evangelica*" inveighs against the use of instrumental music in Christian worship; considering it as a remain of popery which ought to be removed.

"*A Letter to a Country Gentleman, on the Subject of Methodism,*" goes too far in some points; though in others, the members of the established church may find it worthy their attention.

Mr. Clowe's "*Plain Answers to the Question, Why do you receive the Testimony of Baron Swedenborg?*" are rational and orthodox.

From

From the SERMONS we must not exclude the mention of the first volume of those "*selected and abridged from Minor Authors*," by Mr. CLAPHAM; adapted generally to the epistle, gospel, or first lessons, or to the several seasons of the year. The names of the writers are as follow: Skelton, Scattergood, Peters, Elsmere, Catcott, Lawson, Bishop Richmond, Riddock, Bishop Pearce, Newlin, Goddard, Muscut, Tucker, Gilbert, Powell, Munton, Bishop Conybeare, Brooke, and St. John. As pulpit-compositions, we agree with Mr. Clapham, they may perhaps be classed among the first which this country has produced, either in the two preceding centuries, or in the present.

Dr. BRACKENBURY "*Fifty-three Discourses*" are spoken of, in the title, as forming *a connected system of doctrinal and practical Christianity*. They are pious and judicious, and proceed in order; though in their composition we discover little that seems to indicate the regularity of system.

Mr. GISBORNE'S "*Sermons*," it is possible, may not merit that general approbation which his other works have met with. They are undoubtedly unequal, but several are to be discovered among them well fitted to instruct, to animate, and to console, in the various circumstances of life.

Among the SINGLE SERMONS, one of the most valuable is that preached at the "*Anniversary of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*," by the BISHOP OF ROCHESTER. It is in aid of the cause which has been so ably advocated by Dr. Claudius Buchanan; and directs the notice of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to the state of religion among our own countrymen in foreign parts, and among the natives of British India.

Dr. ZOUCH'S "*Assize Sermon*" is another of no ordinary value.

Mr. MOORE'S, "*On Female Compassion*," will at least have one effect: it will extend the knowledge of a very valuable institution for the relief of necessitous families in the city of Rochester, and adjacent parishes.

The "*Charge*" delivered by the BISHOP OF NORWICH, at his primary visitation, is chiefly directed to the increase of sectaries, pointing out the proper means by which the established clergy can alone hope to counteract their efforts.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The author of "*Werneria*," who hinted in the preface to the former part of his work an intention of proceeding from the earths to the metals, has written on the latter in the same form of text and notes. In a supplement at the end he has described a few substances omitted in the former part. Mineralogy in verse, however, is still without its charms for us: although we think we have found the rythm of the second part more tolerable than the first. Some of the notes contain valuable observations. On *their* account Werneria may be preserved.

Professor JAMESON'S "*Mineralogical Description of the County of Dumfries*," is obscured beneath an immense load of German geology, some part of which is translated, and the other left in the original language. The perusal of his work is troublesome even to a professed mineralogist. Nor does it profess in every part to be perfect even in its descriptions.

The difficulty of the undertaking will, no doubt, account for many inaccuracies in "*The Botanical Guide through England and Wales*," by Messrs. TURNER and DILLWYN. The plan of the work proceeds on the alphabetical series of the counties, followed by the Linnean arrangement of the rarer plants in each. Rarity, however, in this compilation is but a term of relative import, since plants which are extremely scarce in one portion of a county may be quite common in another. The compilers, we are glad to say, are usually much more accurate when they cite from their own observation, than when they quote on the authority of former writers.

Another work, less valuable perhaps, though not less commendable, is Mr. GALPINE'S "*Synoptical Compend of British Botany*:" designed to bring Dr. Smith's Compendium of the British Flora within the reach of the English botanist. It is presented in a tabular form; and in one view the student has an opportunity of marking, on the one page, the class and order of every English species, according to the system of Linnæus; the Linnean and English names, their soil or situation, the colour of each flower, the time of flowering, and duration, together with references to the figures of plants, as described by Curtis, Sowerby, &c. and on the opposite page, their specific characters. The class cryptogamia is excluded.

Nor of less importance are the *Tracts relative to Botany, translated from different*

ferent languages. The most valuable are, "*On the Organs of Perspiration in Plants,*" by M. HEDWIG; and "*Some Materials for the Illustration of the Botanical Geography of the South-western parts of Europe,*" by Professor LINK.

The first seven volumes of the "*Genuine and Universal System of Natural History,*" appear to be a respectable compilation: the subjects have been methodically incorporated and arranged by the Editors of the Encyclopædia Londinensis: and to the compressed accounts of the "*Systema Naturæ,*" they have added information from the latest and best works in the different branches of science.

TOPOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES.

One of the most splendid works which have of late appeared on the Topography of Wales, is Sir RICHARD HOARE's "*Gyraldus Cambrensis,*" elegantly printed in two volumes quarto, and illustrated by numerous engravings. Gyraldus de Barri, distinguished by the name of Cambrensis, or the Cambrian, was born about the year 1146, at the castle of Manorbeer in Pembrokeshire. By the father's side he was of Norman extraction; by his mother's, great-grandson to Rhys-ap-Theodore, Prince of South Wales. His early education was good. Having finished it at Paris, on returning to England about 1172, he entered into holy orders, and obtained preferment, not only in England but in Wales. One of the first objects of his attention was to rectify the abuses which had crept into the diocese of St. David's, for which purpose, after various complaints, he was appointed legate, by Richard Archbishop of Canterbury: and at the end of his legation, was rewarded with two pieces of preferment, the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and a prebend of St. David's. From this time almost to the end of his life, the metropolitan see of St. David's appears to have been the highest object of his ambition. He made attempts during different vacancies to get elected to it, but the connections of his family being hostile to the interests of England, and his temper being known for its ambition, the successive kings who were solicited for him appear to have dreaded placing him upon the episcopal throne. His disappointment in the first instance determined him to pass another period of residence at Paris: after his return from whence, he was appointed by king Henry the second, in 1185, preceptor to his son John, whom he accompanied to Ireland as his secretary. In Ireland he appears to have refused some of the highest preferments in the church, and to have contented himself with collecting materials for two works, on the Topography and Conquest of the Country. In 1187 he became an enthusiastic encourager of the crusades; and when Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, was sent upon the holy mission through Wales, not only enlisted under the consecrated banners himself, but gained numerous proselytes by his eloquence. The plea of age and poverty, however, gained absolution both for himself and the bishop of St. David's, from the vow which each had made to go to the Holy Land: and the only fruit of that enthusiastic zeal which carried him in company with the archbishop through the Principality, was the *Itinerary through* WALES, a translation of which is here, for the first time, presented to the public by Sir Richard Hoare. In 1189, Gyraldus attended Henry the Second on his military expedition into France: but on the death of that prince he returned to England, and on the departure of Richard for the Holy Land, was appointed coadjutor to William de Longchamp, bishop of Ely, in the regency of the kingdom. Disappointed in the expectation of preferment, he once more devoted himself to the pursuit of literature, and retired for six years to Lincoln, where he studied theology under William de Monte, chancellor of the diocese. In 1199, though at first patronised by John himself, he was again frustrated in the attainment of his favourite promotion. Gyraldus was acknowledged bishop by the election of the Chapter, but though he prosecuted his cause at Rome, both with eloquence and vigour, his competitor for the see of St. David's found little difficulty in succeeding at a court where all things were venal. Gyraldus himself only presented the Pope with his works. After a tedious litigation of five years, and three successive journeys to Italy, at a considerable expence, Innocent the Third passed a definitive sentence, and declared his election null. Sometime after this he resigned his archdeaconry and prebend to his nephew, and passed the last seventeen years of his life in Wales; employed in reviling his former literary works, and in compiling others, of which he has himself given a copious index. In the midst of these avocations, he received once more an offer of his favourite bishopric, but from the dishonourable terms on which it was proffered, he refused the acceptance of it; and died at St. David's in the seventy-fourth

fourth year of his age. Such are the abridged particulars of his life, as related by the editor of his "Itinerary." In defending the rights of his church, he appears to have been both active and undaunted: a scholar, tinged with most of the superstitions of the time; and though ambitious of honours, both charitable and disinterested.

The Life of Gyraldus, with a List of his Manuscripts, as they are to be found in our public libraries, is followed by an Introduction to the History of Cambria, prior to the date of the Itinerary in 1188, in which the several campaigns of Julius Cæsar, Plautius, Claudius, Ostorius, Suetonius, Frontinus, and Agricola are described, and explained by maps; with a description of the Roman cities, stations, and roads in Wales; the course of Offa's and Watt's dykes, &c. After these we come to the *Itinerary;* beginning with the journey through Hereford and Radnor. Among a variety of curious particulars highly illustrative, not only of the manners of the age, but of the topography of Wales, a vast number of the legendary tales and superstitions of the time are introduced: accompanied not only by descriptions which are occasionally hyperbolical, but in a few cases deviating even from acknowledged fact. Sir Richard's *Annotations*, however, upon each chapter, with the engravings which accompany them, not only correct the errors, but add much to the interest of the work. The description of Lanthoni, may be mentioned as a fair specimen of his Commentaries in general. Thus far we have described the first volume of the work, as the subsequent portion contains the second book of the Itinerary, followed by Gyraldus's Description of Wales, and a Supplement, containing a short account of such places, worthy of remark, as were omitted by Cambrensis: closing with a view, by the Editor, of the progress of architecture, from the time of William the Conqueror to the sixteenth century; illustrated by designs selected from examples in South Wales.

One of the most interesting articles in the Supplement is, *Conway Castle*.

From the affinity of England to Wales, it is observed, architecture seems to have been nearly upon a level in each kingdom; for as a particular species of this art rose up with us in England, imitations were very soon introduced into the neighbouring principality. Sir Richard Hoare divides his specimens into seven classes, beginning with an example in the plain Norman style from the church of Margan in Glamorganshire, the construction of which is attributed to one of those Norman knights who conquered that province under their chieftain, Robert Fitz Hamon. The second class is exemplified in a part of the south side of the body of the parish church of Manorbeer in Pembrokeshire, erected soon after the conquest: as well as in two specimens from St. David's cathedral, of the date of 1180. The date of the specimens in the third class from the cathedral of Llandaff, may possibly be questioned; we are not aware that the light clustered columns, supporting the pointed arch were introduced so early as 1120. The fourth class is represented in the east-end of the exterior of the chapter house at Margan. In the fifth class we have only one specimen of that splendid style of building which graced the reign of Edward the third: it is taken from the Rood-loft in St. David's cathedral. The sixth class which extends from the reign of Richard the second, to the reign of Edward the fifth, is only illustrated by detached decorations. The seventh, closes the History of Gothic architecture, in the reigns of the two last Henrys. All these are accompanied by engravings of specimens and decorations in a very elegant taste.

The last article of all contained in the work is, "a List of books relating to Wales." We have only to express a wish that Gyraldus's *Topography of Ireland*, may find an editor equal in taste and judgment to Sir Richard Hoare.

The fifth part of Mr. BRITTON's "*Architectural Antiquities*," concludes the 'Essay towards a History of Stone Crosses.' Those at Malmsbury, Glastonbury, Stourhead, and Chichester, are the most conspicuous subjects in the plates.

The *sixth* portion relates entirely to the History of Malmsbury Abbey Church, in Wiltshire. It appears to have been erected about that period when the circular and pointed arches were both in fashion; but when the latter was just beginning to be adopted, and the former was declining. The prevailing style in arches, columns, and ornaments, is the *Anglo-Norman*, with the introduction of the pointed or English. The plates which accompany this part of the work, are a ground-plan and south view of the Nave, the remains of the western front, a fragment of the western door-way, a north-east view, a door on the north side, with decorations, and the southern porch.

From Henry VII. we lose sight of all style

style and congruity.—Mr. Britton therefore characterizes such public buildings as were erected during the reigns of Henry VIII. Elizabeth and James I. by the terms, *debased English* or *Anglo-Italian*. The extent of the work it is now determined, is not to exceed four volumes: comprising engravings of at least two hundred and fifty specimens of the ancient styles of building in England, defining and elucidating all the varieties which are to be found not only in the ecclesiastical, but in the castellated and domestic edifices of the country. We have only to add that the author's exertions to deserve encouragement, have not hitherto been slackened. While the work continues of such merit, we shall notice every part as it appears.

Mr. Stockhouse's "*Illustration of the Tumuli or Ancient Barrows*," seems to sacrifice too much to system. Having spoken of the primary uses of beacons, barrows, ramparts or terraces, and castles or entrenched hills, he wishes in a collective point of view to connect the history of these different erections. The task may be amusing, but we cannot think it an useful one. We see nothing in the appearance or design of these different remains which may indicate either the continuation or completion of a general plan.

The fifteenth volume of the "*Archæologia*," by *the Society of Antiquaries*, is one of the best we have seen for a considerable time. Its contents are of course various: and though some of the papers which compose it have inferior merit, there are others which amply compensate in interest. Of these it will be sufficient to select three or four; the limits of a Retrospect like ours, not allowing us to extend our observations farther.

"*An Account of the Greek Inscription on Pompey's Pillar*," by Capt. W. M. Leake and Lieut. John Squire, in a Letter to Dr. Raine, will attract the attention of the scholar.—"The discovery, says Dr. Raine, seems to me to be of considerable importance, and the learned world must lament that young men so zealous in the cause of ancient literature, should have had the misfortune to lose by shipwreck many treasures collected in various parts of Greece." A remark made upon the name of the Prefect mentioned in the Inscription, of which Πο only remains, induced the Doctor to believe that the word was originally Πομπηιος, and that we owe to this the tradition of its being called Pompey's pillar, not the pillar of Pompey the Great, indeed, but the pillar dedicated by Pompey, prefect of Egypt, to the emperor Diocletian.

The "*Account of an Abbey of Nuns formerly situated in the Street called the Minories, in the County of Middlesex, and Liberty of the Tower of London*," communicated by Dr. Fly, is curious, but probably too minute.

The next article "*On the ancient Rolls of Papyrus, discovered at Herculaneum, and the Method employed to unroll them*," in a Letter from the Hon. Henry Grey Bennett, to the Rev. Samuel Henley, we shall extract entire.

Walton, Nov. 23, 1802.

"Sir,—In consequence of the conversation which I had the honour to hold with you, I take an early opportunity of explaining, as far as the want of an original manuscript will admit, the process of unrolling the ancient *Papyri*, discovered in Herculaneum.

"The *Papyri*, of the Greeks and Romans, are undoubtedly known to you as the inside coating of a plant of the same name; it formerly was common in various parts of Sicily; a small river, now choaked up, near Palermo, was called *the Papyrus*, probably from the number of that species of plant which grew in its bed: the same name was also given to various rivulets in the island. It is, however, I believe, most common in the neighbourhood of Syracuse, where a Sicilian has established a small manufactory of that article, more indeed to gratify the wishes of the curious, than to reap any immediate profit. The texture is not so fine as in the Egyptian or eastern manuscripts, which exist in the libraries of Paris. This may be owing, probably, to the method of preparation, and not to any difference in the plant.

"The *Papyri* are joined together, and form one roll, on each sheet of which the characters are painted, standing out in a species of *bas relief*, and singly to be read with the greatest ease. As there are no stops, a difficulty however is found in joining the letters, in making out the words, and in discovering the sense of the phrase. The manuscripts were found in a chamber of an excavated house, in the ancient Herculaneum, to the number of about 1800, a considerable part of which are in a state to be unrolled. You must be acquainted that Herculaneum was buried for the most part under a shower of hot ashes. The manuscripts were from the heat reduced to a state of tinder, or,

to speak more properly, resembling paper which had been burnt. Where the baking has not been complete, and where any part of the vegetable juice has remained, it is almost impossible to unroll them, the sheets towards the centre being so closely united. In the others, as you approach to the centre, or conclusion, the manuscripts become smoother, and the work proceeds with greater rapidity. At present there are about fifteen men at work, each occupied at a manuscript; and as practice has made them expert, we have a right to expect a copy more perfect than that of Epicurus, which was unrolled in March last: twenty-seven sheets of which were taken off, not indeed so well as could have been hoped, but a great part sufficiently intelligible, to judge of the style of the author, and the nature of its contents. It unfortunately fell to the lot of a young beginner, who, in his hurry to conclude, spoiled much more than he saved.

"The *Papyri* are very rough on the outside, and in some there are great holes. In the plan (that accompanies this paper, Plate I.) is the general form of the inequalities, all of which are to be made smooth, previous to unrolling them with facility; in consequence much must inevitably be lost. Great care is taken, however, to preserve all the pieces, and when broken off, they are placed in the same sheet, preserving their original position.

"When first Mr. Hayter began this process, there was one man tolerably expert, and three only who had ever seen the manner of it; consequently all were to be taught. This may serve as a reason why as yet so little has been done. One Latin manuscript has been found, but it was in too bad a state to promise any chance of success. They are of different sizes, some containing only a few sheets, as a single play, others some hundreds, and a few perhaps two thousand. We may hope from the first, Menander; and from the others, the histories of Livy, and Diodorus Siculus, perhaps the Doric poetry of the Sicilian Muse, or the philosophy of the schools of Agrigentum and of Syracuse. We are led then from the nature of the manuscripts to trust, that the indefatigable labours, the attention and industry of Mr. Hayter, will not be thrown away; and that the assistance to be derived from the English minister, Mr. Drummond, as well on account of his classical knowledge, and his love of literature, as the advantages arising from his situation, may command ultimate success, and secure the attempters the protection of the Neapolitan government, and the thanks of the literary world. I have inclosed the plan of the process, and have the honour to be,

Your most obedient and humble servant,
HENRY GREY BENNETT."

Other of the more remarkable papers are, "*Some Remarks on the ancient Ceremony of the Feast of Fools*," by Mr. DOUCE; a "*Memoir on the Vicissitudes of the Principality of Antioch, during the Crusades*," by Mr. DAMIANI; "*Remarks on the Fortresses of ancient Greece*," by Mr. HAMILTON; and two papers by Mr. SMIRKE, on the "*Remains of Gothic Architecture in Italy and Sicily.*" The latter are accompanied by a series of Plates: and form one of the most entertaining portions of the volume. They are too connected for extracts, and too important to abridge.—The plates are truly elegant.

The "*Picture of Edinburgh*," by Mr. STARK, will be found a very useful Manual, affording a particular account, not only of the city, but of every remarkable object connected with it. It is of a very convenient size, and is illustrated by a map of Edinburgh, and a number of small engravings on wood. The Biographia Scotica, by the same author, was noticed in a former Retrospect.

After the "*Vicaria*," and "*Ducatus Leodiensis*," by THORESBY, nothing particularly new to the Antiquary will be expected in the "*Walk through Leeds.*" The increase of the town, however, since Thoresby's time, not only in population, but in opulence, will make it a serviceable guide to strangers.

CLASSICAL ANTIQUITIES.

Having already placed Dr. Clarke's Dissertation on the Tomb of Alexander, among the works on Classic literature, it becomes necessary that we should consider the "*Review*" of it by HERACLIDES, in *Eight Letters*, as an appendage to the same department. It is a publication, which, in point of real learning, is perhaps behind the Testimonies adduced by Dr. Clarke and Mr. Henley; and we confess ourselves offended with those sentences which seem to reflect on the University of Cambridge, for rewarding Dr. Clarke's travels and discoveries with academic honours; though in the main object of the Letters we perfectly agree. The improbability of the brecciated Sarcophagus now at the Museum, having once been the shrine of Alexander, was first canvassed in our Magazine. Other critics have since entered deeper into the subject,

subject, and controverted both with ingenuity and learning those testimonies on which alone the hypothesis could stand. Lastly comes Heraclides, who though too diffuse in his style, and with fewer references to ancient literature than might fairly have been expected in so large a pamphlet, has added many points in opposition to the testimonies, which still evince that the *onus probandi* rests with Dr. Clarke. The first Letter refers entirely to the Introductory Dissertation on the Tetradrachm of Lysimachus, and the supposed Portrait of Alexander; it is intended to invalidate Dr. Clarke's reasoning concerning it, and to prevent both him and Mr. Henley from using the portrait, as evidence of the Apotheosis of the Macedonian. The second Letter relates to the more particular result which Dr. Clarke and Mr. Henley have claimed for their enquiries, in regard to the *Egyptian* Apotheosis; closing with the reasons stated by those writers, why the supposed tomb of Alexander is covered with Egyptian Hieroglyphics, rather than Greek Letters. In those which follow, the writers of different nations by whom the tomb has been mentioned, are, as it were, examined, and Dr. Clarke hindered from receiving all that benefit from their testimonies, which his work proposes. More general kindness to his antagonists, and more good humour, even though there had been less learning, would have pleased us better in the Letters of Heraclides. We agree with him in his opposition to Dr. Clarke's testimonies and opinions, but we are not disinclined on that account either to compliment his learning, or to read his work with temper.

The "*Description of Latium*," by Miss Knight, will not only be found interesting to those who have visited the part of Italy whose history it immediately concerns, but is calculated to induce future travellers to examine, with greater accuracy and care the Roman Campagna. Hitherto the history of its remains have been locked up among the stores of Italian literature, and generally speaking, but little has been known by the English reader relative to the cities and villas by which imperial Rome was once surrounded. One of Miss Knight's first objects was to prove that "la Campagna di Roma," is not that desolate and unhealthy region which the ignorance or carelessness of travellers have usually led them to assert. After a general description of Latium and its first establishment, she proceeds to the illustration of those places most memorable in former times for the colonial establishment of the Romans. Introducing into her narrative such representations of ancient life and manners, as seem best calculated to make the reader comprehend with greater facility, the uses and designs of the different fragments which remain. In the feudal times the Roman Campagna became overspread with baronial fortresses: and at later periods we find it embellished with the rural palaces of Popes, and Cardinals, and Princes. All holding forth to view the memorable changes of this once memorable district. As a specimen of Miss Knight's style, we shall quote one sentence.

"But the period at which the 'Campagna' must have been most truly interesting, was when a Cato, a Varro, and others, not less distinguished for their love of agriculture, than for their military and political talents, inhabited simple but commodious dwellings, rendering the country around them fertile, and its peasants industrious; under their protecting care, and in consequence of their beneficial institutions and exertions, the Latian fields assumed that cheerful aspect which the benignant climate of Italy so naturally promotes; the health and morals of their domestics formed a principal object of their attention; and a contented mind, amidst the placid enjoyments of a vigorous old age, was at once the result and the reward of their rural occupations."

MEDICINE.

The productions of the *medical* profession, in the last half year, have neither been very numerous nor of a very important nature. At the head of them, in point of importance, we must mention Dr. Willan's "*Observations on the Cow-pox*," a work which contains the sum of the facts relative to that valuable discovery, as far as they have been ascertained up to the present time, and which is written in a spirit of calm and dispassionate enquiry, and with all the author's usual accuracy and precision. Dr. Willan has directed his attention more particularly to the appearances of the spurious forms of the disease, of which he has given coloured engravings; and he has likewise entered more fully, than has hitherto been done, into the discussion of the nature and appearances of the Chicken-pox, in its various forms of Chicken-pox, Swine-pox, and Hives, which have been mistaken for the Small-pox, and the occurrence of which after the Vaccine disease has therefore been cited as a proof of

of the inefficacy of that great preservative. Dr. Willan has quoted the writings of the opposers of the inoculation of Small-pox, who have recorded a catalogue of evils, affected with all the vehemence of a Moseley or a Rowley, to have sprung from that *abominable* practice, which they also maintained at the same time to be totally inadequate to the prevention of the Small-pox in the natural way. But experience has established the security of that practice, and the names of its opposers are forgotten, or remembered only in association with prejudice, malignity, and self-interest.

The subject of Cow-pox has also been discussed at length by Dr. Adams, in a much enlarged edition of his "*Observations on morbid Poisons*," now published in quarto, in which the results of numerous experiments, made at the Small-pox hospital, are detailed. The author has obtained considerable additional information on the majority of the diseases produced by morbid poisons, such as the Yaws, Sibbens, &c. which have added equally to the extent and to the value of his book.

Dr. Pemberton has furnished medical students and young practitioners with a compendious practical guide, in his "*Treatise on the Diseases of the abdominal Viscera.*" His remarks cannot be said to be distinguished by novelty, but they are always clear and judicious; and his detail of diagnostic symptoms is generally very perspicuous and correct. He has attempted to maintain an hypothesis relative to the nature of those glands, the diseases of which occasion emaciation, to which we cannot subscribe. He believes that emaciation only accompanies the organic derangements of those glands which prepare a fluid for the use of the system, such as the pancreas, liver, &c. which he calls glands of supply; and that other glands, which secrete a fluid to be discharged from the body, such as the kidneys, &c. which he calls glands of waste, may be diseased without any emaciation of the body. A cursory perusal of Morgagni's Index will be sufficient, it is apprehended, to refute this hypothesis.

In Dr. Reid's "*Treatise on Pulmonary Consumption*" this fatal disease is described, and its nature discussed with ability. When its symptoms are fully established, we may indeed watch their progress, and detail all their variations; we may afford slight and partial relief to accidental exacerbations of pain, or to the derangements of particular organs, but, *ferius ocyus versatur urna*, the fate of the sufferer is determined, and medicine cannot accomplish a reprieve. It is therefore to the early threatenings of pulmonary symptoms, that the author justly calls the most serious attention of the reader; it is to the neglect of these threatenings, to the trifling with a common cold, that the majority of consumptive patients owe that forlorn condition, in which medicine can only exert its palliative means, and smooth the avenues to the grave. There is in this work too much anxiety to maintain the doctrines of Brown to their full extent; to which few rational theorists can follow him.

A treatise "*On the Functions and Diseases of the Stomach*," by Dr. Stone, has not added any material information to the common stock upon that subject.

There are a few others of minor value, whose titles may be added, viz. a pamphlet by Dr. Sutton, "*On the Remittent Fever which attacks the Troops in this Climate*," and for the cure of which the author recommends such a copious discharge of the vital fluid, as would entitle him to the honour of a degree in the school of Sangrado.

A small volume by Dr. Johnston, "*On Urinary Stone and Gravel*;" and another by Mr. Robertson, "*On the Effects of Tincture of Cantharides*," taken internally, in several diseases.

BIOGRAPHY.

In biography, our materials for the present Retrospect are particularly rich. It may be sufficient to enumerate in the outset, the lives of Lope de Vega Carpio, Mr. Cumberland, Doctor Beattie, and a Traveller in retirement.

The "*Life of Lope de Vega*," by Lord Holland, is not merely interesting as a narrative, but from the account of De Vega's writings, proves one of the most valuable contributions that has lately been made to our knowledge of Spanish literature. He was born at Madrid, November the 25th, 1562; and composed several dramas of four Acts, each, before he was twelve years of age. While at school, he seems to have been seized with that restless spirit of adventure, by which his countrymen were then so remarkably distinguished; though he afterwards studied philosophy at Alcala, and was received with great distinction by the Duke of Alva. His first work of magnitude was the 'Arcadia,' which he dedicated to his patron, whose family he quitted on his marriage. A duel, after this, occasioned by his wit, drove him for some years to

Valencia, and on his return to Madrid, the death of his wife made him endeavour to diſſipate his melancholy by embarking in the Spaniſh expedition of 1588. During this calamitous voyage, in which he had the good fortune to eſcape, he wrote his 'Hermoſura de Angelica,' in continuation of Arioſto. On his return in 1590, he married again, and became better known than ever for the eaſe and rapidity with which his verſes were compoſed. The loſs of his ſecond wife, and of his only ſon, about ſeven years afterwards, appear to have thrown a heavy gloom upon his mind; and having acted for a ſhort period as under-ſecretary to the Inquiſition, he took orders, and in 1609 became a brother of St. Francis. His 'Jeruſalem Conqueſtada,' was his next work of conſpicuous reputation: but the Plays and Epics which ſucceeded, form a multitude too numerous for us to notice by their titles. A letter from Pope Urban the eighth, on the 'Corona Tragica,' (a poem on the Queen of Scots,) with the degree of Doctor in Theology, now confirmed his popularity: and to uſe Lord Holland's words 'his poetry became as advantageous to his fortune as his fame. He was courted, received, and rewarded every where; but his application of the ſums he obtained, partook too much of the ſpirit of the nation which beſtowed them. Improvident and indiſcriminate charity ran away with his gains; and rendered his life unprofitable to his friends and uncomfortable to himſelf. His poetical labours, however, were continued to the cloſe of life; when his devotional habits degenerated into melancholy, and his exiſtence is ſuppoſed to have been ſhortened in ſome degree by the voluntary diſciplines to which he made himſelf a victim. He died on the 26th of Auguſt, 1635. Such was Lope de Vega; whoſe extraordinary genius was equalled by his vanity; and his profuſion by his ſuperfetation. Twenty-one million three hundred thouſand of his lines are ſaid to have been printed: and eighteen hundred of his plays to have been acted.' The critical examination of Lope's works, is a ſubject too long and intereſting to be treated here To afford a clear conception of his manner in dramatic compoſition, Lord Holland has analyzed a play which he conceives to be one of the beſt among the voluminous remains of his works. Lord Holland's criticiſms on the reſt of his compoſitions are equally impartial: but they are perhaps of leſs conſequence, as de Vega is now chiefly remembered in his own country only as a dramatic writer.

Mr. Wooll's "*Biographical Memoirs of Dr. Joſeph Warton,*" have too much the air of a profeſſed eulogium. A ſmall volume of facts, accompanied by a few criticiſms on his works, a ſelection from his correſpondence, and ſome of the beſt ſpecimens of his talent for poetry, was all the public could expect concerning the late maſter of Wincheſter ſchool. But we are here preſented with a quarto, at the price of one pound ſeven ſhillings.

The "*Memoirs of Richard Cumberland*" compoſe a very intereſting volume: here and there, perhaps, the thread of the ſtory is ſpun out too long; and the anecdotes and characters of contemporaries, promiſed in the title, are not ſo numerouſly interſperſed as we expected; but they are the memoirs of a man who has mixed with mankind, and though he is now in the vale of years, it muſt not be forgotten that he has written voluminouſly, and written well.

Mr. Cumberland ſtates himſelf to be deſcended from anceſtors illuſtrious for their piety, benevolence, and erudition. His great-grandfather, by the father's ſide, was Dr. Richard Cumberland, biſhop of Peterborough; his maternal grandfather, Dr. Bentley. The latter, he particularly ſtates, was neither cynical, as ſome have repreſented him, nor overbearing and faſtidious in the degree he has been deſcribed by many. Mr. Cumberland himſelf was born in the Maſter's Lodgings, at Trinity College, Cambridge, on February the 19th, 1732. During the earlieſt years of his life, he confeſſes himſelf hardly to have repaid the patience of his teachers. The death of Dr. Bentley, however, became an era in the hiſtory of his mind and character; he was ſuddenly diligent, and made his taſk his delight. His ear and his taſte for poetry, we find, were firſt formed by his mother, during the intervals from ſchool. From the ſchool at Bury, Mr. Cumberland was tranſplanted to Weſtminſter, and admitted under Dr. Nichols; whence in his fourteenth year he was removed to the college, over which his grandfather had preſided, and where, after a little loſt time and an exhortation from the maſter, he applied himſelf cloſely to his academical ſtudies. The exerciſes of the Cambridge ſchools are deſcribed in a very formidable manner. Mr. Cumberland's ſtudies, it ſhould ſeem, were too ſtrong for his conſtitution; but he

was at laſt gratified with a high ſtation, as a bachelor, among the wranglers of his year. Mr. Cumberland's next change was for the ſituation of private confidential ſecretary to Lord Halifax, who then preſided at the Board of Trade. He was ſhortly after choſen fellow of his college. Lord Halifax however, before a very long time, became an ex-miniſter, and Mr. Cumberland, of courſe, an ex-ſecretary. He now ſeems to have turned his mind with enthuſiaſm to the drama, which had very frequently, in hours of relaxation, afforded him amuſement: though his firſt attempt, deſigned for repreſentation, was refuſed by Mr. Garrick. At the acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty, Lord Halifax was honoured with the high office of lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and Mr. Cumberland went in his ſuite. The ſuperannuated politics of that time, of courſe, are in ſome meaſure introduced. Mr. Cumberland, it ſeems, was offered a baronetage, but declined the honour. After Lord Halifax returned to England, our author entered upon a new line of life, and became clerk of the reports to the Board of Trade; an office of no great labour, and which gave him leiſure to addreſs himſelf to other ſtudies. With the plots, the merits, or the defects of Mr. Cumberland's theatrical productions, our Retroſpect has no concern. We prefer ſuch parts of the volume as relate anecdotes of thoſe in whoſe ſociety he lived, and whoſe very names are ſufficient to attract the reader's notice. The portrait of Soame Jenyns is evidently drawn from life, and is truly entertaining. Foote is completely characterized in a ſingle ſtory; and the anecdotes of Goldſmith and Johnſon will be peruſed with complacency by all who read them. The acceſſion of Lord George Germain to the ſeals of the colonial department, was followed by Mr. Cumberland's promotion, and he found in his new principal a faithful friend. A commiſſion which took him to Spain, however, materially changed the complexion of his life: it is enough, perhaps, to ſay that it was unſucceſsful; and that, if his own narrative is correct, he appears to have been harſhly treated by the miniſter who employed him. In order to relieve himſelf from the embarraſſments occaſioned by his expenditure there, he was under the neceſſity of ſacrificing his patrimony; beſide which, nearly one half of his official income was ſwept away by the reform which diſſolved the board of trade, leaving him but a very moderate remnant. The laſt twenty years of his life have been principally paſſed at Tunbridge Wells, in the enjoyment of literary eaſe.

Such is the principal outline of Mr. Cumberland's memoirs. As we have already mentioned, they are occaſionally relieved by characters and anecdotes of others: one of the moſt ſtriking, perhaps, is that which informs us that Dr. Johnſon, in the midſt of literary exertion, was neceſſitated to ſubſiſt himſelf for a conſiderable ſpace of time on the ſcanty pittance of fourpence halfpenny per day. Another portion of the volume which carries a lively intereſt, is that which relates to the miſſion into Spain. Mr. Cumberland's ſketches, both of the face of the country, and the manners of the people, are ſpirited.

The intereſt which a father muſt be allowed to feel in the diſplay of premature abilities by a child who had not attained his ſeventh year, is a ſufficient apology for "Mr. MALKIN's *Memoirs of his Son.*" They contain proofs of early genius, aſtoniſhing even to thoſe who are without the partiality of parents; though at the ſame time we muſt own, they are better adapted for the peruſal of private friends than general diſtribution. The poetry of Mr. Blake, inſerted in the dedication, does not riſe above mediocrity; as an artiſt he appears to more advantage.

SIR WILLIAM FORBES's "*Life of Dr. Beattie,*" is ſimilar, in the nature of its compoſition, to that of Cowper by Mr. Hayley: the moſt intereſting of Dr. Beattie's letters connecting the narrative at proper periods. Many of theſe letters, Sir William Forbes affirms, with juſtice, will be found of no inconſiderable value, as containing the opinions on literary ſubjects of one who was himſelf ſo excellent a judge, and ſo eminent an example, of what is moſt valuable in philoſophy, poetry, or criticiſm. The firſt ſection of the work contains the incidents of Dr. Beattie's life, from his birth at Lawrence-kirk in 1735, to his eſtabliſhment at Aberdeen in 1758: a relation, perhaps, of no peculiar intereſt; though we learn from it that he was initiated in Engliſh poetry by the peruſal of Ogilvie's Virgil, and that the habits of his mind received an early bias from the ſcenic beauties round his native village. Dr. Blackwell, under whom he ſtudied at Mariſchal college, was the firſt perſon who gave him reaſon to believe that he was poſſeſſed of any genius. The ſecond

ſection

ſection carries us through a ſhorter, but a more engaging period: from his eſtabliſhment at Aberdeen to the publication of his Eſſay on Truth in 1770. The event of his election to be one of the uſhers of the grammar-ſchool at Aberdeen, humble as the appointment was, removed him from obſcurity; and in two years we find him raiſed, on Dr. Duncan's death, to the profeſſorſhip of natural philoſophy in the univerſity, a ſituation of much reſpectability, where he could give full ſcope to his talents, and indulge his favourite propenſity of communicating knowledge of the moſt important nature, and thus promoting the beſt intereſts of mankind. The courſe of lectures which, in this capacity, he firſt delivered to his pupils, he continued gradually to improve by repeated ſtudy, till he brought them to that ſtate of perfection of which ſome idea may be formed from the publication of his work, entitled "Elements of Moral Science." Having obſerved that it was not ſolely to ethics, metaphyſics, and logic, that Dr. Beattie had devoted his time and attention at this period, Sir William Forbes introduces his firſt letter, addreſſed to Dr. Ogilvie, containing an excellent critique on Richardſon's "Clariſſa," followed by an account of the firſt publication of Dr. Beattie's Poems; whence, to the end of the ſection, the pages are principally occupied by Dr. Beattie's literary correſpondence. The moſt valuable of the letters, it is probable, are thoſe on Italian literature, on Rouſſeau's Miſcellanies, the Henriade, and the Eſſay on Truth; with Dr. Gregory's letter on the alarming progreſs of infidelity. In the third ſection of the Life, which carries us on to the death of Dr. Beattie's ſon in 1790, we find a ſtill greater variety of entertainment; and the Letters, during the remainder of the work, afford ſome of the moſt valuable materials that could have been obtained for the literary hiſtory of the laſt century. The criticiſms which Mr. Gray communicated to Dr. Beattie on the *firſt* canto of the "Miniſtrel," only lead us to regret that ſo valuable a friend ſhould have died before the publication of the ſecond. The relation of Dr. Beattie's interview with the King, in 1773, we ſhould have quoted, had it not already appeared in one or two Reviews. Another important portion of this part of the work, relates to the propoſition which was made him to become a member of the church of England, a propoſition not only flattering but advantageous; the admirable reply to which did the higheſt credit, as well to the purity of Dr. Beattie's principles, as to the integrity of his mind. This refuſal, with that of the Edinburgh profeſſorſhip of moral philoſophy, formed a remarkable period in his life. The misfortune which Dr. Beattie had long dreaded, the loſs of one ſo dear to him as his eldeſt ſon, was now faſt advancing. In his letters to his friends, for ſeveral months preceding, he had given a melancholy preſage of what was about to happen; and the piety and reſignation with which he viewed its approach, were truly edifying. The letter to the Ducheſs of Gordon, which gives an account of the event having actually taken place, was worthy of himſelf, and cannot be peruſed without a deep ſenſe of what he muſt have ſuffered on the occaſion. The ſucceſſive loſſes of his ſiſter, his mother, and, in 1796, of his only ſurviving ſon, ſeem completely to have unhinged his mind. The latter of theſe loſſes was followed by a temporary, though total, want of memory in regard of all that related to his child. "Many times (ſays Sir William Forbes) he could not recollect what had become of him; and after ſearching in every room of the houſe, he would ſay to his niece, Mrs. Glennie, 'You may think it ſtrange, but I muſt aſk you if I have a ſon, and where he is?' She then felt herſelf under the painful neceſſity of bringing to his recollection his ſon Montagu's ſufferings, which always reſtored him to reaſon. And he would often, with many tears, expreſs his thankfulneſs that he had no child, ſaying, 'How could I have borne to ſee their elegant minds mangled with madneſs?'* When he looked for the laſt time on the dead body of his ſon, he ſaid, 'I have now done with the world:' and he ever after ſeemed to act as if he thought ſo; for he never applied himſelf to any ſort of ſtudy, and anſwered but few of the letters he received from the friends whom he moſt valued. Yet the receiving a letter from an old friend never failed to put him in ſpirits for the reſt of the day. Muſic, which had been his great delight, he could not endure, after the death of his eldeſt ſon, to hear from others; and he diſliked his own favourite violoncello. A few months before Montagu's death, he did begin to play a little by way of accompaniment when

* Alluding, no doubt, to their mother's melancholy ſituation.

Montagu

Montagu sung; but after he lost him, when he was prevailed on to touch the violoncello, he was always discontented with his own performance, and at last seemed to be unhappy when he heard it. The only enjoyment he seemed to have was in books, and the society of a very few old friends."

Dr. Beattie's sufferings were now drawing to a conclusion. In the beginning of April, 1799, he had a stroke of palsy, which for eight days so affected his speech that he could not make himself understood, and even forgot some of the most material words of every sentence. At different periods after this, he had returns. The last took place on the 5th of October, 1802: it deprived him altogether of the power of motion; and he continued to languish in this melancholy condition till the 18th of August, 1803, when he died, in the 68th year of his age, without any pain or apparent struggle.

At the close of the work, which is accompanied by a portrait and fac-simile of Dr. Beattie's writing, Sir William Forbes has subjoined a large appendix of notes and illustrations; forming altogether one of the most valuable works we have ever perused in biography. There are parts also which exhibit Sir William Forbes himself in a light scarcely less amiable than that in which he has shewn the labours and the actions of his friend. —Alas! since our review was written, the biographer is, himself, no more.

A more entertaining work than the "*Memoirs of a Traveller now in Retirement,*" will not easily be found. It is the Life of M. Dutens, or (as he calls himself throughout) *Duchillou;* known to the literary world, not only for the variety but the merit of his publications, and particularly as the collector and editor of Leibnitz. The memoirs themselves were written between the years 1775 and 1805. M. Dutens' family were protestants. His father, at an early period of life, feeling himself deprived of many advantages in France on account of his religion, determined to settle in England; but found the climate of the country so unfavourable to his health, that he was necessitated to return. M. Dutens himself, however, who was a younger son, took an early opportunity of executing what his father had only projected, and with little reluctance quitted a country where every avenue to fortune and distinction was closed against him. The history of his earlier years we shall pass over, observing only that the description of them is expressed very much in the manner of Le Sage. They appear to have formed a singular tissue of adventure. On his first arrival in England, he was recommended to the celebrated Mr. Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham. From private interference, however, he became neglected, and went back to his native country in chagrin; but being recalled by letters from his uncle, he was at last recommended as private tutor to the son of Mr. Wyche. His description of himself in this portion of the work is at once frank and modest.

"It was then (he observes) that, inquiring of myself what knowledge I had to communicate to another, I stood confounded at my own ignorance. Excepting history, poetry, and romance, I had read nothing; I had so neglected my Latin, that I had almost forgotten even that; and it was with this miserable stock of learning, that I pretended to set myself up for a tutor, to instruct the mind of a young man of fortune. The sentiments of honour and truth, upon which I prided myself, almost induced me to avow my incapacity; but I was emboldened by the reflection, that it was not too late to remedy these defects. I was young, and had some talents; now was the time to employ them. I considered that my pupil was only twelve years old; that he was not in a state to detect my deficiency, and that before he had exhausted my present stock of learning, I should have considerably added to it. I, therefore, instantly set about to recover my Latin, which cost me but little application; I rose constantly at day-break, and devoted to the study of the best authors all the time that could be spared from my pupil. I then directed his attention to the study of history and geography; and I acquired a knowledge of the latter science myself while I was teaching it to him. I gave him lessons in Latin, and his father was desirous that I should also teach him Greek and the mathematics; but I always found some excuse for deferring those studies. I was obliged at last to confess the truth; and, when I expected to hear the reproaches of Mr. Wyche, he said, 'Do not let that distress you: I would myself undertake these branches of his education, but to teach children is no easy task; I had, therefore, rather make you my pupil, and you will then teach him. It will afford me pleasure to read over the classics:

claſſics: it will, as it were, make me young again. By this arrangement we ſhall all be gainers, and we will begin to-morrow.' Accordingly, he had the patience to explain the Greek and Latin authors to us, which he did with wonderful perſpicuity; and he appeared as much pleaſed with the rapid progreſs which he perceived I made, as if I had been his own ſon."

The deſcription of the worthy family in which M. Dutens was now ſettled, affords a lively intereſt to the reader. The death of his pupil, however, put an end to his occupation; though he remained with Mr. Wyche till 1758; when he became ſecretary to Mr. Mackenzie, the envoy-extraordinary from Great Britain to the court of Turin: on whoſe return to England, on the death of George II., M. Dutens was made *chargé des affaires*, in which ſituation he remained till 1762. Mr. Mackenzie, who was ſtill mindful of his friend, obtained the offer for him from the Duke of Northumberland, who was then viceroy, of a deanry in Ireland. This M. Dutens refuſed; but, by another arrangement, quitted Turin, and became poſſeſſed of a living of 800l. a year in England. Soon after this he accompanied Lord Algernon Percy, firſt to France and afterwards in the tour of Europe. Another return to England ſettled him quietly on his living of Elſdon, till, when Lord Mountſtuart ſucceeded to the poſt which Mr. Mackenzie had held, he went once more, in an unofficial capacity, to Piedmont. For a ſhort period he acted again as *chargé des affaires*, during Lord Mountſtuart's abſence in England. On his return, M. Dutens quitted Turin, and having paſſed a ſhort reſidence in Lombardy and France, arrived finally among his friends in England. In 1786, he was ſolicited by Lord Walſingham to go as ſecretary of the embaſſy to Spain; but was diſappointed, in conſequence of his patron's reſigning the appointment for that of poſtmaſter-general. Since that period M. Dutens has lived in retirement, enjoying only the ſociety of his private friends and literary eaſe. Throughout the four volumes, whoſe outlines only are here noticed, a variety of curious and intereſting anecdotes are interſperſed. Thoſe which relate to the "Man in the Iron Maſk" are entirely new. The fifth volume is entitled "*Dutenſiana*," containing a collection of ſuch obſervations, anecdotes, facts, ſketches, traits of wit, diſquiſitions, and opinions, as M. Dutens in a courſe of thirty years had collected in his common-place book; a large portion of which were inſerted in his "*Memoires d'un Voyageur*," in 1782.

TRAVELS, VOYAGES, &c.

"*Travels from Buenos Ayres, by Potoſi to Lima; by* ANTHONY ZECHARIAH HELMS. *With Notes by the Tranſlator, containing Topographical Deſcriptions of the Spaniſh Poſſeſſions in South America, drawn from the lateſt and beſt Authorities.*"

The improvement which M. de Born of Vienna had introduced into metallurgy by a new method of amalgamation, attracted the attention of the court of Spain. The director general of the Mexican mines was accordingly ſent to Hungary, to engage expert German miners in the Spaniſh ſervice; the chief of whom were M. Helms and the Baron von Nordenflycht, the former being appointed director of the ſmelting-houſes and the proceſs of amalgamation, and the latter director-general of the mines in Peru. Accompanied by their families, a few negro ſervants, and the workmen under them, they ſailed from Cadiz for Buenos Ayres; and on the 29th of October, 1783, the ſpring ſeaſon in that part of the globe, began their journey in an oblique direction acroſs South America, through Tucuman, and over the Cordilleras, to Potoſi and Lima; an extent of way, amounting, from Buenos Ayres to Potoſi, to 1730 miles, and from thence, through Cuſco and Guancavelica, to 1300 miles. Inveſted with titles, but without real power, the ſtrangers ſoon found their plans of inſtruction thwarted and counteracted by the Spaniards. The ignorance of the American overſeers was too nearly connected with their individual intereſts, to make them wiſh for a reform. What became of the Baron von Nordenflycht we are not told; but Helms quitted his office in diſguſt, and embarked at Callao for Europe, after a reſidence of three years in America. Having been obliged to ſpend ſeven months in Madrid, to have the terms of his original agreement fulfilled, he at laſt obtained a ſmall penſion in reward for his ſervices and diſappointments; and lived lately at Vienna. In 1798, he publiſhed the account here given of his travels, which is in the proper ſenſe of the word *a Journal*: every page containing, unaltered, the remarks which were made and written down upon the ſpot. M. Helms, however, is only a miner

miner and mineralogiſt; to the other parts of natural hiſtory he is a ſtranger; and even geographical and ſtatiſtical obſervations are very rarely interſperſed. Of Buenos Ayres itſelf we have only a few ſentences: the population, however, according to the moſt recent accounts, is under-rated; being placed at only from 24 to 30,000 inhabitants. At the diſtance of 73 miles from the capital, the travellers entered on the Pampas, a ſeries of uncultivated plains, ſtretching 300 miles weſtward to the foot of the Chili mountains, and about 1500 miles ſouthwards towards Patagonia. Theſe plains are fertile, and wholly covered with very high graſs; but for the moſt part uninhabited, and deſtitute of trees. They are the abode of innumerable herds of wild horſes, oxen, oſtriches, &c., which under the ſhade of the graſs find protection from the intolerable heat of the ſun; and are infeſted by wild tribes of Indians, who are deſcribed by M. Helms in few words: he ſays, they have no intercourſe with the civilized Indians or the Spaniards, whom they mortally hate, and are in the higheſt degree dirty, ſavage, miſtruſtful, and treacherous; they are ſtrong and enterpriſing, but eaſily diſmayed on the approach of danger. After a journey of 468 miles, Helms and his companions reached Cordova, a neat clean town, pleaſantly ſituated near a wood at the foot of a branch of the Andes. Of the Indians of Cordova, and its neighbourhood, our traveller gives a better character: *they* are deſcribed as, in fact, the only induſtrious claſs of the community. The town of Tucuman, which was the next they came to, is ſituated 450 miles from Cordova. The wealth of both towns conſiſts in their mules and cattle, and their chief commerce ariſing from the intercourſe between Potoſi and Buenos Ayres. The population of Salta, the capital of the province of Tucuman, is reckoned at 9000 ſouls. Here the leſs elevated ridges and promontories terminate; and M. Helms and his companions, quitting their carriages, proſecuted the reſt of their journey on mules. The celebrated mines of Potoſi, 1873 Engliſh miles from Buenos Ayres, are next deſcribed; and the ignorance of the Spaniards in working them bitterly lamented. By their method of amalgamation, it is repreſented, they were ſcarcely able to gain two-thirds of the ſilver contained in the *paco-ore*; and that for every mark of pure ſilver gained, they deſtroyed one, and frequently two, marks of quickſilver. Indeed, all the operations at the mines of Potoſi, whether of ſtamping, ſifting, waſhing, quickening, or roaſting the ore, are ſtated to have been conducted in a manner, not only ſlovenly, but waſteful and unſcientific; and even, at laſt, the endeavours of the Germans to remove the evils were rejected by the Spaniſh overſeers. Lima, to which our travellers' views were ultimately directed, was ſtill at the diſtance of 1800 miles; many of the towns in the early part of the way to which, appear not to have recovered from the deſtruction which they ſuffered during the inſurrection of the Indians in 1779. The royal mine of Guancavelica, and its produce, are particularly deſcribed, as well as the city of Lima: the latter, in point of population, is repreſented to have declined. Throughout, the mineral contents of South America, as far as it was viſited by M. Helms, appear to be very accurately noticed: though we think the poſitive riches which are annually produced from it, eſtimated rather beyond than within the truth. From Lima our traveller had orders to proceed to the province of Tama, as ſuperintendant of the celebrated mines of Paſco.

Other particulars, methodically arranged, relating to the various countries belonging to Spain in South America, are given by the Engliſh editor in an Appendix. M. Helms's work in its own nature was confined, and rendered ſuch an addition neceſſary. Though haſtily drawn up, it contains many facts and elucidations which we do not remember to have met with before.

Another, though apparently leſs valuable, work on our recent capture in South America is, "*A Summary Account of the Vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres, or La Plata; including its Geographical Poſition, Climate, Aſpect of the Country, Natural Productions, Commerce, Government, and State of Society and Manners. Extracted from the beſt Authorities.*"

Hitherto the jealouſy of the Spaniſh government has prevented us from obtaining any thing like an accurate knowledge of her South American colonies. From the ſpirit and activity of new ſettlers, however, we may hope for more extenſive information; though it muſt be owned, that the parched and uncultivated waſtes with which the interior of South America abounds, may prove ſome hindrance to geographical and ſtatiſtical enquirers.

"*The Stranger in Ireland: or a Tour in the Southern and Western Parts of that Country, in the Year* 1805, *by* JOHN CARR, *Esq.*"

The honour of knighthood, which since the publication of this volume has been conferred upon its author by the Lord Lieutenant, is a sufficient indication of the credit of the work at Dublin. Its professed object is the illustration of the Irish character; including an account of the present state of society in the country, its political economy, national manners, public buildings, &c.

The short description of Stratford upon Avon, on the road to Holyhead, is perhaps the most characteristic sketch in the first or preliminary chapter. The second opens with a description of the bay of Dublin. In another portion of the work we find the author directing his attention to the course of exchange, and the deplorable state of the Irish coin. His observations on the latter deserve the attention of the legislature. The description of Dublin is long and circumstantial.

The first excursion which Sir John Carr made from the metropolis of Ireland was into the county of Wicklow; in which, after relating such particulars as a traveller would most desire to know, he shews, both by his pen and pencil, that they who enjoy the beauties of nature will find the scenery of this part of the country richly worthy of their attention. The peculiarities of character which mark the Irish gentleman are pourtrayed with fidelity; as well as the condition and character of the Irish peasantry: the latter aided by a multitude of such anecdotes as best display their native shrewdness.

The second excursion on which our author adventured was from Dublin to the Lakes of Killarney, proceeding by the way of Limerick, and returning by that of Cork. The Bog of Allen he points out as a source of uncommon surprize, curiosity, and amusement. It resembled, at a distance, a vast brown lake, and was once covered with the finest forest-trees, now buried under its dreary surface. It crosses several counties, and contains 300,000 acres. How bogs of this kind are produced, our author observes, is a subject which, like the attributable cause of most phenomena, is involved in philosophical conjecture. Underneath their surface, at a considerable depth, whole forests of prostrate trees, apparently burnt off from the roots, are found, and the roots remain fast in the ground; and so antiseptic is the nature of the extraordinary mass which covers them, that the finest oaks, fir, and yew, with all their branches, are constantly dug up in so perfect, or rather in so improved a condition, that they are preferred to the wood of the same sort of trees felled by the woodman. The particulars relating to these bogs seem highly deserving of attention.

The most valuable, however, of the remarks on this route relate to the assemblage of the beauties of nature, which are as grand here as any country can boast of. We shall quote a short specimen from what relates to the Upper Lake of Killarney.

"Glenaa, always the great object of the Lakes, and whom I had never contemplated before so closely, notwithstanding his spoliation, rose with uncommon majesty before us: upon his rocky and indented shores, the finest arbutus, or strawberry trees, were in berry and blossom too; whilst its southern side presented a varied covering of the tops of oak, ash, pine, birch-trees, and alder; white thorn yew, and holly, growing wild, and blending their different greens with great luxuriance: here, a neat little cottage peeped upon us from some unexpected openings; there, the smoke, curling above the tree-tops, pointed to its concealment; whilst groupes of grazing cattle enlivened the whole. From a solid detached rock, apparently without any soil, we remarked a yew-tree growing. In Russian Finland, I remember having seen several firs growing, without any vegetable mould, upon the tops of masses of granite; they were supported by long fibrous roots which clasped the rock, and which I was able to overturn with ease."

To follow the author minutely through his tour would be impossible. His work describes a state of society, not only interesting, but unusual; and evinces that with regard to the interior of Ireland much is still to be learnt, both in a physical, a moral, and a political point of view. We trust it will form an opening to a more complete knowledge of the country. Of the views which adorn it, those of the Upper Lake of Killarney, and the Entrance of the Durgle, are perhaps the most elegant.

It is sufficient, probably, to say of "*The Belgian Traveller; or a Tour through Holland, France, and Switzerland, during the Years* 1804 *and* 1805, *in*

in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to a Minister of State," that it is edited by the AUTHOR OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PLUTARCH; whose defamatory productions have been perused with too much eagerness by our countrymen. The traveller himself, we are told, was a Brabant nobleman. He gives no account of the countries or places through which he professes to have passed; but contents himself with exhibiting a catalogue of crimes and improbabilities: such as may be found in the Memoirs of Talleyrand, and in the Secret History of the Cabinet of St. Cloud. The present work is in four volumes octavo.

In this class, also, we shall place the "*Letters from Paraguay,*" by JOHN CONSTANCE DAVIE, Esq."

His voyage appears to have originated in a disappointment of a tender nature; and he embarked first for America. Having resided some time at New York, he determined to proceed on a trading voyage to Botany Bay, and accordingly provided himself with a stock of *old clothes*. In the latitude of Rio de Janeiro, however, the ship was overtaken by a storm, and forced into Monte Video; where, after recovering from an illness of three months' continuance, Mr. Davie was detained a prisoner by order of the government. He afterwards succeeded in procuring an appointment to attend one of the fathers of the convent of St. Dominic, at Buenos Ayres, on a mission to Rioja Major; where, during the insurrection of the Indians, he was saved by a native, and afterwards got back to Buenos Ayres. The portion of Mr. Davie's correspondence here submitted to the public, appears to have been addressed to a friend at New York. It is light and volatile, and with fewer details which illustrate the condition of the country through which he passed, than we expected. Indeed, at Buenos Ayres, the good fathers of St. Dominic seem to have attracted the greatest share of his attention. The last time he was heard of was at Conception in Chili, so long ago as 1805.

FINE ARTS.

Foremost in this class, rather than among the Travels, we place Mr. TAPPEN'S "*Professional Observations on the Architecture of the principal Ancient and Modern Buildings in France and Italy; with Remarks on the Painting and Sculpture; and a concise Local Description of the Countries.*"

They were written from sketches and memoranda, made during the short peace which allowed our countrymen to visit that portion of the continent which has been so long the best repository of the Arts. The author is an architect. In tracing the outline of the beauties and defects which seem to mark the principal structures, the information he gives is at once concise and satisfactory; and though his style may not in every trifling instance be correct, it does not stand in need of the apology with which the preface closes. We have seen few professional works written with more freedom than the present. His reflections on the arts are sound; and they appear to most advantage when they relieve the dullness of technical description. To follow him minutely through his route would be impossible, as it would exceed the limits to which our Retrospect confines us. A few of the more prominent descriptions, or more useful criticisms, are all that we can notice. Omitting all that relates to the modern buildings of France, whether at St. Cloud, the Louvre, or Versailles, it may be enough to say, that the cathedral of Amiens, the amphitheatre, the temple of Diana, and the aqueduct at Nismes, appear to have been worthy objects of attention. At Pisa, our author canvasses the different opinions which relate to the construction of the celebrated tower, the upper part of which is nearly fifteen feet out of the perpendicular: he attributes its inclination to a partial compression of the earth at the time when the building was but half finished, because from the third story the whole appears to have received a more upright direction. The architects, he says, were aware of their danger; and though they were not deterred from prosecuting the work, they here began to counteract the mischief, by increasing the height of the columns on the inclined side, so as to approach by slow degrees to the level of the other; and thus throwing the centre of gravity, as much as they could, within the base of the tower. The Duomo, the Baptistery, and the Campo Santo, are the next principal objects in this neighbourhood. The description of the Tuscan ladies, however, evinces an attention to something more than the mere works of art. At Florence, Viterbo, and Rome, both the descriptions and criticisms are extended; and in condensing his remarks Mr. Tappen appears to have taken advantage of the works of the best professional writers who have gone before him: Vitruvius,

Serlio, and Desgodetz, are continually referred to, and some mistakes of the two latter are corrected. In many parts of his work, but particularly in his observations on the amphitheatre of Vespasian, Mr. Tappen reprobates a practice among modern architects, which has been but too frequently exemplified in the buildings of this country: the breaking and division of entablatures into small parts, where no purpose is to be answered. Students, it should seem, have very often copied the antique, without at all referring to the views which must have evidently influenced the ancient architect when framing his design. They have seen entablatures broken in triumphal arches, and have introduced such into temples and ordinary buildings. To give a full idea of all our author's observations here would be impossible. His criticisms on the relics of ancient Rome are valuable; but his observations on the architectural composition of the more modern structures are particularly good. We cannot but express a wish, that every professional traveller would make as active an use of his discernment.

In this class also, rather than with the Topography, we mention Mr. Britton's "*Historical Account of Corsham House in Wiltshire.*" It is prefaced by an essay on the progress and present state of the fine arts, with a brief account of the different schools, and a review of the progressive and present state of the arts in England. The catalogue of the pictures at Corsham House contains no less than 213 articles, principally by the old Italian masters; with a few portraits illustrative of English History. It is followed by biographical sketches of the painters whose works constitute the collection; and at the close we have the history of the mansion in a compressed form. It appears to have been built toward the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, about 1582, by William Halliday, Esq., an alderman and sheriff of London, whose daughter and coheiress was married to Sir Edward Hungerford; and in 1747 it was purchased by Paul Methuen, Esq., the father of the present possessor. This gentleman made considerable alterations and additions to the house, and employed Mr. Launcelot Brown, both as his architect and landscape-gardener. The more modern additions, in the lighter Gothic taste, have been made from the designs of John Nash, Esq.; and the improvements of the pleasure-grounds by Mr. Repton. From the title of this work, we certainly expected to have found a larger portion of the volume devoted to the immediate history of the mansion. There are many readers to whom the biographical notices may be found particularly useful.

Another, and a very elegant publication, which we shall notice in this class, is comprized in the "*Essays on the Anatomy of Expression in Painting,*" by Mr. Charles Bell; a work which supplies the painter with a proper application of anatomical learning to the purposes of his profession. With our brother critics we consider it but as a prelude to a more extensive and systematic production. The subject, in these essays, is very far from having been exhausted.

"*Bath: illustrated by a Series of Views, from the Drawings of* John Claude Nattes," is one of the most superb publications of the picturesque kind that has of late appeared. The drawings seem to have been very faithfully made; and are sufficiently numerous to give a complete idea, even to foreigners, of the beauty of Bath and its environs.

POETRY.

First, in the class of Poetry, we place Mr. Sims's edition of the "*Poetical Works of William Julius Mickle;*" with a Life of the Poet prefixed, chiefly composed from his private correspondence, and from the information received from himself during an unreserved intimacy of more than sixteen years. Mr. Mickle, it seems, was born in the parsonage at Langholm, in the county of Dumfries, Sept. 29, 1734. His first publications, "Knowledge, an Ode," and "a Night-Piece," appeared about 1761, without his name. Previous to the production of these, however, he had embarked his fortunes in a brewery; where, finding the excursions of the mind more pleasurable than the calls of business, his affairs became deranged, and his creditors clamorous. Under accumulated difficulties he left Edinburgh for London, where he was noticed by Lord Lyttelton, whose patronage, except in the correction and recommendation of a few pieces of poetry, ended in professions. Having relinquished an engagement to go as merchant's clerk to Carolina, he was suddenly appointed corrector of the Clarendon press at Oxford, where he had resided some time before; a situation much more congenial to his taste and talents than mercantile pursuits. The translation

translation of the Lusiad of Camoens, however, took him from it, This, the best effort of his pen, was received with kindness by the public; and afterwards gained him a friendly reception, when, in days of better fortune, he was taken to Lisbon by Commodore Johnstone. Toward the close of life, between the fortune he obtained by his marriage, and what he had acquired by his voyage to Portugal, he became possessed of such a competence as enabled him to enjoy literary leisure and independence, though losses and troubles, in a degree, still pursued him. In September, 1788, he composed "Eskdale Braes," the last of his productions; and died the next month, after a short illness, at Forrest Hill, near Oxford, in the mansion-house where Milton married his first wife, and where he composed some part of his Paradise Lost.

Of Mr. Mickle's Poems, which were never before published, the present volume offers five: An Elegy to the Memory of Frederic Prince of Wales; two Odes, on May-day and Vicissitude; a Fragment; and a Version of the Forty-eighth Psalm: beside which, there are seven other pieces which have not been introduced into any former edition of the author's works. Of these last, one of the best is Queen Emma, the two opening stanzas of which we here transcribe:

"O'er the hills of Cheviot beaming
Rose the silver dawn of May;
Hostile spears and helmets gleaming
Swell'd along the mountain gray.

Edwin's warlike horn resounded
Through the winding dales below,
And the echoing hills rebounded
The defiance of the foe."

The merit of Mr. Mickle's former poetry is too well known to require a testimony here.

Among the "*Miscellaneous Poetical Translations, by* Mr. Howes," that of the Batrachomyomachia is certainly the best. The verse both in this and in the translations from Anacreon is extremely neat.

The "*Wild Harp's Murmurs,*" by Mr. Service, appear to have been written under few advantages, but are occasionally both humourous and happy. The "Cruelty of Fortune," is one of the best pieces in the volume.

The "*Monody to the Memory of Mr. Pitt,*" though anonymous, bespeaks the pen of an experienced writer; it is formed upon a classical model, and deserves our approbation.

One or two more poems have appeared on the Fight off Trafalgar, but none that have a higher claim to praise than those which have been already noticed in a former Supplement.

Mr. Meyler's "*Poetical Amusement on the Journey of Life,*" shews too many marks of haste; though, at the same time, we allow that many of his poems are both sweet and spirited. They are comprehended under four divisions; the serious, the theatric, the epigrammatic, and the miscellaneous. As a specimen, we select the

Epitaph on a Youth.

"Farewel, dear boy—whose early promise gave
Hopes, which alas! lie buried in the grave;
Dear boy, farewell—whose mild engaging mien
Cheer'd every heart, and brighten'd every scene;
Dear boy, farewell—till thou that period hail
When spotless virtue shall o'er death prevail,
When taking from the burning grave thy flight,
Angels conduct thee to the realms of light."

"*Torrio-Whiggo-Machia*" is a political satire, in four cantos, the characters of which are as much in concealment as the author; though his verse is for the most part tolerably smooth.

The "*Ballads and Lyrical Pieces, by* Mr. Walter Scott," not having heretofore made their appearance in a collected form, have not met the voice of criticism. They are trifles, it is true, but with greater merit than trifles usually possess. As a specimen of Mr. Scott's best manner, we quote four stanzas from "Cadyow Castle," which contains a relation of the murder of the regent Murray:

"But who, o'er bush, o'er stream, and rock,
Rides headlong, with resistless speed,
Whose bloody poniard's frantic stroke
Drives to the leap his jaded steed;

"Whose cheek is pale, whose eye-balls glare
As one some vision'd sight that saw;
Whose hands are bloody, loose his hair?
—'Tis he! 'tis he! 'tis Bothwellhaugh!

"From gory selle, and reeling steed,
Sprung the fierce horseman with a bound,
And, reeking from the recent deed,
He dash'd his carbine on the ground.

"Sternly he spoke, 'Tis sweet to hear,
In good greenwood, the bugle blown;
But sweeter to Revenge's ear
To drink a tyrant's dying groan."

The

The poem in which antiquarian research is most conspicuous, is that of "Thomas the Rhymer."

Mr. JAMIESON'S "*Popular Ballads and Songs, from Tradition, Manuscripts, and scarce Editions,*" form a very curious collection; though not altogether equal, perhaps, in taste and interest, to the "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border." With the traditionary poetry he has interspersed some poems of his own, which, however, he has judiciously distinguished by affixing his name. "The Baron of Brackley," from tradition, is one of the most curious.

DRAMA.

Connected as much, perhaps, with the general progress of poetical literature, as with the more particular history of the Italian stage, is Mr. J. C. WALKER'S "*Historical and Critical Essay on the Revival of the Drama in Italy.*" He ascribes its restoration to the rude effusions of the Troubadours, who having arisen in the eleventh century, passed occasionally from Provence into Italy, and enlivened the convivial meetings in the respective courts of its petty states; first, by the solo-recitation of their metrical tales, and afterwards by the interlocutory introduction of affiliant characters: their productions thus gradually assuming a dramatic form. Among the works of Anselm Fadit, he observes, (one of the most celebrated of the early troubadours), are enumerated both comedies and tragedies. Mussato has alluded to such exhibitions in the prologue to the tenth book of his "Gesta Italorum;" and in a chronicle of the twelfth century, it is said, the praises of Orlando and Oliviero were sung by histriones in the ancient theatre of Milan; the entertainment concluding with instrumental music, and mimicry by mimics and buffoons. In imitation of these, we are told, Petrarch, about the middle of the fourteenth century, composed some dramatic sketches; but that the first *regular dramas*, attempted in Italy, were imitations from the Latin. The earliest of these occur about the year 1300. To follow Mr. Walker's Essay, step by step, in the progress of the Italian drama, would exceed the limits of our Retrospect. From evidences hitherto unexplored, he has traced the history of its exhibitions with due comprehension and accuracy. His selections from the different dramas evince a delicacy both of taste and judgment; and, in translation, he has given no mean specimens of his own talent for poetry.

Having dismissed the only work which concerns the History of the Drama, we proceed to DRAMATIC COMPOSITIONS.

In "*Demetrius the Impostor*" we have the first attempt, we believe, that has been ever made to present a translation from a Russian tragedy. It was originally written by ALEXANDER SOUMAROKOVR, the father of the Russian theatre, and has been skilfully translated by a Russian gentleman.

Mr. ALLINGHAM'S "*Weathercock*" holds a respectable place among our modern farces; though, it must be confessed, he has heightened it to an extravagant degree. "*We Fly by Night,*" by Mr. COLMAN, is inferior to it.

Mr. GARDINER'S "*Sultana*" has something like the mock-heroic in the dialogue: we cannot recommend it for the closet.

Mr. CUMBERLAND'S "*Hint to Husbands*" is distinguished by good sense, good language, and just morality.

Mr. HOOKE'S two farces, "*The Invisible Girl*" and "*Catch Him who can,*" may rank together. The interest which they carry seems hardly to justify their publication.

Mr. MANNERS'S "*Edgar, or Caledonian Feuds,*" a tragedy, had its foundation in Mrs. Radcliffe's novel of "The Castles of Athlin and Dunbayne;" the story turning on the feuds of two families in the north of Scotland, in the feudal times. It has merit, and certainly may be ranked above the generality of modern dramas.

EDUCATION.

Mrs. PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD still continues to exercise her pen for the benefit of the rising generation. Her "*Excursions in North America, described in Letters from a Gentleman and his young Companion to their Friends in England,*" is a very elegant and interesting compilation; exhibiting the best parts of the most popular writers on the subject of North America, judiciously extracted and neatly put together.

Mr. COLQUHOUN'S "*System of Education for the Labouring Poor,*" treats upon a subject deeply interesting to humanity. It is a solitary and an extraordinary fact that England, which boasts the superiority of her laws, the unparalleled excellence of her constitution, the unequalled advantages of her people, should have made no provision for saving the children of those people from the baseness and miseries of ignorance. How far the plans proposed by Mr. Colquhoun

may

may prove the most extensively useful, it is not for us to say. But we are certain he speaks truth, when he tells us that he shall consider himself amply repaid if the impressions which may be conveyed through this medium shall produce a disposition, on the part of the legislature, to accomplish the great object of a national education for the children of the poor.

From among the usual number of insipid productions, which have appeared under the denomination of

NOVELS AND ROMANCES,

"*The Wild Irish Girl, a National Story, by* Miss Owenson," must be distinguished as a work of superior merit. The design of the writer is so laudable, that had she executed it with only a mediocrity of success, her work would have been entitled to our praise. The talents which she displays in this novel are, however, of no common order. With an imagination exuberant almost to a blemish, Miss Owenson combines considerable knowledge of the world and of human nature; and we perceive in the Wild Irish Girl the fruits of much reading, blended with the results of actual and acute observation. The character of the Irish peasantry is drawn with a friendly, but at the same time, we think, a faithful pencil. Her delineations of Irish customs and manners are pictures from the life: and while they amuse by their vivacity, or interest by their pathos, they rectify the judgment of the reader upon an important subject, concerning which too many successful attempts have been made to mislead it.

Kotzebue has again made his appearance in an English dress, not as a dramatist or a traveller, but as a novellist. Two translations of this new work have come before us. One under the title of the "*Pastor's Daughter*," &c. in four volumes, which we are sorry to be obliged to declare reflects disgrace on English literature, and is calculated to injure the reputation of Kotzebue: so barbarous and cruel a murder of the English language has not often been committed in modern times. The other translation is published in three volumes, under the title of "*Kotzebue's Nouvellettes*;" and is a correct and elegant interpretation of the author. It comprises several interesting tales or little novels, which we have perused with great pleasure. They are replete with interest, and strongly marked by that mixture of the humourous and pathetic, which in the hands of such a master as Kotzebue never fails to delight. These stories are all literary gems; but we were particularly pleased with the "Vicar's Daughter," and a little pastoral tale, called "The Grave on the Hill."

Mr. Lewis's "*Feudal Tyrants*," is a romance from the German, or at least a German romance. We cannot rank it among the best things of this sort.

Mr. Lathom's "*Human Beings*" is respectable.

We do not recollect another production in this class of literature worth recording. We cannot help noticing, however, a catch-penny attempt to impose upon the public. The great success and unprecedented sale of Mr. Surr's "*Winter in London*," has induced some ingenious gentleman, or perhaps lady, to publish a novel under the title of "*A Summer at Brighton: being a Continuation of the Winter in London*." The trade of continuations is as old as the time of Richardson and Fielding; when the Grub-street manufacturers of their day imposed upon the curiosity of the town "Pamela in High Life," and "Tom Jones in the Married State." The continuation of a successful work is always a dangerous, and (in our opinion) a mean expedient, even when attempted by the original author; but when, as in the present case, a most contemptible production, by some anonymous scribbler, is announced in such a manner as to induce an opinion that it is the work of a popular writer, we consider it in the light of a double fraud: it is picking the pockets of the public, and robbing the author of his reputation.

MISCELLANIES.

The first part of the "*Philosophical Transactions, for* 1806," contains nine memoirs. Two or three of the more curious we shall mention. "The Croonian Lecture on the Arrangement and Mechanical Action of the Muscles of Fishes," by Anthony Carlisle, Esq. contains many curious and valuable facts. "The Bakerian Lecture on the Force of Percussion," by Dr. Wollaston, will be read with interest by those who in the consideration of this subject are considered as Newtonians. The third article is an important one, by M. Bue'e, in French, "On Imaginary Quantities." Towards the close we have "An Account, by Mr. Home, of a small Lobe of the human Prostrate Gland, which has not

not before been taken notice of by Anatomists:" and the last paper is by Dr. Herschell, "On the Quantity and Velocity of the Solar Motion."

The second part of the "*Transactions*" consists of thirteen memoirs. One of them contains "An Account of a Discovery of Native Minium," in a letter from James Smithson, Esq. In another, Professor Robertson offers "A new Demonstration of the Binomial Theorem, when the Exponent is a positive or negative Fraction." But the most interesting paper contains Mr. Home's "Observations on the Camel's Stomach, respecting the Water it contains, and the Reservoirs in which that Fluid is inclosed; with an Account of some Peculiarities in the Urine." They were made from an animal purchased in a dying state by the College of Surgeons in December 1805, and contain some facts which have not before been ascertained. The last memoir presents Dr. Herschell's "Observations and Remarks on the Figure, the Climate, and the Atmosphere of Saturn, and its Ring."

The contents of the tenth volume of "*The Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy,*" are, as usual, separated into the departments of *Science, Literature,* and *Antiquities;* of which the first is by far the most extensive. Mr. Mitchell's "Account of a new semi-metallic Substance called Menacane, and its Ores," is a very valuable paper; though it may perhaps seem curious that the modern name of menacane, *titanium,* is not once mentioned by the author. The observations on the probable uses to which it is applicable, may be found serviceable. Dr. Egan's "Experimental Inquiry into the Nature of Gravelly and Calculous Concretions in the Human Subject, and the Effects of Alkaline and Acid Substances on them, in and out of the Body," is written in too diffuse a style: it might be compressed with great advantage into half its present bulk. The same remark will apply to Mr. Little's "Observations on the Metallic Composition for the Specula of Reflecting Telescopes;" although he seems to have paid great attention to the subject. Among the memoirs in the class of Polite Literature, Mr. Preston's "Essay on the Question, Whether the Origin and Progress of the Polite Arts in any Country, are connected with, and depend on, the political State of that Country," is highly creditable to its author; as well as Mr. Walker's Essay "on the Origin of Romantic Fabling in Ireland."

The Proverbs of the Emperor Ali, "*Sententiæ Ali Ebn Abi Talebi,*" in Arabic and Latin, have been carefully published at Oxford, under the immediate direction of the University; illustrated by the Annotations of the Rev. Cornelius Van Waenen. The correction of the press was committed to the care of Mr. Mousley of Baliol College, who appears to have performed his task with fidelity. The text has been compared with the most valuable and authentic manuscripts: and prefixed are a Life and Portrait of Van Waenen.

The first volume of the "*Retrospect of Philosophical, Mechanical, Chemical, and Agricultural Discoveries,*" seems likely to be useful; though the want of plates will probably be felt by its readers. It is an Abridgement of the different publications, English and foreign, which relate to Arts, Chemistry, Manufactures, Agriculture, and Natural Philosophy; and contains occasional remarks on the merits and defects of the respective essays they contain.

"*The Miseries of Human Life*" consist chiefly of an enumeration of all those little accidents which are continually occurring through the passing day, and which, by a large portion of mankind, are too frequently deemed seriously vexatious. Many of them are told with considerable humour, but we observe little that is sprightly in the dialogue by which they are introduced: and with very few exceptions, the quotations from the poets, as well as those from the classic writers, are inapposite; or at least but rarely witty. The miseries are classed; and consist of those of the country, of games and sports, of London, of public places of entertainment, of travelling, of social life, of reading and writing, of the table; miseries domestic, miseries personal, and miseries miscellaneous. As samples without the dialogue, we quote the following:

"In riding—after having dismounted in a solitary place, being refused by your horse the liberty of remounting him—no one being at hand to hold his head—so that, after many hard but ineffectual struggles with him, he finishes the dispute by a parting kick, and then runs away.

"A coach-window-glass, that will not be put up when it is down, nor down when it is up.

"At a bad inn—a very small egg, brought to you in a very tall wine glass,

at the bottom of which the egg slips and tumbles about, far below the reach of your fingers and the spoon.

"After having toiled and melted yourself to an oil, in raking out a large and obstinate fire, at going to bed, which at last you seem to have effected—turning round at the door, and seeing it burning and roaring up far more fiercely than ever—and this, *two* fires instead of one."

A few of these little torments are detailed in caricature; but, upon the whole, we think the volume entertaining.

"*More Miseries*," by another hand, seem to have as fair a claim to notice; though we must confess that some of them partake more of the nature of real than fancied torments.

In Mr. Bigland's "*Essays*" we find a great deal of good sense directed by a candid and liberal spirit. One of the most important is, the essay on the Liberty of Conscience. Another relates to the subject of a National Establishment of Education for the lower Ranks of Society. In an essay on Friendship, Mr. Bigland controverts the sentimental and romantic notions of perfect friendship, and defends the prudential maxim attributed to Bias, of conducting ourselves toward our friends as if they were one day to be our enemies. The style, however, which they are written in wants sprightliness.

The "*Restoration of the ancient Mode of bestowing Names on the Rivers, Hills, Vallies, Plains, and Settlements of Britain, recorded in no Author*," by Mr. Dyer, seems to add very little to our stock of etymology. It is his opinion, "that to the *Gaelic language alone* we are indebted for the names of all our rivers, hills, &c.;" forgetting that, in a country which has been often overrun by different nations, *varieties* of etymology may be expected.

Mr. Brewer's "*Hours of Leisure*" consist of essays and characteristics, written professedly after the manner of Goldsmith, with a great deal of point and humour. The best portrait perhaps will be found in the story of Matthew Merrythought.

"*The Bibliographical Miscellany*," in two volumes, forms a valuable supplement to the dictionary which was published a few years ago. The first volume contains, 1. An Account of the English Translations of all the Greek and Roman Classics and Ecclesiastical Writers; the authors alphabetically, and the translations chronologically arranged; with the time, as near as could be ascertained, in which each writer flourished; and critical judgments on the merit of the principal translations, extracted from the best authorities. 2. An extensive List of Arabic and Persian Grammars, Lexicons, and Elementary Treatises; with a particular description of the principal works of the best Arabic and Persian prose and poetic writers, whether printed or in manuscript; with such English translations of them as have already appeared before the public. At the conclusion we have this remark: "The purchaser of Oriental MSS. must not expect to find the *title* of the work either at the beginning or in a head-line: the latter practice is never followed by the Asiatics, and but very rarely the former. The name of the work, however, may be frequently found at the conclusion, with the year, month, day, and transcriber's name.

The contents of the second volume are more numerous; chiefly consisting of subjects which are rather connected with, than form a part, of the science of bibliography. It opens with Remarks on the Origin of Language and alphabetical Characters; followed by a short History of Printing, and a more particular account of the introduction and perfection of the art in Italy. The catalogue of the authors and their works on bibliography and typography, is divided into four classes; accompanied by another list of all the towns and cities where printing was carried on in the fifteenth century. An essay on Bibliography, is followed by specimens of different bibliographical systems, chiefly from French writers: and the whole closed with several chronological and archæological Tables, which the reader will find of considerable use. As a book of reference we deem it an important work; whether by itself, or as a Supplement to the Bibliographical Dictionary.

Mrs. West's "*Letters to a Young Lady*," are entitled to a high degree of approbation; although the authoress seems to have filled too many of her pages with subjects which are hardly appropriate to female instruction. Too much is said upon religious controversy; and there are too many digressions. On the subjects in which the sex are exclusively concerned, her remarks are unobjectionable.

"*Chironomia; or, a Treatise on Rhetorical Delivery*," by Mr. Austin, is a publication which we fear will not be viewed as a first-rate work. The terms which he uses are frequently vague and indefinite;

indefinite; and we cannot point him out with safety in every instance, as a model of good writing. Though at the same time it is proper we should add, that the composition of a work on so nice an art as that of delivery, is exceeding difficult of execution; and that some praise is at least due to an author who has endeavoured earnestly to merit approbation.

Among the miscellaneous works which, from their nature, require but a slighter notice, we may rank Mrs. Barfield's "*Gleanings from Zimmermann's Solitude*;" to which are added, "*Occasional Observations, and an Ode on Retirement.*"

"*The Rights of Infants; or, a Letter from a Mother to a Daughter, relative to the Nursing of Infants,*" by Mrs. Dawbarn, contains both interesting facts and useful lessons.

For the first book of "Αρχαι, *or, the Evenings of Southill,*" by Mr. Salmon, we are evidently indebted to the "Diversions of Purley; and, in point of merit, we must confess the "Evenings" are not much inferior to the "Diversions." The ground which both these authors have chosen, was first pointed out by Aristotle, who, in his work περι Ερμηνειας, has distributed language into two parts, *Noun* and *Verb*; which two have been, in every tongue, the parents of a numerous tribe of particles. The etymological investigation of these particles is, of course, the principal object of the work before us. Its information is more compressed than that in the "Diversions;" and it is published, as all works of useful science and inquiry ought to be, without unnecessary expence.

Among the "*Oddities and Outlines*" by E. M. we found but few that pleased us. One of the best, and which will answer either character, we quote:

"Behind the Thuilleries is the superb *Place de la Revolution*; or, as it is now called, *Place de la Concorde*; in the centre of which Louis the XVIth suffered death. On this spot once stood a statue of Louis XV.; lately in its room, a statue of Liberty; and when I saw it, in lieu of both was seated an old woman, who sold apples and chesnuts."

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

"REVOLUTIONS d'Allemagne, par C. Denina."—The Revolutions of Germany, by Charles Denina, 6 vols. 8vo.

This is a translation of the work entitled, "Revoluzioni della Germania, di Carlo Denina;" and we are sorry to remark, that, in consequence of some very recent occurrences, the author will have but too fair an opportunity to present his readers with a few additional chapters.

"I have long had the intention," says he, in his preface, "to detail the events which, in the course of nineteen centuries, have changed the constitution of Germany, and altered the preponderance of certain provinces and families. It was my with at the same time, to describe the changes that have taken place in the manners and customs of the people, as well as in the forms of the government, while I exhibited the slow or rapid progress of the arts and sciences. It would be needless to demonstrate the utility of such a work as this; and no person can doubt, that a history of Germany, if treated in the manner just mentioned, would prove alike interesting to both the Italians and the French.

"The success of my History of the Revolutions of Italy, inspired me with the idea of writing that of Germany, according to the same model. I was the more inclined to follow this method, because nothing of the kind, either original or translated, was to be found in Italian; and, even in France, there was not any work of estimation on the same subject, except the Chronological Abridgment of M. Pfeffel. The History of Germany, by Keiss, is at once defective and ill written; that of P. Barré, diffuse and superficial; in short, both of them are greatly inferior to the Account of the Lower Empire, by Le Beau.

"Meanwhile the rumours of my intentions having been spread abroad, Frederick II. king of Prussia, at length received intimation of them, and soon after did me the honour to invite me to Berlin. On my arrival in Germany, I discovered that M. Ignatius Schmidt had already published some of the first volumes of his "History of the Germans;" and I heard on all sides, that this subject was treated in a very masterly manner. I accordingly resolved to translate it into Italian; but, on further consideration, I perceived that

that the work was both voluminous and tedious.

"I was also deterred by another consideration, and this was, that as the author had lately passed into the service of the court of Vienna, it was not unlikely that he would depart from his accustomed impartiality. I however determined to recur to his labours, in respect to those particulars of which he alone had given an account; while, for the rest of the materials, I resorted to those authentic sources whence he himself had drawn all his information."

Having thus given an extract from the introduction, it may be necessary to say something of the work itself. This production, then, resembles in a variety of points of view, the "Revolutions of Italy." It is written with great purity of style; and there reigns an order and a precision in the recital of the facts, which, in addition to the sound philosophy and political impartiality which appears throughout, are peculiarly calculated to render it instructive as well as amusing.

From the title it will be easily perceived, that the author does not descend to minute particulars, but only notices those sudden changes which have taken place in Germany, in respect not only to the system of military affairs, but to the state of civilization, the interests, and consequently the power, of those nations who have occupied that vast territory.

Denina commences with the wars of the Romans against the Cimbri, in the year of Rome 648, and continues to describe in succession those events, both civil and military, which have influenced the ancient and modern state of Germany. The chief difficulty in a work of this kind, is to point out and ascertain those grand and leading events which have influenced the military power of nations, and at the same time contributed to the perfection of the arts and sciences among them, as well as to notice the various changes of their political institutions; and in this point of view the author has exhibited distinguished talents.

In respect to his style, he attempts in the original, a manner between that of Voltaire and Robertson. He resembles the latter however, in one essential point, still more than the former, as he is particularly anxious to quote his authorities; and like both, he is careful to make use of a language befitting history, as well as to interweave a certain number of interesting episodes, drawn up in a manner that cannot fail to please.

The work at present consists of 6 vols. 8vo. two more are now in the press, and perhaps the battles of Austerlitz and of Jena will of themselves require a third. When the whole is finished, we intend to give a complete analysis.

"Histoire de l'Occupation de la Bavière, et des Négociations qui ont précédé la Paix de Teschen, en 1778, par M. François (de Neufchâteau), Sénateur, Membre de l'Institut National."—A History of the Occupation of Bavaria, and of the Negociations which preceded the Peace of Teschen, in 1778; by M. François (de Neufchâteau), Senator, and Member of the National Institute.

The invasion of Bavaria by the emperor Joseph in 1778, is one of the most interesting historical details that occurred during the eighteenth century. It is not only peculiarly remarkable when considered by itself, but also as forming part of that system of usurpation which has at length led to such disastrous events and unfortunate results. The jarring politics, too, of the neighbouring courts, the marches, countermarches, and positions, of the respective armies, together with the diplomatic intrigue and finesse recurred to on this occasion, all tend to develope the political interests and military tactics of that period.

Accordingly, no less than three great contemporary writers have treated on this subject; Linguet, Mirabeau, and Frederick II.

By this treaty, concluded between Joseph II. Frederick II. king of Prussia, the elector Palatine, and the duke of Deux-Ponts, the elector Palatine was put in possession of all the districts which the house of Austria had occupied with its troops. The convention of the 3d of January 1778, by which a portion of the states of Bavaria had been ceded, was annulled; and the lordship of Mindelheim was abandoned to the elector, together with all the rights of the crown of Bohemia in respect to the seigniories dependant on the county of Schönburg. On the other hand, the electoral-palatine house ceded in perpetuity to Austria, the villages of Wildshut and Braunau, together with the town of that name, as well as the villages and territory situate between the Danube, the Inn, and the Salza.

All the territories occupied by Austria and Prussia were restored on both sides. The re-union of the magraviates of Anspach

spach and Bareuth, together with the right of primogeniture on the part of the Elector of Brandenburgh, were awarded; the treaties of Breslau, of Berlin, of Dresden, and of Hubertsburg, were renewed and confirmed; and the Duke of Deux Ponts was considered as one of the principal contracting parties.

Thus terminated a difference which might have set all Germany in a flame, had it not been for the vigour of M. de Vergennes, and the firmness of the King of Prussia. Recent transactions have rendered the treaty of Teschen still more memorable than before; and, indeed, we have lived long enough to see nearly all the political relations of Europe altered. Bavaria, which on this occasion was patronized by Frederick the Great, has since been taken under the wing of France; while Prussia herself, then a great and preponderant power, now stands in need of a protector. These considerations, added to the acknowledged abilities and admirable information of M. François de Neufchateau, have induced us to afford more than an ordinary degree of attention to the work now under consideration.

"Histoire des Evenemens qui ont eu lieu en France, pendant les Mois de Juin, Juillet, d'Août, et de Septembre, 1792, et qui ont opéré la chute du Trône Royal; ou l'on trouve, sur ces Epoques déplorables, des Details ignorés pour la plupart, et appuyés de preuves; deux Lettres *secretes* et *inedites* de Louis XVI. les Ordres et les Arrêtes des Autorités Publiques, et des Sections sur les Meurtres de Septembre; les Quittances des employés à ces Executions sanglantes; la Liste Alphabetique de *toutes* les Victimes egorgées à Paris, Lyons, Orleans, Versailles, et Meaux; des Notices et Particularités sur la Vie, les Ouvrages et les dernieres Moments des Principales, ainsi que sur les Coupables Condamnés, Morts ou Déportés, et sur d'autres Personnages Anciens et Modernes, Fameux et Celebres, &c. Par M. MATON-DE-LA-VARENNE, Jurisconsulte, ancien Membre de plusieurs Académies et Sociétés savantes; l'un des Prefaits échappés de la Saint-Barthélemy de 1792." — A History of the Events which took place in France, during the Months of June, July, August, and September, 1792; and which produced the Fall of the Royal House: in which will be found those deplorable Epochs, &c. &c.

This work, we are told in the preface, although complete of itself, forms a portion of an intended history "of the decadence and fall of the royal throne in France. It is given seperately, and in some respects prematurely, because we are assured that it contains details and papers hitherto unpublished, an acquaintance with which is indispensably necessary to those who would wish to be familiar with the leading objects of the Revolution.

The copious title-page will already have conveyed to the reader a catalogue of those events and incidents which are here described; but it is necessary continually to be on one's guard against the prejudices of the editor, who having been one of the royalists who escaped from massacre, seems determined to avenge his own wrongs on the character of every man and woman connected with the recent events.

That party which obtained the appellation of Brissotines, has always been considered to have acted from principle; and it is pretty evident, that they themselves fell a sacrifice to their own moderation, for they were content to declaim against Robespierre and Danton, at the very moment those two sanguinary men were conspiring both against them and the republic. Here, however, they find no quarter. Jean-Marie-Roland de la Platiere is described as a man entirely destitute of talents, and one who possessed a bad character anterior to the revolution; which is in express opposition to facts, as well as the general opinion. His wife, Marie-Jean (Philippon) Roland, is allowed to have been at once "beautiful and witty;" but she is at the same time described as base, treacherous, and lascivious in the extreme.

Brissot, Petion, Vergniaud, every one, in short, who happened unfortunately to differ with M. Maton de la Varenne, receives his due portion of abuse, and this is generally lavished in the exact ratio of his merits. It naturally follows, therefore, that such infamous persons as St. Haruge, Panis, Sergent, appear entirely in the back ground; while the crimes of Couthon, of Tallien, and of Robespierre, are also kept in the shade, and make no impression whatsoever on the mind of the reader.

On the other hand, the kings of France of the third race are all praised to the skies. History has daughters to bestow the highest encomiums on Henry IV., and one cannot deny any Frenchman the satisfaction of having possessed such an accom-

accomplished monarch. But some of his successors are surely less worthy of applause; and yet Louis XIII. is exalted to the skies, "for having augmented France by the addition of the fine province of Roussillon; for having founded the French academy, the royal printing house, and *favoured the commencement of the learned congregations of St. Maur, St. Genevieve, and St. Lazarus*, &c." Of Louis XIV. we hear nothing but what appertains to a hero; and while the author laments the overthrow of his statue, he forgets the cruelties exercised against the French protestants, and quotes Mazarine to prove "that there was stuff sufficient in his composition to make four kings, and one honest man."

In a note appended to this portion of the history, we find the following epitaph on Robespierre, which is quoted, we believe, from some other work, as we have seen it before:

"Passant, ne pleurs point son sort;
Car, s'il vivait, tu serais mort."

Tallien, in 1797, having been attacked with an alarming cough, in consequence of which he for some time was accustomed to spit blood, the following epigram was produced:

"Tallien dit à son medecin:
Ma fois, je crains fort pour ma vie;
Je pourrais bien, quelque matin,
Périr de cette hémmorrhagie.
—Vous plaisantez: bah! ce n'est rien,
Dit le docteur avec malice;
Moi je trouve que c'est un bien:
De vos humeurs cela purge le vice.
Et quand on a but tant de sang,
Entre nous, n'est ce pas enfant
De s'étonner qu'on en vomisse?"

We learn, at the same time, that this person, who at one period acted such a conspicuous part in the revolution, died in May, 1805, at Alicant, "far distant from that country where he enjoyed such a short and miserable celebrity." We are also told that his widow, who at an eventful period obtained the name of "*Notre-Dame de Septembre*," is again married, and that M. de Caraman is her third husband.

We shall not stop to retrace the horrible massacres which took place in the prisons, or be at the trouble to execrate crimes so abhorrent to the feelings of every man of common humanity. Here, commencing with page 419, the curious reader will find an alphabetical list "of the individuals murdered in the various places of confinement, during the beginning of September 1792." The number amounts to 1086, exclusive of some accidental spectators, who were executed under the appellation of "thieves." This is succeeded by "an alphabetical and correct list of the monsters who had commanded, favoured, tolerated, or concerted the massacres of September 1792;" and we are sorry to remark that these exceed 250. It must be allowed, however, that the *zeal* of the author has induced him to include the name of every person who happened to be an enemy to the monarchical government; in fine, the list of those massacred appears to have been regularly copied from the records of the jails, &c., while that of their murderers is in a variety of instances suppositious.

The author, towards the conclusion, takes a political survey of France and of Germany at this period, and asserts that the "ridiculous preparations" on the part of the patriots, as they were called, were only indicative at once of their fears and their feebleness. The Count d'Artois, the dukes of Angoulême and Berry, the duke of Broglie, who was at the head of the French nobility, together with the duke of Brunswick and the king of Prussia, according to his account, considered the restoration of the throne as certain. In this exigency, while the combined army had entered the plains of Champagne, and expectation was on the tiptoe to behold extraordinary events, "both of the deputies and others, as dreaded a just punishment, trembled for their safety.

"To secure this," adds he, "they required of Louis XVI. that he should address the following note to the king of Prussia: "*My cousin, if you advance any further, you will find my head, together with those of my unhappy family, placed above the gates of Chalons."

Immediately after the receipt of this letter, which occurred on the 18th of September, the duke of Brunswick issued orders for the troops to commence their retreat. But the French chevaliers at first actually refused to obey, for they had sworn either to conquer or to die; yet as they themselves were unable to keep the field, it became necessary that

* "Mon cousin, si vous avancez davantage, vous trouverez ma tête et celles de ma malheureuse famille attachées aux portes de Chalons."

they

they should retire with the army, so that there now remains only the remembrance of an enterprize, the success of which, in case of perseverance, would have been certain."

We are told, at the conclusion, that the Constituting Assembly, which during the short space of eleven months and twenty days had enacted no fewer than 5,414 laws, left not a single act behind it which merits the notice of a well-informed man. "It was by far too learned," says the author, "and did not exhibit a sufficient degree of discernment; although a multitude of reforms were made, yet not a single institution was calculated to survive the experience of a few years.

"In fine, if the Constituting Assembly despoiled the king of his authority, the Legislative Assembly deprived him of his liberty, and the Convention of his life. Our hair stands on end at the recollection, we are seized with affright, and a mortal chillness seizes on all our members. All the abominations which have sullied the earth since the creation, are not in the least comparable to those that designate the reign of the third assembly. It caused more blood to be shed than all the barbarity of the ancient Gauls and Druids, united together, spilt during a course of several ages.

"Let us lament, with the prophet Jeremiah, those grand cities which are the receptacles of nations, and more especially of pretended philosophers: *Væ tibi civitas gentium et philosophorum!*

"Let us admire the wisdom of the Emperor Domitian, who, towards the 79th year of Jesus Christ, chaced them from every part of Italy. Let us admire the sagacity of Frederic II., who, fifteen centuries afterwards, would not permit them to govern one of his provinces, but in order to punish them.

"We ought never to forget the misfortunes brought on our own country by this species of men, which an evil genius seems to have sent among us merely for the purpose of covering us with mourning. Let us, therefore, unceasingly combat the hydra of *philosophism*, by means of works in which our attachment to sound morals and true science shall be predominant; in which respect for that consolatory religion which cannot perish will be allied with the love of our sovereign, of the laws, and those peaceable virtues, without which there can neither be calm in our own consciences, nor felicity in the state."

MISCELLANIES.

"Tableaux Comparatifs des Dépenses, &c."—Comparative Statements of the Expences and Revenues of France and England, &c. By M. Sabatier.

This work is intended as an answer to the publications of M. Gentz, a Prussian writer, supposed to be extremely attached to the interests of Great Britain. In detailing the resources of his native country, this author maintains that coal is to be found in more than fifty departments in France, while iron ore abounds in different parts of it.

Were we to give credit to the comparative estimates of this author, we must at the same time reverse the known order of facts, and believe that England is in a state of feeble infancy, while France has attained the very summit of human prosperity.

"Géographie Statistique, Hydraulique, Historique, &c."—The Statistical, Hydraulic, Mineral, Historical, Political, and Commercial Geography of all parts of the World; including the History of the Ancient Provinces of France, and of the Countries conquered and united to it, subsequently to the Revolution, &c. By D. L. M., formerly Professor in the University of Paris, and Member of several Academies. To which is annexed, a Plate of the Planetary System, by M. Letronne, &c. 4 vols. 8vo. with 136 coloured Maps, and a separate Atlas.

This work is calculated to inspire both natives and foreigners with a high idea of the rank which France at this present moment retains in the scale of Europe; and, in consequence of her successes on the continent, recent circumstances appear to have but too firmly established his proposition. It is the wish of the author at the same time to insinuate, that the power and consequence of Great Britain are so formidable, as to prevent her from being alarmed at the sudden aggrandisement of his native country. Our European population is computed at 14,303,087 persons, in Asia and America we are said to possess 32,000,000 more: so that, in short, we reckon up 46,303,087 subjects; while France, including the conquered countries, is said to contain only 34½ millions.

"Mémoires de l'Institut National, &c."—Memoirs of the National Institute of Arts and Sciences.

The National Institute promised to effect wonders in science; and it undoubtedly comprehended, at one time, all

all the great men in France. But Bonaparte, in 1803, chose to effect a total change in this once celebrated establishment; and by a single dash of his pen he expunged the class of Moral and Political Sciences, by which he at once got rid of subjects and of associates that excited pain and apprehension.

We shall here give a slight sketch of the principal subjects treated of on the present occasion.

M. Camus gives an historical account of the proceedings of the class of literature and the arts. While mentioning the celebrated cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii, he attempts to prove that the learned world has been hitherto mistaken in supposing them to have been completely overwhelmed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in the first year of Titus, which corresponds to the 79th year of the Christian era. He maintains, by a reference to authorities, that they still enjoyed a certain degree of splendour in the time of Adrian.

The Abbé Sicard, the celebrated preceptor of the deaf and dumb, has proposed a new theory of conjunctions, by means of which he endeavours to simplify this subject. He has also presented a sketch of the Life of the late M. de Wailly.

M. Villars, not content with the former routes across the Alps assigned to Hannibal, has pointed out a new one, across Mont St. Bernard, which he supposes was adopted by the Carthaginian general.

M. Dupuis, in a memoir which appears to have cost him much pains, has treated on "the Influence which the Inhabitants of the Isles of the Persian Gulph, and the Southern Coast of Persia, have had on Europe and Asia Minor."

This is followed by a report made to the class of Literature and Arts, relative to the "Panorama." In this we do not find any thing new, as it is merely observed that the discovery of this style of painting is likely to give additional influence to the arts, and furnish fresh incentives to genius.

In the "Report made on a Work intitled Elements of Practical Perspective, for the Use of Artists, by P. H. Valenciennes, a painter," we are told that the students are generally averse from this study, on account of their ignorance of geometry.

M. Mongez, one of the most celebrated men of the present day, and who has risen from obscurity to be one of the principal members of the Institute, has inserted a "Memoir on the Harangues ascribed to Orators by Ancient Authors, and on the Means supposed to have been recurred to by the Actors, for the purpose of being heard by the more distant Spectators." The author here treats with contempt the supposed intervention of mechanical aids to assist the human voice. He maintains, by a reference to facts, that it was capable of itself to fill the theatres of the ancients; and he quotes authorities to prove, that it was customary to assemble the people there whenever an oration was to be delivered.

This *ci-devant* Abbé has also published a "Memoir on the ancient Statue lately appertaining to the Villa de Medicis, which has been usually known by the denomination of 'Silence.'" It is the author's opinion, that this figure is the emblem of a subjugated country (perhaps Judea), and intended to adorn a triumphal arch. He proves, at least, that the dress is barbarian, and that both the posture and attitude denote sorrow.

M. Francois de Neufchateau has here published a poetical rhapsody on Death; and a translation into French verse of the Expedition of the Argonauts, by Valerius Flaccus.

M. Ducis, a bard of some note in Paris, has presented the Institute with a charming little poem, entitled "Solitude and Love."

M. Camus, in a pretty long and minute Report, has continued the history of the stereotypic art to the present time. He has also published notes relative to the public exhibition of articles of French industry, in which he represents the advantages arising out of this new practice.

In a Memoir on the best manner of executing geographical charts by means of moveable characters, Mr. C. insists on the advantages resulting from this method.

"Lettres de Mademoiselle de Montpensier, Mesdames de Motteville, &c," —Letters of Mademoiselle de Montpensier, Mesdames de Motteville and de Montmorency, of Mademoiselle Dupré, and Madame the Marchioness de Lambert, &c. 1 vol. 12mo.

France has of late exhibited an extraordinary degree of curiosity relative to the letters of celebrated females. In the course of the last nine months have appeared those of Mesdames and Mesdemoiselles de Villars, de Coulanges, de la

la Fayette, de Tencin, Ninon, Aïssé, du Maine, de Simiane, de Montpensier, de Motteville, de Montmorency, Dupré, and de Lambert.

In respect to the present collection, most of the authors have already appeared before the public, as Mademoiselle Montpensier has published the Memoirs of her own Life, while Madame de Motteville has drawn up an Account of Anne of Austria. Madame de Lambert, on the other hand, has composed several excellent treatises on education; and Mademoiselle Dupré has distinguished herself by her verses. In short, Madame de Montmorency is the only one who had hitherto achieved nothing in the annals of literature.

Mlle. Montpensier informs us, in a passage in her own Memoirs, of the occasion which gave birth to her correspondence with Madame de Motteville.

"One day," says she, "I happened to be looking through a window in the apartments appertaining to M. le Cardinal, whence one discovers the river and the Pyrenees; for the court was then at St. Jean de Luz. Madame de Motteville, who was present, afforded an opportunity to converse relative to the charms of the country; and we began to moralise on the happy life which we might lead there, when disembarrassed from the fatigues of the court, and superior to the injustice which is but too frequently experienced among the great. In short, we agreed that solitude would enable us to live for ourselves alone.

"This conversation opened a wide field of morals, &c.; and the queen having gone to the comedy, after accompanying her majesty to the gate, I repaired to the borders of the sea, where I walked for a considerable time, and contemplated on the plan of the retired life which we had been conversing about. I wished to be surrounded by persons who had not been dismissed from the court; and as I had conceived a scheme which appeared at once extraordinary and pleasant in the practice, I retired instantly to my apartments, and seizing pen and ink, I wrote a letter of two or three pages, which I addressed to Madame de Motteville.

"That lady sent me an answer, which obliged me to write another letter; and, as both were amused, we kept up a correspondence together, during one or two years: in short, were all the letters to be collected, they would form a very large volume.

We select the following lines from one of the letters of Mlle. Dupré, partly in verse, and partly in prose, relative to James II. the abdicated king of England, "dethroned by his own daughter and his son-in-law." The reference is to the Princess of Orange:

"Elle a de la bonté, de l'esprit, du savoir,
Et toutes les vertus ensemble:
Mais Dieu vous préserve d'avoir
Une fille qui lui ressemble!"

As it was said that the enterprise against James II. had been suggested solely by a desire to preserve the Protestant religion, the fair author makes the following reflections:

"A l'égard de l'intention
Au jugement de Dieu un chrétien s'abandonne;
Mais souffrez que l'homme soupçonne
Un acte de religion
Qui s'empare d'une couronne."

"Nouveaux Elemens de la Science de l'Homme, &c."—New Elements of the Science of Man, by P. J. Barthez, Physician to the Emperor and King.

The author commences his work with a preliminary discussion, in the course of which he presents the reader with a general view of the principles of life and motion. He divides the powers of life into two kinds, and then proceeds to an historical account of the opinions of philosophers, both ancient and modern, respecting its nature. He, at the same time, traces a gradual scale of motions, beginning with the most simple, and ending with the most complex.

Instead of explaining the causes of death, he refers that grand and universal law to the primordial rules which govern man; and he is of opinion, that it is not in general accompanied by painful sensations. Nay, he goes still further, and taking into consideration the feebleness which usually precedes it, he is almost ready to believe that there may be somewhat *pleasant* in it, as in sleep!

"Traité de Géodesie, &c."—A Treatise on Geodæsia; or, an Explanation of the Trigonometrical and Astronomical Methods which have been applied to the admeasurement of the Earth. By L. Puissant, Professor of Mathematics in the Imperial Military School, 4to.

The contents of this bulky work do not correspond with its title. A portion of it is dedicated to trigonometry, and those elementary studies which lead to the higher branches of mathematics. Much useful information is, however, contained in it; for in book ii. we find an analytical

tical enquiry into the properties of the cone, and the projection of the circles of the spheres, during which the author brings algebra in aid of geometry.

Book iii. is dedicated to a consideration of the principal subject, which arises out of the late improvements in mathematical science in France. It is not to be denied, that the measurement of an arc of the meridian, so recently accomplished by the mathematicians on the continent, has tended greatly to the benefit and advantage of human knowledge. M. Puissant, in order to render the result of these labours understood, has in this part of his work explained all the methods of computation used on the present occasion. From this the *tyro* will be enabled to learn and understand the various methods by which the measurement in question is effected.

The work is accompanied with tables and plates; and in the appendix we are presented with an account of a new instrument brought lately into use, and called, from its inventor, *le cercle repétiteur de Borda*, which appears to have superseded the quadrant and sextant in France.

"Dictionnaire des Sciences et des Arts, &c."—A Dictionary of Arts and Sciences; containing the Definition of the different acceptations of the Technical Terms of Anatomy, Surgery, Physiology, Medicine, Pharmacy, Chemistry; Zoology, Ornithology, Ichthyology, Entomology; Botany, Mineralogy; Mathematics, &c. &c. To which is added, an Historical Description of the Progress of every branch of Human Knowledge; and an abridged Account of the Machines, the Instruments, and the Processes employed both among the Ancients and Moderns, in respect to the Arts. By M. Lunier. 3 vols. 8vo.

The members of the Institute were of opinion, that the rapid progress of the physical and mathematical sciences in France had introduced a prodigious number of new terms, many of which ought to be incorporated into the French language. In consequence of this persuasion, it nominated several commissioners to superintend, and appointed two of its own members to carry this scheme into immediate execution. While this dictionary is preparing in the slow and dilatory manner usual with academicians, a single individual has published the present, which differs from a mere vocabulary by its extensive, as well as by its historical, notices; containing an account of the origin, the principles, and the progress of the sciences, the epochs of important discoveries, the names of their respective authors, the events which produced, and the circumstances which accompanied, them.

"Journal de Physique, de Chimie, d'Histoire Naturelle, et des Arts."—Journal of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural History, and the Arts; with engraved Copper-plates. By J. C. de la Mertherie.

The Abbé Rozier, who first conceived the idea of the "Journal de Physique," published the first number of it in 1771; but it was not until 1773 that it assumed its present form, consisting of 80 pages in quarto, accompanied with plates. The 72d volume commences with the year 1806. A number is always published every month; and even during the most ferocious periods of the late Revolution this scheme experienced but little interruption.

The work itself may be considered as consecrated to those sciences which have the study of nature for their object, and has been considered as the usual depository of the principal discoveries which have been made in the different branches of natural history; such as zoology, botany, mineralogy, chemistry, and the arts.

J. C. de la Mertherie, who has been the editor ever since 1786, on the first of every January presents the public with a summary of the discoveries during the preceding year.

"Cours complet d'Agriculture Théorique, Pratique, Economique et de Médecine Rurale et Vétérinaire, &c."—A complete Course of Agriculture, Theoretical and Practical, including Rural Economy, Medicine, and the Veterinary Art; or a universal Dictionary of Agriculture, &c. 2 vols. 4to.

The French economists, perceiving that commerce could never be carried to any great extent in their native country, were continually asserting that agriculture was the true and only sure basis of national prosperity. Voltaire, many years since, maintained "that there were no real riches in a great empire, but the people and the soil."* It was in consequence of a principle so generally adopted, that the melioration of the earth began to be considered as an object of the first consequence in France, and many persons actually consecrated the whole of their lives to the improvement

* Il n'y a des richesses réelles dans un grand empire, que l'homme et la terre."

of husbandry. One of the most celebrated of these was the Abbé Rozier, who commenced the present work; and his labours have now been completed by his successors, Chaptal, Parmentier, Delalause, Mongez, Lafleyrie, Dusieux, Gilbert, and Rongier de la Bergerie.

We have heretofore occasionally noticed these volumes in their progress, and shall now take our leave of them with a few concluding observations. The Abbé Rozier has made a very ingenious division of the climates of France, which he designates,

1. Under that calculated for the production of the apple;
2. Of the vine;
3. Of the olive;
And 4. Of the orange.

The preliminary discourse consists of an Essay "on the Manner of studying Agriculture, by recurring to its Principles." It is composed by M. Thouin, who begins by pointing out the advantages resulting from a protecting and a paternal government. This position is supported by two remarkable examples:

1. That the lands in the vicinity of Rome, which, from being once fertile and productive, are now changed into infected marshes, whence dangerous fevers, and even death itself, are exhaled;

2. That of Tuscany, which under Leopold exchanged the most deplorable misery for abundance, and is now likely to relapse into its former state of desolation, in consequence of the negligence of those most interested in its prosperity.

We are assured that France, both by its climate and its position, is most admirably situate for the progress of agriculture. To improve both these advantages, M. Thouin proposes to establish "a central establishment of rural economy," somewhat like our Board of Agriculture, for the purpose of receiving and communicating information and instruction. In addition to this, he also wishes for courses of lectures; and even thinks that farmers ought to be intimately acquainted with botany, zoology, chemistry, &c.

It is impossible to enter into a detailed analysis of this voluminous work; and it would be ridiculous to recommend its perusal to our practical agriculturists; for although there are some curious papers to be found here, yet it cannot be doubted that the system of rural affairs has been treated in a far superior manner by our own writers.

"Histoire de l'Astronomie Ancienne et Moderne, &c."—The History of Astronomy, both Ancient and Modern, by J. S. Bailly; in which the Historical Text of the Author has been preserved, but the Scientific Details, the Abstract Calculations, and the Notes, &c. suppressed. 2 vols. 8vo.

Bailly's History of Astronomy was originally published in five vols. quarto, and this is a popular abridgement for the use of schools.

"Recherches sur les Costumes, les Mœurs et les Usages Civils et Militaires des Anciens Peuples."—Researches relative to the Dress, the Manners, and Customs, both Civil and Military, of Ancient Nations; published by M. Martin, Engineer of the Imperial *Corps* of Bridges and Highways, and also a Member of the Commission of the Monuments of Egypt. 3 vols. 4to.

This elaborate work was originally commenced by M. Maillot, director of the academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, in the city of Thoulouse. It is said to be the fruits of thirty years' incessant labour and investigation; at the end of which period it was confided by the author to the care of M. Martin, his pupil, who was conjured to add whatsoever might be necessary for its perfection. The editor accordingly, after spending some years in a public employment in Egypt, undertook to finish and to publish it.

He begins by pointing out three grand divisions among the nations who have succeeded each other on the earth. The Romans, as arbiters of the destiny of surrounding states during so many ages, are placed first in the list; after these, a number of the most celebrated ancient nations pass in review before us; and finally, with the usual vanity of his countrymen, he concludes with the French, to whom he dedicates a whole volume.

In this work, chronological arrangement is utterly disregarded; no hypothesis is broached; no new system is maintained. It merely consists of a collection of facts, gathered either from the ancient monuments, or the works of authors of established reputation. The editor begins with a dissertation on the acquirements necessary for young painters and sculptors. The artist is told that the rules of perspective ought to be known, and rigorously observed; the unity of effect, in respect to time and action, pointed out; and he is told, that [illegible] species of landscape, as well as the

of architecture most appropriate to different countries and different nations, ought to be scrupulously attended to. But, above all, the choice of subjects is one of the most important considerations, and when the work is finished it becomes absolutely necessary that the painter should have courage sufficient to listen to the voice of truth relative to his productions. This introduction is terminated by an article on the necessity of a rigorous observance of *costume*.

The remainder of the volume is dedicated entirely to the Romans; and we are presented with a minute description of the head-dress, the beards, the clothes, and the female ornaments of this extraordinary people. The engravings convey an idea of the different species of the toga, the laticlave, the trabea, the tunic, &c.

Our fashionable dames of the present day will be astonished at the profusion of finery made use of by the ladies of that age and country; for luxury was there carried to such an excess, that at length the Oppian law prohibited the employment of more than half an ounce of gold about the person, and forbid the wearing of clothes of different colours, or to make visits in Rome, or within the circumference of a thousand paces, with a carriage drawn by horses, unless to those who should assist at the public sacrifices. But this edict, which happened to be promulged a short time after the battle of Cannæ, was abolished in the course of a few years, when Hannibal and the Carthaginians ceased to be formidable.

From the dress of private citizens, the author proceeds to describe that made use of on great occasions, by the kings, the senators, the consuls, the dictators, the general of the cavalry, and, finally, the emperors.

As if this were not sufficient, we are presented with a description of the *costume* of all the different female branches of the imperial family; while that of the various magistrates, such as the proconsuls, the prætors, the censors, the ediles, the tribunes, &c. is also particularized with an uncommon degree of precision.

Meanwhile, the military portion of the subject is not forgotten. We see the manner in which the legion was formed; we have a description of its ensigns, its instruments, the dress of the soldier, his arms both offensive and defensive, the machines of war, and, in short, the order of marching and encamping the troops. The marine, too, is not overlooked; nor is the ceremonial of military recompences and triumphs omitted.

Thence the author passes on to civil customs, and makes the slaves, the peasants, and the freedmen, pass in review before him. He describes the penalties and punishments ordained by the criminal laws; dwells with complaisance on the details of Roman politeness, the marriages and births, the baths, the furniture of the houses, the repasts, and the funerals. The last of these affords him an opportunity of describing the customary ceremonial recurred to for the apotheosis of an emperor.

In fine, he enters into the particulars of the usages, the festivals, and religious ceremonies; the sacrifices, as well as the functions of the different ministers of religion. The vestals, especially, occupy a distinguished place on the present occasion; and notwithstanding the extraordinary honours which were lavished on the priestess, it is evident that it became extremely difficult to replace her. This circumstance gave birth to a law, by which it was enacted that twenty young virgins, chosen by the pontiff, should decide by lot which of them was to attain this dignity; so that the candidates were brought together by a species of conscription.

The first volume terminates with details of the spectacles and public sports, which necessarily leads to the instruments of music, &c. The ceremonial of the sacred games, celebrated yearly at the commencement of the month of September, in honour of all the gods, will be read with a considerable degree of interest. This grand festival was terminated with chariot-races, and the combats of different kinds of gladiators.

The second division of the work, or that which comprehends all the peoples of the ancient continent, consists of three parts: Africa, Asia, and Europe. M. Martin introduces each nation with a prefatory discourse, containing much historical and geographical information; but he dwells with more than a common portion of complaisance on the Egyptians, among whom he has resided. Commencing with the topography of their country, he describes its aspect and physiognomy, as it were, with the most brilliant colours, while he at the same time recounts the history of the people, from the period of their kings until the present times. He remarks, that Egypt, which had been so happy and flourishing

under its own sovereigns, had for many centuries become a prey to all the foreigners who had succeeded each other in the domination of that country.

After having mentioned the warriors, and described their vestments, he particularises the ancient usages and manners of that people, all of which he compares with their situation at the present day. The details which follow chiefly relate to agriculture, and are the result of his own observations, in the two provinces where he was employed to superintend the distribution of the waters of the Nile during the inundation.

Under the article entitled "Navigation and Commerce," he insists on the impossibility of re-establishing the canal of communication between the two seas across the isthmus of Suez; but he at the same time proposes one in another direction, between Keuch and Kosseir. While treating on this subject, he enters into an interesting discussion relative to the elevation of the waters of the Red Sea above those of the Mediterranean.

The editor has not neglected a description of animals and plants; he has even presented his readers with a short dissertation on medicine, in the course of which he describes the process recurred to by himself for curing an ophthalmy and a pestilential fever, of which he was near becoming the victim. But the article in which he indulges most is that relative to the fine arts. He begins by fixing the general character of the architecture of the Egyptians: for he observes, that painting, and even sculpture, were but accessories to that art, so flattering to their *monumental mania*.

He then proceeds to furnish the most curious details relative to the temples, the labyrinth, the pyramids, the obelisks, the insulated columns, and the pharos. It is not without astonishment we learn, that one of the pyramids, of which he furnishes the dimensions, contains a sufficiency of materials to build a wall of three *metres* in height, and which, in point of extent, would nearly surround the whole kingdom of Spain. According to the calculations to be found here, Pompey's column at Alexandria is formed of a single block of granite, which weighs 265,165 *kilogrammes*.

While treating of the temples of Dendirah and Esneh, the editor takes care to make mention of the curious zodiacs contained in them; but he is content to state, without attempting to solve, the question relative to the disposition of the *signs* which compose these monuments of ancient astronomy.

He next lays down the dimensions, as taken by himself, of the large interior chamber in the open pyramid; and thence deduces, by means of very ingenious deductions, the exact measure of the Egyptian cubit, which we know only by a comparison with the Roman foot. He, at the same time, confirms his suppositions by a reference to the cubit still in use among the Mekyas of the isle of Raondah. This article is terminated by an account of the religion, the funerals, and manner of embalming among the Egyptians.

The Libyans are the next people who are brought on the scene; and under this denomination the editor comprehends all the nations who inhabit the borders of the Mediterranean, from Egypt to the pillars of Hercules. On this occasion, he finds room for a dissertation on the Oases. M. Martin had been instructed by the commander-in-chief, Menou, on his return from a survey of the lake Mœris, to proceed to the Little Oasis; for which purpose he was to leave Medina at the same time that M. Rasieuau-Delisle, his colleague, intended to visit the great Oasis, in company with General Donzelot, who was to proceed by the way of Siouth; but the occurrence of extraordinary events prevented the completion of his journey. Yet, notwithstanding this, he had obtained a variety of information from certain inhabitants of *Oasis Parva*, whom he had kept during ten days at Medina expressly for that purpose.

Asia, which constitutes the second subdivision of this volume, comprehends the Indians, the Chinese, the Arabs, the Medes, the Assyrians, the Persians, the Parthians, the Scythians, the natives of Asia Minor, the Syrians, and the Jews. The customs, manners, and the religion of the last of these nations, which has since extended itself, with more or less modification, over nearly the whole of the globe, necessarily includes a variety of curious details relative to the patriarchs, &c. The editor, taking the text of the Sacred Scriptures for his guide, exhibits the Israelites both before and after the Mosaic law, and speaks not only of their great legislator, but of the prophets who followed him.

He describes the tabernacle, the ark, the altar of perfumes, the golden candlestick, the brazen sea, and, finally, the temple of Jerusalem. He also enters into

into a variety of details relative to Jesus Christ, his disciples, and all the illustrious personages who figured during that memorable epoch in the history of the world. Thence he proceeds to consider the first Christians, their sacerdotal vestments, and the practices of their religion. This article is terminated by a curious dissertation on the origin of popes and cardinals.

Europe, which constitutes the third part, comprehends the Greeks, the Thracians, the Italians, the Germans, the people of Great Britain, the Spaniards, and the Gauls. Of these, the Greeks alone would have occupied one volume; but a mere summary only is here presented, doubtless with a view of affording a greater degree of variety. We are, however, presented with a precise account of their different vestments, the manner of managing their beards, the coverings for their legs and feet; and, in fine, the dresses of the rhetors, the philosophers, the slaves, the common people, and the poor.

We are next furnished with details relative to their repasts, their furniture, their measures, their coins, their marriages, and their funerals. In respect to religion, there were many practices peculiar to the Greeks, particularly concerning their oracles and their festivals. Next comes an interesting description of their games, their *gymnasia*, their wrestling-matches, &c. A short dissertation is also given on their tragedy; while the marine and military arts are not forgotten. This article is terminated with an account of their civil customs.

The third and last part of the work is dedicated wholly to the French people; and this has been considered, by the members of the Institute employed to report upon it, as that portion which presents the most curious, as well as most useful researches. The *costume* of the nation, from Clodion-le-Chevelu until Louis XIV., is described; that is to say, from the year 428 until the year 1650. After some preliminary details relative to the manners and usages of the French, we are presented with an account of the uninterrupted succession of the kings, princes, &c., their contemporaries. The engravings are copied from medals, coins, and monuments, appertaining to each particular epoch.

Amidst this variety of curious research, certain customs, as well as certain proverbs, are referred to an ancient source. Under Dagobert II., towards the year 711 or 716, when one party asserted a fact which the other denied, a champion on each side was selected for the purpose of fighting. The vanquished, who was considered as perjured, had his hand cut off; and the other witnesses of the same party paid a fine, in order to redeem their lands: thence came the French proverb: "*les battus paient l'amende.*"

Under Louis VIII., called the Lion, who reigned from the year 1223 to the year 1226, it appears that it was still customary to embrace in church, on repeating the words, "*pax Domini sit semper vobiscum.*" The queen, on one of those occasions, accidentally embraced a *courtesan*, who, from the richness of her dress, had been mistaken for a lady of distinction. The king, angry at such a mistake, and wishing to avoid the repetition of a similar scene in future, prohibited persons of this description from wearing either golden girdles or cloaks, which henceforward became the distinctive marks of married women. From this sprung the proverb of "*Bonne renommée vaut mieux que ceinture dorée.*"

At the epoch of the reign of Philip Augustus, the author enters into a variety of interesting details relative to chivalry, to which is added a description of tournaments and carousals.

This work is important in a variety of points of view. It is the offspring of much labour and enquiry, and cannot fail to be very serviceable to artists in particular. The engravings are numerous, and well executed.

"Eloges du Maréchal de Catinat, du Chancelier de l'Hospital, de Thomas, de l'Académie Française; suivis de l'Eloge inédit de Claire-Françoise de Lespinasse; par GUIBERT: publiés par sa Veuve, sur les Manuscrits et d'après les Corrections de l'Auteur."—Eulogiums of the Marichal de Catinat, the Chancellor de l'Hospital, and of Thomas; to which is aded, the inedited Eulogiums of Claire-Françoise de Lespinasse; by Guibert: published by his Widow, from the Manuscripts and Corrections of the Author. 1 vol. 8vo.

We have already noticed the posthumous writings of Guibert, but cannot refrain, on the publication of this new edition, to recur once more to the same subject: partly because the species of composition in which he excelled, has been but little cultivated in England, and partly because he is allowed to have surpassed

passed most of his contemporaries in the manner in which he treated of every subject.

The "Eloge de Catinat" became the subject of a prize, which was to be bestowed by the French Academy; and this was decided in favour of La Harpe, while his rival Guibert received the *accessit*, with the compliment, that the Academy regretted it had not a second prize to bestow.

It is well known that this mark of politeness produced nothing but disgust on the part of Mont. G.; and many others, as well as himself, thought that he was the victim of the partiality of his judges. Voltaire, in a letter written about this period to the count de Schomberg, on the subject of these two discourses, expresses himself as follows: "I perceive in that of M. Guibert," says he, "a grand display of true, noble, and sublime ideas, together with many portions of eloquence truly affecting; a courageous frateluess also, and the enthusiasm of a man who aspires in secret to replace his hero. This sentiment is discoverable through every line. On the other hand, the discourse of M. de la Harpe is that of a respectable academician, replete with wit, eloquence, and taste; while the other displays a genius at once warlike and patriotic."

Guibert, however, still preserved his rancour against the Academy, and seized on an opportunity to display it, when the Eulogium of the Chancellor de l'Hospital was given out as the subject of a prize. He refused to be a competitor on this occasion; but he composed and published a discourse without prefixing the name of the author, to which was appended the following most insulting motto: "Ce n'est point aux esclaves a louer les grands hommes."—It is not befitting slaves to praise great men.

Notwithstanding this anathema, l'Hospital found many panegyrists; and among these were some, such as Condorcet, Pechmeja, and Garat, who could not be considered as slaves. Meanwhile Guibert had, by anticipation, satirized all the eulogies that were to follow his own production.

"These will not," says he, "prove any thing more than mere rhetorical amplifications, in which the character of l'Hospital will be described in a vague and timid manner: in which his merits, the actions of his life, as well as the grand lessons it offers, will be overwhelmed by a sonorous and sterile abundance of words; works devoid of utility, destitute alike of image and philosophy, and to the full as ephemeral as the laurel with which they will be crowned."

Notwithstanding all this, Guibert was at length received as an academician, on the 13th of February, 1786; and St. Lambert, who was fixed upon to reply to him, took care, while he complimented the new member on his book on Tactics, his Gracchi, &c. not to make the least mention of the "Eloge de Catinat."

The Eulogy of the celebrated Mademoiselle d'Eſpinasse, is termed "L'Eloge d'Eliza;" her lover, M. de Mora, is designated under the name of Gonsalvo; and her friends are termed Aristus, Sainval, Cleon, Ergastus, Valerius, &c.

Marmontel says, that she had been greatly attached to Guibert, on account of the heroism and genius appertaining to his character: and when St. Lambert observed, during the contest with La Harpe, that he intended to vote in favour of the latter at the Academy, she burst into tears, and retired.

"Voyage en Portugal, du Comte Hoffausegg; redigé par M. Link."—A Journey into Portugal, by Count Hoffausegg; edited by M. Link.

The author of these Travels appears to have rendered himself a complete master of the subject; for he has spent much time, and bestowed great labour in acquiring an acquaintance with whatsoever merits attention in an interesting portion of Europe. This country, so little known, and so seldom attempted to be described, is studded with mountains, on the summits of which a sharp and bracing air is always felt; so that the climate differs but little from that of more northern regions. Some of them are still crowned with snow in the month of August; and the Portuguese, who are panting with heat in the valleys, may at any time approach the regions of winter.

One of the highest of these is called Mount Geres, on the sides of which the wild-goat is seen to bound, in the same manner as on Caucasus, in Asia. All the mountains appear to be linked together, and nothing but steep hills present themselves to the eye of the inhabitants; so that the view is bounded on all sides. They accordingly experience an agreeable sensation when a plain succeeds to these rugged heights, which conceal a multitude of vipers, serpents, and venomous reptiles. Many of them are easily

tirely covered with heath, more especially in Tra-los-Montes, which, however, at least conceals the aridity of the soil.

"At two leagues from Coimbra, the capital of Beïra, and the second city in Portugal, and on the summit of a lofty mountain, is built a convent, which at a distance resembles the nest of an eagle. The approach to it is on all sides very melancholy, and the Anchorites who inhabit this miserable spot, appear to be entirely insolated from all mankind. They never descend from their monastery, erected in the midst of a solitude, around which black dentelated rocks are suspended. Skulls and human bones constitute the sad decorations as you approach, and exhibit in a manner sufficiently energetic, the holy scorn of the Anchorites for that life, so fugitive and so miserable, which we every where else endeavour to render gay by means of ornaments equally frivolous and illusory. They have no manner of connexion or conversation, except with Heaven; for they observe in regard to themselves, like the monks of La Trappe, a perpetual silence; and they never open their mouths, unless it be in praise of the Supreme Being, at their spiritual concerts.

"When a stranger has at length arrived at the convent, a scene not less picturesque than unexpected meets the eye. Religion has made even the horrible desert to smile. All on a sudden you discover, in the midst of this solitary retreat, a thick forest of oak and fir-trees, while you, at the same time, discover several streams of water, the grave and solemn murmurs of which resound in the ears of these mute Anchorites, who live and die in the exercise of the strictest penitence."

The plains and valleys of Portugal present a diversity of pictures no less astonishing than the mountains. Several of the cantons are entirely destitute of trees. On the banks of the Douro, the soil is rocky and sterile. This confined stream rolls its waves rapidly between steep rocks. The Minho and the Tajo, usually termed the *Tagus* by the English, enjoy a freer and easier course, while their banks, on both sides, abound with rare and valuable plants.

Throughout nearly the whole extent of the kingdom, indeed, the earth is magnificently decked out. The Sabor and the Liana, two very pretty streams, adorned with thickets and majestic groves, occasionally disappear, on purpose to flow peaceably under bowers of verdure.

The Liana, in particular, is to the full as much celebrated among the Portuguese, as the Lignon and Gardon among the French. The fields fertilized by this river, are usually the theatre on which the romance-writers of this country are accustomed to place their heroes.

Fountains of pure water refresh the atmosphere of all the provinces of Portugal; while the interior country of Spain is almost totally deprived of such a precious resource. In the province of Beïra alone, no less than three thousand springs have been reckoned; but the sudden increase of the rivers often occasions great ravages during the winter.

"We discover in this country," says the author, "an agreeable mixture of productions, some of which are not to be met with in other parts of the world. This kingdom, formerly called Lusitania, on account of its *almond-trees*, exhibits the most magnificent vegetation. Nothing is comparable to the beauty of the Portuguese landscapes. In certain villages, the inhabitants live in the shade of the foliage. Rural riches accumulate around them. Olives, almond-trees, mulberries, and figs, surround their habitations. The elm and poplar, rearing their lofty heads above the rest, appear like so many columns in the middle of groves, and tend not a little to decorate the romantic scene.

"Almost in every place, and more especially in Beïra, live hedges, intermingled with oak, divide the fields. The eye wanders over green meadows covered with herds of cattle, while vines of about half a foot in thickness climb around the trees, to the height of from forty to fifty feet. In several of the valleys, the orange, the citron, the laurel, and the broom, compose those enchanting groves, whence are exhaled the most delicate odours. In fine, nearly all the senses are satisfied, and man is but too fortunate, under these umbrageous coverings, and amidst this smiling scene, to live unknown to the rest of the universe, and to pass his days tranquilly, in the enjoyment of sylvan delights. The Portuguese transport into the very heart of their cities, those images of nature, so gay and so delightful. They decorate their streets with trees, which scatter their perfumes around, and, at the same time, bestow an inappreciable charm on the habitations of the townsmen.

"In this little kingdom was planted the first orange-tree, which the Jesuits brought

brought from China, and which, being eagerly multiplied, has since spread over all Europe. They cultivate with an equal degree of care, a great number of African, Asiatic, and American plants, which are naturalised in this country, and now grow on obscure spots. In no portion of the world can the botanist discover more treasures, whether he eagerly pant for what is simple or what is curious: both of these may be there readily accumulated, and contemplated at his leisure.

"The delightful climate of Lisbon is well known; it is the *Felicitas Julia*, where Julius Cæsar meditated on those great designs, afterwards carried into execution by him. This city, the origin of which is lost in the night of time, is built on seven hills, less celebrated indeed, and also less terrible, than those of Rome. Although often shook, and even overturned by earthquakes; although daily exposed to those frightful revolutions which disturb the repose of mankind; yet man still persists to reside in this capital, on account of its advantageous situation.

"The sky there is always pure, and the heat tempered by the winds from the sea; but if, by any chance, a little snow should happen to fall in the winter, the whole city of Lisbon is instantly affected by the cold; the trembling burghers, with their astonished families, assemble in crowds around a miserable brazier, which irritates rather than eases their complaint. They inhabit houses open to every gale that blows, as if they were never to experience the inclemency of the seasons. The same want of foresight produces the same inconveniences in Madrid, in Rome, and in Naples. A Russian nobleman was not, therefore, much in the wrong when he affirmed, that the winter appeared colder in the last of these cities, than on the frozen borders of the Neva."

We are assured that, of late years, Lisbon has assumed a new appearance. Before the French Revolution, the streets are described as so many receptacles for murderers. After five o'clock at night, it became necessary to grope one's way, sword in hand; and there was no assistance to be hoped from the inhabitants, who were glad to take refuge in the inner apartments of their houses: "their hearts, hardened by fear, excluded every sentiment of humanity." Robbers posted themselves in the long and narrow alleys; crimes were perpetrated in every part of the city; and it might have been justly supposed, that civilization disappeared with the day.

A French emigrant, protected by the government, at length made this nocturnal anarchy to cease in Lisbon. Lamps were lighted in the streets, and a police, active, vigilant, and formed on the model of that of Paris, superintended the safety of the inhabitants. It is not a little extraordinary, that this scene of murder and violence was entirely confined to the capital. At that very period, the traveller might journey through the rest of Portugal in safety; for vagabonds of all kinds were there more rigorously watched than in any other country of Europe.

"The Portuguese," we are told, "love to live in the country, where they attain a very extraordinary age. It proceeds from this passion, perhaps, that we see but few towns or cities in their dominions; and this is a defect that contributes, in a singular degree, to hurt the national prosperity.

"The earth is not generally cursed with sterility, as some modern geographers have advanced without any knowledge of the subject. The peasantry, indeed, neglect to cultivate it, and care little whether it produces corn or not, because they obtain but little sale for this precious commodity. The country situate between the Minho and the Douro, includes more towns and cities that any of the other provinces.

"The mild and polished demeanour of the Portuguese, fully corresponds with the beauties which nature has been so prodigal of in respect to them; and all enlightened travellers agree to represent the inhabitants as civil and complaisant, in respect to strangers.

"They, on all occasions, display a martial disposition. It is with pleasure that one discovers in this country the blood of those brave warriors who, conducted by Albuquerque, a second Alexander, filled both Africa and Asia with his exploits; founded an empire that extended from the Persian Gulph to the Yellow Sea; for the space of two centuries monopolized the commerce of the whole world, and rendered every portion of Europe tributary to their industry.

"But at length the flame of ambition consumed Portugal. The inhabitants crossed the seas for the purpose of establishing themselves at Ormus, then the grand magazine of the East, as well as at Goa, Ceylon, Malacca, Brazil, Mozambique, Congo, and the isles of the Atlantic Ocean.

Ocean. These intrepid and vigorous men became effeminate in foreign lands, and entirely forgot their country; while that kingdom, in these distant expeditions, lost the flower of its population. In fine, the rash enterprises of Sebastian completely exhausted Portugal.

"This degenerate race is, however, naturally warlike, and exhibits, even to this day, the physiognomy of a great character. With good management, it is possible to make the inhabitants resume their ancient dignity; but it is necessary," adds M. Hoffaueg, "that the Government should pay more respect to the noble profession of arms. The soldier is both badly clothed and badly fed; and it has been said, that lieutenants and ensigns were, until of late, selected from the lacquies of great lords, who did not blush to retain them in their service, and to consecrate to vile employments those hands destined at once to avenge the honour of their state, and to cull laurels for themselves.

"At Lisbon it is no uncommon thing to see the soldiers hold out their hands for alms, like so many beggars, and ask for charity from the passengers. But it is not generous to impute to this nation those faults for which itself blushes; and the revolutions which have lately occurred in Europe, will assuredly point out the necessity of respecting those men who insure the peace of empires."

"Le Journal de Gourmands."—The Gluttons' Journal.

It may surprise some of our readers, perhaps, that a periodical publication with such a title should not only appear, but be popular in France. Certain it is that this is actually the case at the present moment; and we shall here give an extract from No. IV.

"In the last century, there was a native of Saxony, who, for the sake of money, undertook to eat whatsoever might be presented to him. A sheep, a hog, and a calf, were not sufficient for his breakfast; for, in addition to these, he swallowed two bushels of cherries, together with their stones.

"He could break with his teeth the bones of an ox, earthen pots, and even pebbles, with the utmost ease. He also devoured live animals, such as rats, cats, mice, crows, &c.

"One day a writing-desk, covered with plates of iron, was presented to him; and he, with some little difficulty, succeeded in tearing it to pieces with his teeth, and even in swallowing the whole of it, together with the pens, the ink-stand, which was of copper, the knife, the sand, and, in short, every thing contained in it. Seven witnesses, all worthy of belief, attested this fact before the Senate of Wirtemberg, and this horrid devourer enjoyed the most vigorous health until he had attained the age of 60. His life, together with a description of his body, have furnished the subject of a biographical notice published at Wirtemberg, under the following title: "De Poliphago et Tiophago Wirtembergensi Dissertatio."

The same number of the same Journal, contains a dissertation on the following question: "Is it a virtue to be sober?" The author, who subscribes himself "Gastermann," and who neither falsifies either his name or his employment, sustains the negative, and observes, "that in all probability, the apostles of sobriety are only such men as possess no appetite for drinking."

"We ought however," adds he, "to distrust their declamations: for an empty stomach produces an empty brain; and it might be said of it with more reason than La Rochefoucauld says of the heart: 'Les bonnes pensées viennent de l'estomac.'

"I maintain, moreover, that those only possess good qualities, who digest well, and easily. 'Bon convive, bon compagnon à table, et homme aimable,' are perhaps the only synonimes in the French language. The table is a place for love and unison; one never talks well about business except it be at table. Can any thing be more tender than a toper? more liberal than a joyous guest? 'Distrust sober people,' says J. J. Rousseau. Henry IV. wished 'that all his subjects might be enabled to *put a fowl into the pot*;' and do not the grand epochs of our religion also recal the pleasures of feasting? The Circumcision is consecrated to *bonbons* and sweetmeats, the Epiphany to cakes, Easter to lamb, and St. Martin to fat geese.

"When the Father of mankind said to them, 'Increase and multiply,' this clearly meant, 'Eat and drink.' To eat and drink, then, is not merely a command, but a law of nature; for there can be no virtues contrary to the laws and the necessities of nature. *Quod erat probandum.*"

There is certainly more gaiety than reason in this method of sustaining a paradox; but we ought to recollect, that it is a *gourmand* who combats *pro aris & focis*.

"Le Magafin de petits Dames, &c." —The Ladies' little Magazine, &c.

This work conſiſts of one ſmall volume in 18mo. adorned with a portrait; and the preſent is the fourth year that it has been publiſhed. Like the preceding ones, the miſcellany now under conſideration is divided into two parts, one being dedicated to poetry, and the other to proſe compoſitions; ſuch as characters, tales, anecdotes, thoughts, reflections, imitations, notices, &c.

One of the moſt intereſting articles in the whole collection is entitled, "Relation d'un Voyage à Madrid." This journey was undertaken in 1789, by Mademoiſelle de Pons, then in the ſixteenth year of her age. The account of it was printed ſoon after; but as only twelve copies were publiſhed, it may be, of courſe, conſidered as a ſcarce work. We learn, among other particulars, that the *Naſimiento*, a ceremony intended to celebrate the birth of Chriſt, coſts the Court of Madrid from 6 to 700,000 livres. It takes place every year at Chriſtmas, in an immenſe hall within the palace, and conſiſts of a repreſentation of landſcapes, figures in wax, houſes, temples, rivers, fleets, &c. The eaſtern Magi, with their numerous followers, are in the act of adoring Jeſus Chriſt; and the lights, decorations, and machinery, employed in ſo extraordinary a ſpectacle, are ſaid to render it peculiarly intereſting.

This little work concludes with a notice of the productions with which the fair-ſex have enriched literature, during the preceding year; and we perceive that we are indebted to French, or rather Pariſian, females, for only four works on morals, while we have no leſs than ſeventeen romances.

"Epitre à Voltaire, par M. de Chenier, de l'Inſtitut National."—An Epiſtle to Voltaire, by M. de Chenier, a Member of the French Inſtitute.

The ſubject choſen by this author is ſufficiently rich; and it muſt be allowed by every one, that ſuch a writer as Voltaire, and ſuch an age as the eighteenth century, preſent an inexhauſtible ſtock of materials. The diverſified life of that celebrated author, the prodigious variety of his works, the events that occurred during his time, and the multitude of men, more or leſs celebrated, who ſhone at the ſame period with himſelf, preſent a ſeries of choice facts and curious incidents for a man of genius.

It muſt be candidly allowed alſo, that, on the preſent occaſion, much has been achieved; for Voltaire is here praiſed in verſes worthy of himſelf, and it appears to be his own Muſe that inſpires the eulogy.

M. de Chenier follows his hero throughout the whole courſe of his long and glorious career. The epoch of his birth produces a deſcription of the decline of a brilliant and pompous reign. On his entrance into the world, the memorable regency is deſcribed, which, in conſequence of the extravagance of the Duke of Orleans of that day, gave a mortal ſtab to the finances, the manners, and the conſtitution of the ſtate.

It is well known that Voltaire's firſt ſucceſs in tragedy and heroic poetry was quickly followed by a perſecution, in conſequence of which he was obliged to retire to England. From this country he returned home with added powers; and in the philoſophical retreat of Ciney, in company with celebrated woman, whoſe name will ever be inſeparable from his, the purſuit of the ſciences, and the cultivation of philoſophy, hiſtory, and poetry, contributed not a little to that glory which did not ceaſe to increaſe until the period of his death.

"Obſervations ſur un Article de M. de Bonald, ſur les Juifs, inſéré dans le Mercure de France, du 8 Fevrier, 1806."—Obſervations on an Article, by M. de Bonald, relative to the Jews, inſerted in the French Mercury, Feb. 8, 1806.

M. de Bonald having attacked that unfortunate and perſecuted nation the Jews, in a very long and laboured article in one of the French periodical publications, a Jewiſh lady has publiſhed this anſwer to it.

She begins by expreſſing her aſtoniſhment that any one, during the nineteenth century, and that, too, "in France, at once free and powerful," ſhould be capable of ſuch manifeſt injuſtice, as to wiſh to deprive ſo many citizens of thoſe civil and political rights, which both reaſon and the laws have conferred upon them. The fair author inſiſts that her antagoniſt is utterly unacquainted with the ſubject under diſcuſſion, as he has not read thoſe writings publiſhed for and againſt the preſent queſtion, during the courſe of the laſt twenty years. The attentive peruſal of the works of Gregoire, Biſhop of Blois, of M. Thierry, a celebrated lawyer, and of Lalkind Lourwitz, would have inſpired him with more liberal notions. The laſt of theſe, who is a Poliſh Jew, was crowned by the Academy of Metz in 1783, for his Diſſertation

tion in favour of the liberty of his brethren; and this fact alone serves to overturn the argument, that the learned body in question was inclined to deny any new franchises to an unhappy and oppressed people.

M. Bonald had blamed the Constituent Assembly "for forcing the barriers which religion and policy had reared between the Jews and the Christians, and calling on them to enjoy the benefits of the new constitution." On the other hand, his fair antagonist praises the legislature "for having repaired an outrage committed against human nature, during so many centuries. In recognizing in the Jews," adds she, "the same rights as in other citizens, the members of that assembly performed a singular act of justice, and posterity will always hold their names in honour. Already a noble emulation begins to take place among the Israelites in France, which will soon render them worthy of their new condition. The education of their children is no longer circumscribed, as heretofore, within the narrow circle of the Hebrew tongue. The dead and living languages, mathematics, history, geography, jurisprudence, and the mechanical arts, are all taught to the children of those in easy circumstances. The parents are at great pains to obtain masters for them in every branch of science, and the pupils not only bid fair to become some day useful citizens to their country, but even to confer honour on it.

"Nothing of this kind," continues she, "ever existed, or could possibly exist, anterior to that law, equally sage and beneficent, which permitted them to become members of the great family. Formerly repulsed from all the liberal professions, delivered over to the scorn and the insults of the people, covered with infamy and opprobrium by means of barbarous restrictions, they exhibited the manners of slaves, and were consequently subject to all their vices."

Our authoress next proceeds to enumerate the various objections which have, from time to time, been raised against the enfranchisement of the Jews, and then states the able refutation of these popular prejudices, by M. Thierry, an advocate of the Parliament of Nancy, who was crowned by the Academy of that city, on account of his celebrated dissertation. That celebrated lawyer objects to a false, outrageous, and intolerant zeal. "Religion teaches us," says he, "that the Jews of a former age, having committed the greatest of all possible crimes, drew down upon them the vengeance of the Divinity; and that by way of punishment, their nation was dispersed over the surface of the earth. But does it appertain to us to misinterpret the orders of the Divinity? Is the execution of his justice confided to us? And are we entitled to denominate ourselves the instruments of his vengeance? Ah! let us leave to Providence the task of accomplishing its own designs, without daring either to penetrate or to interpret them! Far distant be the idea from us, and from that age when reason, at length ashamed of our madness, contemplates superstition and fanaticism with horror!—far distant from that august religion, those ideas of a barbarous intolerance, which would at once disgrace and dishonour it!"

"This," says Madame de * * * *, "is the language of a Christian, of a man actuated by the love of humanity, and who is interested in the fate of the Jews, not because they are Jews, but because they are men. Let it be recollected too, that the discourse in question was composed in 1788, and that, at this day, the enjoyment of the liberty of all worships constitutes one of the fundamental laws of the French empire. So much for religion. In respect to those barriers, erected by human policy, between the Jews and the Christians, let me demand what policy can that be which tends to throw scorn and opprobrium on a particular class of men, by branding them, in the face of public opinion, through the aid of iniquitous and barbarous laws?"

After this, we are presented with an account of the persecutions which the Jews had undergone in Christian countries; and we learn, that, even so late as the year 1738, an individual traveller of this persecuted nation could not sleep a single night at Strasburgh, without paying eight *sous* for a permission, and at the same time depositing three livres, by way of security for the toll next day. In 1639, a Jew could not enter that city without a previous examination; and, even after that, he was to be accompanied by one of the jailors, who was immediately, on the conclusion of his business, to conduct him back again to the barriers!

After enumerating these and a variety of other particulars, this lady concludes with many compliments to the Emperor of the French, to whom she appears to look up, as to the Saviour of the Jews.

"Excerpta; ou, Fables Choisies de La Fontaine; avec des Notes nouvelles. Edition preferite et adoptée par la Commission

miſſion d'Inſtruction Publique, pour les Lycées et les Ecoles Secondaires. Publiées par F. Roger, Membre de la Commiſſion."—Excerpta; or, Select Fables from La Fontaine; with new Notes, &c.

The Collection of Fables of La Fontaine, is generally one of the firſt books put into the hands of children in France; and it appears from the ſelection here made by the Commiſſion of Public Inſtruction, that he is ſtill held in high eſtimation.

But as ſome of his fictions are not conſidered as well calculated to form the taſte of youth, and others are thought to contribute but little to either their morals or their inſtruction, many of them have been very properly denied admiſſion into this little work. M. Roger, who is the editor, has thought proper to give a preference to thoſe fables, the ſubject of which has been taken by La Fontaine from Phædrus.

Notes are here appended, in order to explain thoſe facts, either hiſtorical or mythological, which occur, as well as to interpret thoſe obſolete terms which have of late fallen into diſrepute. The whole is preceded by a ſhort and well-written notice, in which the author preſents very juſt ideas relative to the origin of apologues, as well as that particular ſpecies of talent ſo admirably diſplayed by La Fontaine, in reſpect to this ſpecies of compoſition.

"Nouveaux Elémens de la Science de l'Homme."—New Elements of the Science of Man; by P. J. Barthez, Phyſician to the Emperor and King, and the Government, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

Profeſſor Barthez, who obſerves that man has ever been a problem to man, endeavours, in the work before us, to ſolve the enigma, and diſcloſe the ſecret. He, however, does not pretend to have unveiled all the phyſiological myſteries which have ſo long puzzled mankind, and he complains that any one ſhould have conceived the idea that ſuch was the intent of his work.

He refers all the phenomena of living man to the action of the *vital principle*, which ſome aſcribe to cauſes purely chemical or mechanical, and others to the effect of the mind on the body; while a third claſs attributes the whole to an univerſal, but occult, agent. He, however, does not pretend to explain by this vital principle, conſidered as an univerſal force, all thoſe phenomena which would not then have, by reaſon of their exiſtence, but a general, and conſequently, an indeterminate cauſe.

After having given, as it were, the *key* to the doctrine of M. Barthez, we ſhall here take a rapid review of his work. In a preliminary diſcourſe, the author expoſes the means and the method by which we ought to be guided in our inquiry reſpecting man. After referring to the manner in which natural hiſtory is ſtudied, the author, ſupporting his doctrine on the baſis eſtabliſhed in his introduction, attempts to demonſtrate that no mechanical law is to be received as explanatory of the *phenomena* of the living body. Thus the doctrine of the "irritability of the fibres" goes for nothing.

The faculty of thought, too, is here ſaid to appertain to a ſpecies of phenomenon entirely different from that of the intrinſic vitality of the organs; and cannot, therefore, be aſſigned as one of the cauſes of the movements and vital functions which take place in man, independently of his volition.

After having conſidered the energy of the vital principle, both in the fluids and the ſolids of organized bodies, M. Barthez throws great light on the influence of the ſame principle in reſpect to the numerous ſympathies which conſtantly exiſt between different organs of the living body, &c.

The bounds of our review will not permit us to enter into the cauſes of ſleeping and waking; the periodical numbneſs of certain animals; the diſſertation on the influence of habit and temperament; on death, its ſigns and conſequences; on the probability of the duration of human life, calculated according to mortuary regiſters, &c. &c.

POETRY.

"Chanſons choiſies de M. de Piis."—Select Poetry by M. de Piis. 2 vols. 8vo.

It is not a little remarkable, that there were never ſo many ſongs compoſed in France as during the revolution, and yet it is pretty evident that there were but few ſubjects of merriment. The author of the "*Cours de Litterature*" (M. de la Harpe) did not think it beneath him to treat of ſong-writing; he even compoſed a diſſertation on the *Vaudeville*, and it is ſomewhat curious that the account of Favart is rather longer than that of Homer.

M. Piis, who is an imitator of Favart in reſpect to the *Vaudeville Dramatique*, has alſo had Panard in his eye; and, like him, he is ever attentive to introduce the ridiculous: ſo that, notwithſtanding the immenſe number of his ſongs, they all poſſeſs an air of originality.

The preſent collection contains no leſs than 200 of them; and therefore, of courſe, they are of every poſſible deſcription, including the Anacreontic, the ſatirical, the convivial, &c. &c. But he appears to excel in the *chanſon anecdotique*, a ſpecies which he has in ſome meaſure created.

M. de Piis is a member of the legion of honour, and ſecretary-general to the prefecture of the police.

"Ode ſur les Victories de Napoleon le Grand, &c."—Ode to the Victories of Napoleon the Great, &c.

This is a collection of congratulatory verſes on the victories achieved by Bonaparte in Germany, particularly the battle of Auſterlitz.

"Nouvel Almanach des Muſes, pour l'an Gregorien 1806."—A New Almanac of the Muſes, for the year 1806, according to the Gregorian calculation.

The French have been accuſtomed, for a long time paſt, to collect various pieces of light fugitive poetry, and publiſh them under the form of Almanacs, New Year's Gifts, &c. Among the pieces which form the preſent article, are an ode by P. Lebrun; another on the recent victories obtained by Bonaparte; an epiſtle to Eugenius; a ſhort poem entitled "Winter, &c."

M. de Huillar, author of a little poem entitled "*l'Ombre d'un Sage*," has choſen Plutarch for his hero, and he makes this Greek philoſopher deliver a lecture on "independence" in very good French verſe.

"La Napoléide, Poeme en Six Chants."—The Napoleoniad, a Poem in Six Cantos, by M. de G. 1 vol. 8vo.

This Frenchman, writing doubtleſs to pay court to Bonaparte, has here undertaken the very difficult taſk of compoſing an epic poem to his honour.

SELECT COMMUNICATIONS *from* MEMBERS *of various* BOOK-SOCIETIES, *in* REPLY *to the* ENQUIRIES *of* DR. SIMPSON.

*Vide Monthly Magazine, Vol. 21, p. 489.**

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

EVERY meaſure which tends to promote the acquirement, or increaſe the circulation of knowledge, is ſo truly praiſeworthy, and of ſuch great public importance, that the warmeſt thanks are due to thoſe who undertake, as well as to thoſe who encourage the proſecution of it.

Of all the means of diſſeminating knowledge, none perhaps is more generally uſeful than the eſtabliſhment of Book-Societies; and I have always thought it by no means the leaſt valuable part of the plan of your reſpectable publication, that you have from time to time invited, and given place to communications on the ſubject. I am particularly led to this reflection at preſent, by the letter of Dr. Simpſon, which appeared in your laſt Number; and having been many years a member of a Society, from my connection with which I have derived much pleaſure as well as profit, I am induced to ſend you an account of its inſtitution and progreſs, for the information of your correſpondent and his friends.

The Book-Society at this place was inſtituted about eighteen years ago, and affords a ſtriking example of what may be effected by perſeverance, with very ſmall means. A few gentlemen, not exceeding ten in the firſt inſtance, ſubſcribed a guinea each to purchaſe a few books, which were kept at a ſtationer's ſhop, and delivered out to the members for a limited time, as they applied for them, and at the end of the year were ſold. A few plain rules were drawn up for the government of the infant Society, and a ſubſcription of half-a-crown a quarter entered into for its future ſupport: new members paid a fee of half-a-guinea at their admiſſion, and were entitled to the uſe of all the books then in the poſſeſſion of the Society. After a few years, as the numbers and reſources of the Society increaſed, it became a practice to retain the moſt valuable works from year to year, and at length to ſell only fugitive works, the mere ephemeri of the day, or ſuch works as having been inadvertently admitted, were found not to poſſeſs ſufficient merit to be retained; and as the ſtock of books increaſed, the admiſſion fee was alſo increaſed to one guinea. In the year 1799, it being found inconvenient to keep ſo conſiderable a collection of books, as the Society had then become poſſeſſed of, at a ſtationer's ſhop, and the perſon who had hitherto had the care of them declining buſineſs, the Society reſolved to rent a room in the houſe of ſome

* Should we be favoured with further Practical Hints on this important ſubject, we will appropriate a few pages to them in our next Supplementary Number.

ſome reputable perſon, who would undertake the duties of a librarian, and to remove the books thither; and to carry this meaſure into effect, the ſubſcription was then raiſed to five ſhillings and threepence a quarter, and from this period the Society has ſteadily perſevered in endeavouring to eſtabliſh a permanent library. In the year 1801, the ſubſcription was increaſed to ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence a quarter, and a daily London and a weekly provincial paper taken in for the uſe of the members frequenting the reading-room. In the month of October laſt, the value of the books, and the furniture of the library having increaſed to a conſiderable amount, it was judged adviſable to erect a proprietorſhip, and a plan previouſly prepared by a committee for that purpoſe, being ſubmitted to the members, was adopted. By this regulation, the property was veſted in thoſe members who have been admitted ſeven years and upwards, with a condition that thoſe members who have not been admitted ſeven years, and all who ſhall hereafter be admitted, ſhall become proprietors at the expiration of ſeven years from their reſpective admiſſions. Each proprietor is furniſhed with a ticket by the ſtewards, which ticket is tranſferable by the proprietor during his life; and if not ſo tranſferred, deſcends after his deceaſe to his legal repreſentative, by whom, and alſo by the perſon to whom any ſuch ticket is tranſferred, it is in like manner tranſferrable and tranſmiſſible, and ſo to continue to be by the legal repreſentative of each ſucceſſive proprietor, ſo long as the Society ſhall continue. We now conſider the Society to be eſtabliſhed on a permanent baſis; and when we review its origin and progreſs, the ſmall ſcale upon which it was commenced, and the eaſy rate of ſubſcription by which it has been ſupported, and, in the courſe of comparatively a few years, raiſed to its preſent reputable rank: we are warranted in entertaining the pleaſing hope, that it may at ſome future time become an inſtitution of conſiderable public importance and general utility. The preſent number of members is thirty-ſix; and the Society has ſeldom much exceeded, nor often failen much ſhort of that number. The members meet four times a year at a tavern: at the firſt meeting they dine together, and ſup at the other three meetings: at theſe meetings ſubſcriptions and fines are paid, books admitted, and the general concerns of the Society diſcuſſed. The mode purſued for the admiſſion of books, is, for every member, if he chooſes, to propoſe a work, the merits of which undergo a diſcuſſion, and then it is either admitted or rejected by a majority of the members preſent. For ſome time after the eſtabliſhment of this library, the meetings of the Society were held there; but it being found by experience that the concerns of the Society did not ſuffer by the members ſpending a ſocial hour together once in a quarter of a year, the old plan was again reſorted to, and has continued ever ſince.

I incloſe you a copy of the Rules and Reſolutions of the Society, and remain,

Sir, your's, &c.

Poole, July 21, 1806. J. Bristowe.

RULES OF THE POOLE SOCIETY.

1. Each member ſhall ſubſcribe ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence per quarter, excepting ladies, whoſe admiſſion and ſubſcription are provided for in the 8th rule.

2. A general meeting of the members ſhall be held four times in the year, viz. on the firſt Tueſday in January, April, July, and October, reſpectively, to tranſact the buſineſs of the Society, of which notice ſhall be given by the ſtewards; and every member not attending ſuch meetings, ſhall pay a fine of five ſhillings towards the expences of the meeting when the members dine together, and of two ſhillings and ſixpence when they do not dine: but every member who attends a meeting, and retires before dinner or ſupper reſpectively, ſhall pay his proportion of the expences of the day.

3. No new member ſhall be admitted but at the general meetings. Any gentleman intending to propoſe a new member, ſhall give timely intimation thereof to the ſtewards, to enable them to give notice of the ſame to the members, prior to the meeting. Perſons propoſed to be admitted members of the Society, ſhall conſtantly be choſen by ballot, ſuch ballot not to commence till one hour after the time of meeting, nor unleſs at leaſt one-third of the total number of members is preſent. Three diſſenting votes ſhall be deemed a negative, when not more than twelve members are preſent; four, when more than twelve, and not more than fifteen members are preſent; and five, when any number exceeding fifteen members are preſent: and each member (ladies excepted) ſhall pay, when admitted, one guinea, and one quarter's ſubſcription.

4. Two ſtewards ſhall be annually choſen by a majority of the members preſent, to enforce the laws, and to ſee that the value of the books ordered does not exceed the funds of the Society; the ſaid ſtewards ſhall keep a book, in which ſhall be entered minutes of of the proceedings of the Society, and an account of the receipts and expenditures; and

at the expiration of every year shall deliver to the Society an account of all subscriptions and fines received, what due, and how expended.

5. No books shall be purchased by the Society, but such as are voted in by a majority of the members present at the general meetings, except pamphlets, (not exceeding five shillings value each, and not amounting in the whole to more than one pound in every quarter,) which the stewards shall be at liberty to order, upon being required so to do by four members; and no book shall be admitted at the general meetings, unless the member proposing the same, or some other member present, can give a satisfactory account of the character and price of it.

6. The books shall be locked up in cases, and be under the immediate care of a librarian, by whom they shall be delivered to the members, whether for the purpose of reading in the room, or of taking them home, and to whom they shall be returned. The librarian shall keep a book, in which shall be entered the title of every work delivered, the name of the member to whom delivered, the time when taken away, the number of days to be kept, when returned to the library, and the forfeit (if any) incurred.

7. The members shall have access to the library every day, Sundays excepted, from ten o'clock in the morning till nine o'clock in the evening; and on Sundays, for the purpose of reading the newspapers only, from twelve o'clock till half past two.

8. Ladies shall be admitted members of this Society so far as to be entitled to the use of the books, subject to a ballot in the manner specified in the 3d rule, and to all other rules and regulations now in existence for the government of this Society; and when admitted shall pay half-a-guinea, and one quarter's subscription, after the rate of a guinea per year, and shall afterwards pay the like subscription quarterly; but no lady so admitted shall be entitled to any property in the library, or to the use of the newspapers, or the room, but upon the terms prescribed in the 3d article of the Declaration of Property.

9. Every member who keeps a book beyond the time specified on the cover, shall pay sixpence a day till it is returned; whoever lends a book shall forfeit one shilling, and make good any loss or damage; and whoever takes more than one book at a time from the library, shall forfeit one shilling and sixpence.

10. All forfeitures shall be appropriated to the funds of the Society.

11. At the January meeting, such books as a majority of the members then present shall determine to part with, shall be disposed of by private sale, to the members only; and the money arising by such sale shall be appropriated to the funds of the Society.

12. Members applying at the library for books then in use, shall be entitled to the preference in rotation when the books are returned, provided they insert their names in a book to be kept by the librarian for that purpose, and respectively apply for them within one day after their return.

13. A member desirous of keeping a book longer than the time specified on the cover, shall be at liberty, if returned in due time, to renew it for a second term, provided no other member has applied for it; but neither Review nor Magazine shall be so taken out for a second term.

14. If any member shall happen to lose a book, he or she shall give notice of such loss at or before the expiration of the term for which it was taken, to the librarian, or to the stewards, and shall at the same time pay the value of the book if a single volume, or of the set if it be one of a set, and forfeit two shillings and sixpence; and if such member shall neglect to give notice of the loss, at or before the expiration of the term, he or she shall pay the value of the volume or set, and forfeit one guinea.

15. Members having occasion to leave Poole for more than six months, shall be at liberty to continue members of the Society, upon paying two shillings per quarter during their absence, provided such payment be made to the stewards on or before the first meeting after their return to Poole; but no member, or his family, shall be entitled to the use of the books during his absence, unless the full subscription be regularly paid.

16. Members who neglect to pay their subscriptions and fines at any meeting, shall have notice given them of the same, by the stewards, fourteen days before the next meeting; and in case they shall neglect to pay the same to the stewards, at or before such second meeting, they shall from such second meeting cease to be members of the Society, and lose all the privileges and benefits of it; and shall, if proprietors, forfeit all share in the property of the Society.

J. Bristowe, T. Parr, } Stewards.

Jan. 7, 1806.

At a Meeting of the Society, held on Tuesday, October 1, 1805,

Resolved, That the following Plan, submitted by the Committee appointed to take into consideration the propriety of settling the property of the Society, be adopted; and that the same be added to the Rules and Regulations, and do become a part of the constitution of this Society; and that the present members, and all who shall hereafter be admitted members, shall subscribe a declaration signifying their consent thereto.

1. The property is declared to be, and is vested in those members who have been admitted seven years and upwards.

2. Those members who have not been admitted seven years, and all who shall hereafter be admitted members, shall become proprietors at

at the expiration of seven years from the time of their respective admissions.

3. Ladies being admitted members upon payment of a smaller admission fee, and a less subscription, than gentlemen, those ladies who are at present members shall be admitted proprietors at the expiration of seven years from their respective admissions; and upon the payment of the sum of three pounds thirteen shillings and sixpence, being the difference between the admission fee of a lady and a gentleman, and a subscription of five shillings and threepence, and seven shillings and sixpence per quarter, for seven years; and also upon the condition that from the time of their being so admitted proprietors, they do pay a subscription equal to that of gentlemen: and all ladies admitted members in future, shall become proprietors at the expiration of seven years from their respective admissions, and upon the payment of a like sum of three pounds thirteen shillings and sixpence, and a like subscription.

4. Proprietors shall be furnished with tickets by the stewards, which tickets shall be transferable by the proprietor during his or her life; and if not so transferred, descend after his or her decease, to his or her legal representative, by whom, and also by the person to whom any such ticket shall be transferred, the same shall in like manner be transferrable and transmissible, and so continue to be by the legal representative of each successive proprietor, so long as this Society shall continue.

5. No person shall be admitted a member in right of any ticket transferred to him or her, unless approved of by the Society, such approbation to be determined by ballot, as in the admission of new members; and in case any person so proposed shall be rejected, the holder of the ticket shall be at liberty at any future time to transfer the same, subject in like manner to the approbation of the Society.

6. Members who after a temporary absence return to Poole, and avail themselves of the resolution of the 3d of January, 1804, to continue members of this Society, shall not be entitled to become proprietors, unless they make their subscription during the whole of their absence, and to the full expiration of seven years from their admission, equal to the subscription of other members.

7. The proprietors shall not dispose of the property, nor dissolve the Society, without the consent of four-fifths in number of the whole of the Society, including those members who have not attained the proprietorship.

Resolved, That the stewards for the time being be authorized to sign and issue tickets of proprietorship to the members, as they shall respectively become entitled thereto.

(Signed) J. Bristowe, T. Parr, } Stewards.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FROM reading Dr. Simpson's letter in your last Magazine, I have been induced to send you a copy of the Laws and Regulations of the New Circulating Library in Broome-street, Manchester, which if you think worthy of a place in your valuable Miscellany, as the Library has attained to a considerable degree of prosperity at a moderate subscription, perhaps some part of the plan may not prove unworthy the attention of the Doctor and his friends in their projected undertaking.

The Library was instituted on the 29th of August, 1792, by about twenty subscribers, with the trifling sum of two shillings and sixpence paid down, and the further sum of sixpence, payable monthly. However, in a short time, the number of members increased to one hundred, and the subscription was augmented to eight shillings per annum, payable half yearly, which continued to January, 1804, when it was again advanced to twelve shillings, at which it remains at present. There are now three hundred and fifty subscribers, and the tickets, which are transferrable, bear a value of four guineas.

Although at its humble commencement the Broome-street Library did not afford much prospect of ever attaining any great degree of importance, yet it contains at present near five thousand volumes, selected with judgment, on all the most useful and interesting subjects of human knowledge: and it gives me great pleasure to add, that they are in general subservient to the cause of civil and religious liberty, of truth and free inquiry.

It is to be hoped, that the successful example of this and other flourishing Book-Societies, may encourage individuals who are desirous of forming new ones, not to despair of ultimately being able to collect a valuable stock of books, although they may not have it in their power to make any more than a similar humble beginning with that of this institution.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. P. W.

A MANCHESTER SOCIETY.

1. Any subscriber suffering his subscription to remain unpaid one month, shall pay a fine of sixpence; at the expiration of this time, the librarian shall give notice for the subscriptions to be paid, and if they be not paid at the end of the second month, the forfeit shall be one shilling; and no books shall be permitted to circulate among such defaulters after this time. And if the subscription remain unpaid until

until the end of the third month, the property of such subscribers in the library shall be forfeited, unless they can prove, to the satisfaction of the committee, that they have been absent from the kingdom during that time.

2. Subscribers may propose any book they please, by entering its title in the register kept in the library for that purpose.

3. If a subscriber receive a book from any one except the librarian, or if he return a book, and neglect to deliver it to him, he shall forfeit one shilling.

4. Any subscriber keeping a book beyond the time allowed, shall forfeit, for a pamphlet one penny per day; for a duodecimo or octavo twopence; for a quarto or folio threepence; and shall not be entitled to a book from the library until the fines be paid. If he send for a book before such fines are paid, having received a notice from the librarian of such fines being due, and still persists in refusing to pay them, his property in the library shall be forfeited; but he may appeal to the committee, at their first or second meeting next ensuing, and must abide by their decision.

5. Any subscriber losing a book, shall pay the full value of it, or replace it by another in as good condition. If the book lost be one of a set, the person who lost it shall take the remaining volumes, and furnish the library with a new set; and if he refuse to comply with this law, he shall forfeit his property in the library.

6. Any subscriber damaging a book, or suffering it to be damaged while in his possession, by writing on, or defacing the leaves, maps, or prints, or in any other manner whatsoever, shall be subject to such fines as the committee may determine on; and on refusal shall forfeit his property in the library.

7. A subscriber living one mile from Manchester, shall be allowed to keep a book one day; if two miles, two days; if three miles or more, three days beyond the limited time.

8. If any subscriber take a book from the shelves, and do not return it to its proper place, he shall forfeit one penny.

9. No subscriber shall be allowed to have more than one book, and one pamphlet, at the same time, under the penalty of one shilling; but when a work consists of more than one volume, and is not above the size of an octavo, he may take out two volumes.

10. If a subscriber lend his ticket, or a book belonging to the library, to any person out of his own house, he shall be subject to the penalty of one shilling.

11. Every subscriber must deliver to the librarian, at least seven days before the annual meeting, a list of twenty members, signed with his name, whom he has selected as proper persons to compose the committee for the year ensuing, or forfeit sixpence

12. A general meeting of the subscribers shall be held annually. At this meeting it shall be declared who are the persons chosen to compose the committee for the ensuing year, and a treasurer shall be elected. All questions whatever relating to the concerns of the library, shall be decided by a majority. Ladies who are subscribers shall have a right of voting by proxy, provided that proxy be a subscriber, and produce the necessary authority in writing. In all cases the manner of voting shall be by ballot.

13. Any subscriber may propose a new law or the alteration of a law, provided such proposal be put up in the library-room for the inspection and consideration of the subscribers, for at least one month before the general meeting.

14. The Committee shall consist of the twenty subscribers who appear from the lists delivered to the librarian to have the greatest number of votes in their favour.

15. If any subscriber thus elected (after leaving proper notice from the librarian) shall decline acting with the committee, he must signify his dissent before the second meeting thereof, otherwise he must hold his place for the year; but if such dissent be regularly signified, he who hath the next number of votes shall come in, and the order of those who have an equal number of votes shall be determined by lot, either immediately, or at the first meeting of the committee.

16. The committee shall meet in the library-room, to transact the business of the library, within the space of seven days after the annual meeting, and once in every succeeding calendar month, at such time as they themselves shall appoint; and whatever expence they may be at shall be defrayed by themselves, and not by the Society.

17 The committee, at their first meeting, shall choose out of their body a president and secretary, each of whom shall have a power to appoint a deputy, who shall act in their absence.

18. Any five members, the president or his deputy being present, shall be deemed a committee; and if the president, or secretary, shall have neglected to appoint a deputy, the committee may choose a president and secretary to act during the time of such meeting only.

19. Any member of the committee neglecting to attend the meetings, shall pay a fine of threepence for every neglect, unless he be out of town, or confined by indisposition; and any member not attending within half an hour after the time fixed, shall be deemed an absentee, and fined accordingly.

20. The committee shall determine by ballot what books are to be admitted into the library; and books thus voted in, shall be bought in whatever manner they may think proper.

21. The committee shall examine such books as have been damaged, and order such reparation to be made as they may think proper.

22. If any case arise which is not provided for by the existing laws, the committee may

make an order, with a penalty annexed, not exceeding one ſhilling, which ſhall continue in force till the next general meeting.

23. The Preſident ſhall have a caſting vote in all caſes where the numbers on each ſide are equal.

24. He ſhall frequently viſit the library, to examine the librarian's accounts, and to obſerve whether proper care be taken of the books, and ſhall report his obſervations at the next meeting of the committee.

25. He ſhall fix the time allowed for reading each ſeparate book; aſſigning, if he thinks proper, leſs time for the firſt year, and more for the year following.

26. He ſhall regularly attend the meetings of the committee, under the penalty of ſixpence for every neglect, unleſs he be out of town, or confined by illneſs.

27. He ſhall have the power of calling a meeting of the committee, whenever he may deem it neceſſary.

28. The Secretary ſhall write the minutes of the tranſactions of the committee, in a book kept in the library for that purpoſe.

29. He ſhall alſo write in the ſame book the minutes of the tranſactions of the general meetings.

30. The Treaſurer ſhall receive from the librarian all the caſh belonging to the library, and ſhall make all the diſburſements.

31. His accounts ſhall be examined, and ſettled at the general annual meeting.

32. The Librarian ſhall be elected by a majority of the ſubſcribers preſent, at a general meeting only; nor ſhall he be liable to a removal from his office by any other than the like majority. In caſe he ſhould voluntarily reſign his office before the general meeting be called, he ſhall give ſufficient previous notice to the committee, at a monthly meeting, that a proper perſon may be appointed to ſerve in his room; who, however, ſhall continue in employment no longer than till the ſenſe of of the general meeting ſhall be taken concerning the choice of a ſucceſſor.

33. He ſhall have the cuſtody of all the books and pamphlets, and ſhall take care that they be regularly covered, lettered, and numbered, agreeable to the 43d and 44th laws.

34. He ſhall attend regularly at the library from ten to one, and from four to eight, o'clock every day, (Sundays and the weeks of Whitſuntide and Chriſtmas excepted,) and ſhall receive a ſalary for his trouble.

35. He ſhall ſend notices to ſuch ſubſcribers as are elected members of the committee, ſignifying ſuch election; and alſo to every member of the committee, at leaſt one day before that appointed for the meeting.

36. He ſhall keep a correct account of all the books, and ſhall note the time of delivering them to ſubſcribers, and of receiving them again.

37. He ſhall inform the committee of any damage the books may have ſuſtained, and of any infringement of the exiſting laws of the library.

38. He ſhall regularly demand ſuch ſubſcriptions as may be unpaid; and all fines and penalties incurred by the ſubſcribers; and on refuſal to pay, ſhall ſend them a regular notice, and make a report of having done ſo at the next meeting of the committee.

39. He ſhall regularly demand ſuch books as have been kept in the hands of the ſubſcribers beyond the time allowed for reading.

40. He ſhall pay the caſh he receives for tickets, ſubſcriptions, fines, penalties, or any other account belonging to the library, immediately into the hands of the treaſurer.

41. He ſhall on no account whatever deliver or receive any book, except within the hours of his attendance at the library.

GENERAL LAWS.

42. The time allowed for reading a book, and the forfeit on keeping it beyond that time, ſhall be written on the inſide of the cover.

43. The pamphlets ſhall be covered with ſtrong paper, and have the titles written on the covers.

44. The books ſhall be half-bound, and covered with ſtrong paper, have ſtrings in them, and be lettered and numbered on the covers.

45. The Reviews, and other periodical publications, ſhall remain in the library one month before they be circulated.

46. The fines and forfeitures ſhall be applied to the benefit of the library.

47 The property in the library ſhall be annually inſured.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING ſeen in your excellent Magazine ſome Queries reſpecting Regulations for Reading-Societies, I beg leave to encloſe ſome information of the Society eſtabliſhed at Scarborough; the Rules of which have been approved after a trial of five or ſix years. I ſhall premiſe the following outline:—

The Society conſiſts of about twenty members; ſixteen of whom peruſe the works by rotation, each being allowed two days for every work; and the diſtribution at the beginning of each month is ſo contrived as to give to each one book at a time only. On any vacancy in the ſixteen, it is filled up by ballot from the ſupernumerary members, who in the interim have the peruſal of the books during the ſecond month after publication, and are not limitted, like the rotation-members, to *two* days for each.

The purchaſes are confined to Magazines, Reviews, and Pamphlets; and no work is admitted, unleſs guaranteed to be bought of the Society at the end of

the year, by some one of the members, at half the cost price. When two or more are desirous of buying the same work, the fund of the Society is benefitted by the competition. By these sales, and occasional fines, the subscription is reduced to little more than one shilling per month each member, for the perusal of about fourteen periodical works, and other pamphlets.

I enclose the Rules, and likewise send a copy of the Rotation Lists, as attached to the covers of the respective works. The whole will be rendered familiar by a little attention; and should any further information be required, it shall immediately be given on application to, Sir,

Your's, &c.

WM. TRAVIS.

Scarborough, Dec. 17, 1806.

ROTATION PAPER.

Monthly Magazine.—Order of Rotation, 1806.

	Sent to	*Received*	*Remarks.*
Mr. Marflitt ..	Nov. 4	Nov. 4	
Mr. Travis....	6	6	
Mr. Taylor ...			From home, declines rotation.
Mr. Cooke....	10	10	Fined 6d. for late delivery.
Mr. Hornsey ..	12	12	Received at
Mr. Hinderwell	14	14	11, P.M.
Mr. W. Travis..	16	16	
Mr. Wilson....	18	18	
Mr. Woodall ..	20	20	
Mr. Tindall....	22	22	Fined 8d. for
Mr. J. Woodall, jun.	24	24	two days detention.
Mr. Sutton....	——	——	
Mr. Duffield ..	——	——	
Mr. Armitage..	——	——	
Rev. J. Kirk ..	——	——	
Mr. Chambers.			
Mr. Marshall ..			
Mr. Prowd....			
Mr. R. Wilson.			

This Number follows the Journal of Voyages and Travels, and will be succeeded by the Monthly Epitome.

RULES OF THE LITERARY SOCIETY, SCARBOROUGH.

1. During the first month of publication, two days only are allowed for the perusal of any Magazine or Review; each member then to send it to the next in order of rotation, under a fine of sixpence if detained till the third day, and twopence for every day afterwards. No fines are extended beyond the value of the book. The detaining a book after ten o'clock at night, will incur the same fine as if delivered the following day.

2. Every member shall pay sixpence for each date omitted of books received or sent.

3. If two numbers for different months be received at the same time, the new one must pass forward, agreeably to rule 1; but the other may be held four days without incurring a fine, provided the reason for delay be stated in the column for remarks. When any member declines his rotation, the member preceding him may hold a book four days.

4. After the second month of publication, any work may be had of Mr. Duffield, the librarian.

5. The annual meeting to settle accounts is held in January; and any three members may convene occasional meetings, by leaving a requisition, signifying the purpose, with the librarian; and every member not attending a summoned meeting, shall pay two shillings and sixpence towards the expences of the same.

6. No fine shall be remitted on the plea of illness, absence from Scarborough, or neglect of servants; it is therefore incumbent on any member, wishing for a time to decline his rotation, to signify the same to the member next preceding him.

7. Any member mutilating a work, or making remarks in ink therein, to pay the value of the work so injured.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING in your last number a letter from Dr. Simpson, requesting information with respect to a plan for a Book-Society; I have taken the liberty of enclosing the articles of the Ipswich Literary Society, established in 1802, which since that time has made a considerable progress in the object of its institution. If it is likely to afford information to any of your readers, your laying it before them will oblige

Yours, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

Ipswich, July, 1806.

RULES OF THE IPSWICH SOCIETY.

1. Any person wishing to become a member of this society, shall be proposed by a subscriber any Monday evening, and at the next meeting of the committee the majority of subscribers present shall admit or reject him, as they think proper.

2. Every member shall subscribe the sum of one guinea, for which he shall receive a ticket signed by the secretary, and numbered; and regularly pay 3s. per quarter in advance, which sum shall not be increased without the consent of two thirds of the subscribers; and no member shall receive any book from the library until his subscription is paid.

3. Every subscriber shall have a power of transferring his or her property in the library, but no subscriber shall be permitted to lend a ticket or library book to any person out of the said subscriber's house, under the penalty of 2s. 6d.

4. At a general half-yearly meeting, a committee shall be appointed, consisting of nine members, each subscriber giving in a list of nine names; and those persons who are named in the greatest number of lists to be the committee. If any person elected decline the office, he shall forfeit 5s.: but no member shall be obliged to act two subsequent half-years.

5. The committee shall choose a secretary and treasurer out of their number, and any one refusing to act shall forfeit 5s.

6. The committee shall meet at the library the first Monday in every month, at eight in the evening. Not less than five shall be deemed a committee; and each member of the committee not attending at the above time, shall forfeit 1s.

7. For the accommodation of the subscribers, the secretary and treasurer shall attend at the library every Monday evening, from half past seven till nine, to receive and deliver out books; and for non-attendance themselves, or by their proxies, each shall forfeit 2s.

8. In all cases the manner of voting to be by ballot; and ladies, who are members, shall have the privilege of voting by proxy, provided the proxy be a subscriber: but no gentleman shall be proxy for more than one lady.

9. As every subscriber has a right to propose what books he thinks proper, the titles, with the prices, shall be entered in a book to be kept at the library for that purpose; and the committee shall determine what books shall be admitted, and shall also purchase them where, and in what manner, they judge most advantageous to the society.

10. The subscriber who first applies to the secretary for any book shall have it first, and others in the order in which they apply, provided their names are entered by the secretary for that purpose.

11. No person, except a non-resident, shall take more than two books from the library at any one time; and whoever keeps a magazine or review beyond the limited time, shall forfeit 3d. for each day, till the fines are equal to the price of the book. The forfeit on any other volume, kept beyond the limited time, to be 6d. per week; but the fine not to exceed the original price of the book. The time allowed for reading each book to be fixed by the secretary, subject to the alteration of the committee.

12. Any member neglecting to circulate the periodical publications in the order written on them shall forfeit 1s. exclusive of the forfeiture in the foregoing article; and whoever has a review on the evening of the committee, shall send it to the library, or forfeit 1s.

13. All bills shall be examined by the committee; and if approved, the treasurer shall pay them, and keep a correct account of income and expenditure, subject to the inspection of any member.

14. The secretary and treasurer may appoint an extraordinary meeting of the committee, when they think it necessary, by causing a written notice to be sent to each member of the committee three days previous to the meeting; and in case of non-attendance at the time mentioned in the 6th article, each shall be subject to the forfeiture therein expressed. The committee shall also have power to call a general meeting whenever the interest of the society requires it.

15. If any book be lost or damaged, the subscriber to whom it was last delivered shall immediately replace it with a new one of the same edition, or pay as much to the secretary as will replace the same, exclusive of the fines; and if the book lost be part of a set, the before-mentioned subscriber shall take the remaining volumes, and pay for a new set.

16. There shall be an annual sale of such books as the majority of the society may deem most proper to dispose of; and that all subscribers may have equal right and property in the library, the value of the books shall at all times be adequate to the amount of the subscription money paid on entrance by each subscriber.

17. Any five members shall have a right to propose new laws, or alterations and amendments to those already made; and, if approved by a majority of the committee, they shall be valid till the next general meeting, to which they shall be submitted for consideration.

18. Non-residents shall be exempt from serving in the committee; and shall be allowed four books, to be sent at their expence, agreeably to such directions as they shall give the secretary, who shall fix the time to be allowed on each.

19. Any member refusing to submit to these laws, or such as may hereafter be made, agreeably to the 17th article, shall forfeit his or her property in the library.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HERE send you copies of the Rules of the Book-Society and Library Society of Chichester.

The former of these has now stood the test of seventeen years experience, and has continued mostly full.

The subscription was at first 3s. 6d. per

per quarter, but has been lately raiſed to 4s., which ſmall ſum has hitherto enabled us to procure books, or ſets, of the value of 3l. 5s., and even 6l. 6s. Half the money is indeed ſure of being at leaſt returned, as every proprietor of a book muſt (by the 10th rule), at the ſale of it when done with, ſet it up at half price, and take it if no one bids more; and by means of forfeits for keeping books over time, and not attending the meetings of the ſociety, the ſubſcription is much increaſed.

The only material alteration ſince the printing of the rules, has been the abolition of the monthly meetings, and raiſing the fine for not attending the quarterly meetings (at which we now do all the buſineſs) to 2s. 6d.

I am yours, &c.

Chicheſter, July 23, 1806. SENEX.

THE CHICHESTER BOOK SOCIETY.

1. The ſociety to conſiſt of not more than twelve members, each paying 10s. 6d. at his firſt entrance, and 4s. per quarter afterwards.

2. The members to take the office of ſteward in turn and regular rotation, for three months, at whoſe houſe (if in Chicheſter) the other members are to meet the firſt Wedneſday in every month, from eight till nine in the evening, to inſpect the accounts, order new books, &c.; except on the firſt Wedneſday in every quarter, when the other members are to dine with the ſteward. Whenever, however, the ſteward ſhall not be reſident in Chicheſter, then the quarterly meetings only to be held at his houſe, and the other meetings at ſome room to be appointed by him in Chicheſter. Alſo, in caſe of the firſt Wedneſday in any quarter coinciding with the quarterly meeting of the farmers' club at the Swan and Dolphin inns, then it ſhall be held either on the Wedneſday following inſtead, or on the firſt Wedneſday in the ſecond month of the quarter, changing with the monthly meeting.

3. Every member living in Chicheſter, to forfeit 6d. for each non-attendance at the monthly meetings before nine in the evening by the Croſs clock, and 1s. 6d. for not attending each quarterly meeting, unleſs prevented by illneſs or profeſſional buſineſs. Members not reſident in Chicheſter to be excuſed from attending the monthly meetings, but to pay 2s. 6d. for every non-attendance at the quarterly meetings, unleſs prevented as aforeſaid.

4. The ſteward (either himſelf, or by proxy) to ſend cards to all the members, at leaſt two days before each monthly, and ſix days before each quarterly meeting, with notice of the books to be ſold at the latter (if any), ſpecifying alſo the prime coſts of each; or forfeit 1s. for not giving timely notice, and 2s. 6d. for omitting to ſend out cards at all.

5. A treaſurer to be alſo appointed, to hold his office annually, or at pleaſure of the ſociety; who (beſides keeping the accounts of the ſociety, and entering the proceedings, &c. at each meeting) is to ſend for the books ordered, cover them properly, with the order of circulation annexed thereon, and ſend them out accordingly, having the privilege of reading any book himſelf firſt.

6. Books, or ſets of books, not exceeding one guinea in value, (that have been publiſhed within ſeven years paſt,) on being propoſed at any meeting, and approved of by any three members (including the propoſer), to be immediately ſent for, in boards, by the treaſurer, and put into circulation. Books exceeding that value not to be procured, unleſs approved of by at leaſt five members; and books above two guineas value to be approved of by a majority of the ſociety. Alſo (in order that the ſtock may not be reduced too low by ordering expenſive books) any member propoſing a book, or ſet, of the price of three guineas, or upwards, is to depoſit half the value (if required) in the treaſurer's hands, to be repaid him when it comes to be ſold.

7. Books not exceeding 20s. in value, to be ſent for immediately, on being propoſed by any member, and approved of by two others, without waiting till the next monthly meeting. Should however, at any time, the ſtock be nearly exhauſted, the treaſurer is then to give notice to the members, and not order more books than there is money in hand, with the arrears due, to pay for.

8. The time of keeping each book to be fixed by the treaſurer, and expreſſed upon the order of circulation, allowing about five days for every 200 pages, common printing. Cloſe ditto, or large types and wide margins, to be varied as to time accordingly.

9. Every new book (in general) to be ſent to the propoſer of it firſt, and forwarded by him to the next on the liſt, and ſo on; ſuch propoſer being allowed to keep it double the time mentioned on the order. In caſe, however, of there being more than one volume, the firſt only is to be kept double time.

10. In caſe of two or more books, or ſets of books, being procured at the ſame time, having the ſame propoſer, he is then to chuſe which he will take himſelf, and let the others go to ſome other perſon. Magazines, Reviews, and Annual Regiſters, being always procured as ſoon as publiſhed, and not having any particular propoſer, are to be ſent by the treaſurer to the ſeveral members in turn; ſending one of them, however, always to the ſteward *pro tempore*.

11. Sets of books to be ſent out in ſingle volumes immediately following each other, and paſſed on in ſucceſſion, and not altogether; except when there is a general map or volume

volume of plates to the whole, in which caſe the whole ſet is to go together to each member.

12. The treaſurer is to put the date againſt the perſon's name he ſends each book to; and every member is to do the ſame to the next in ſucceſſion, whenever he forwards a book, or forfeit 6d.

13. Each member to forfeit 1d for every day any book or pamphlet (leſs than a quarto) ſhall be kept above the time allowed; and 2d. a day for a quarto.—Members, however, may have any book a ſecond or third time on making their wiſh known by preſixing a croſs to their names, when they ſend it on.

14. In caſe of books overtaking one another, or two or more coming together to any member, he may (to prevent their reſpective times from running out together, if he keep them all) retain whichever he pleaſes, and ſend the others on; either putting a croſs before his name on thoſe ſent on, or ſtriking out his name and putting it at the bottom of the liſt, by which means it may come to him ſooner than by letting it ſtand with a croſs before it.

15. Every member loſing a book to pay the full price of it; and if it belong to a ſet, to pay for the whole. Alſo, for damaging a book, to pay whatever a majority at any quarterly meeting ſhall direct. And for lending a book to any perſon out of the ſociety, of a guinea value, 2s. 6d.; or if under that value, 1s.

16. All books that have twice paſſed through the order of circulation (if ſo required), to be ſold by auction by the ſteward at the firſt quarterly meeting afterwards, amongſt the members only, if a majority of the gentlemen ſhall be preſent, but not elſe; except as to books or ſets not exceeding 14s. or 15s. in value, which may be ſold if one of the gentlemen of the ſociety are preſent. At theſe auctions the propoſer of every book to be ſold is to ſet it up at half price, and take it if no one bids more.

17. All ſingle volumes, and ſets not exceeding two volumes 8vo., that have been in circulation a year; ſets of two volumes 4to., or three volumes 8vo., that have ſo been a year and a half; ſets of three volumes 4to., or four 8vo., two years; four volumes 4to., or ſix 8vo., three years, and ſo in proportion, to be ſold (if required by a majority of the ſociety) at the firſt quarterly meetings afterwards, whether done with by all the members or not.

18. In caſe of vacancies happening, a new member may be propoſed at any meeting, either monthly or quarterly, and ballotted for at the next quarterly meeting afterwards, if a majority of the gentlemen of the ſociety be preſent; but not admitted a member if there ſhould be two black balls againſt him.

19. That the Monthly Review, and Britiſh Critic, Monthly and European Magazines, and alſo the Annual Regiſter, be conſtantly taken in and circulated in this ſociety.

20. That none of the foregoing rules be altered, or any Review, Magazine, &c. changed, but by conſent of at leaſt a majority of the whole ſociety.

CHICHESTER LIBRARY-SOCIETY.

The perſons who compoſe this aſſociation have in view two objects: firſt, by procuring new publications, to gratify curioſity, and to ſpread information; and ſecondly, by collecting into a public library books of eſtabliſhed character, to provide a fund of rational amuſement, and to facilitate the attainment of ſubſtantial knowledge. It is alſo propoſed, at a fit opportunity, to purchaſe ſome of the moſt uſeful mathematical and philoſophical inſtruments, which (under certain reſtrictions) are to be at the command of ſuch of the members as may be inclined to uſe them.

1. This ſociety ſhall be called the Library Society of Chicheſter.

2. No perſon can be admitted a member whoſe place of reſidence is diſtant more than twelve miles from Chicheſter.

3. One of the members reſident in the city ſhall annually be choſen preſident. His buſineſs ſhall be to ſuperintend the general concerns of the ſociety, to fill the chair at the meetings, and to iſſue notices (ſigned by the ſecretary) to the members. The preſident ſhall have the diſcretionary power of mitigating or remitting ſuch fines as ſhall appear to him to have been incurred in conſequence of unavoidable accidents, &c.

4. The offices of ſecretary, treaſurer, and librarian, ſhall be veſted in one gentleman, whoſe buſineſs ſhall be to take care of the books and inſtruments, that the property of the ſociety ſuffer no injury; to procure the books which are to be purchaſed; to ſign and ſend notices iſſued by the preſident; to receive admiſſion-fees, ſubſcriptions, and fines; to regiſter all arrears; to keep the caſh accounts of the ſociety, and to produce them at every quarterly meeting; to minute down the tranſactions of every meeting in a book to be kept in the library-room for the inſpection of the members; and to attend either in perſon, or by a clerk, agent, or deputy in the library-room during the hours it is open.

5. Every member, at his or her admiſſion into the ſociety, ſhall pay into the hands of the ſecretary the ſum of three guineas. This admiſſion fee, if it be deemed expedient, may be hereafter raiſed in proportion to the encreaſing property of the ſociety, and is to be fixed at every annual meeting for the year enſuing.

6. Over and above the fee on admiſſion, every member ſhall ſubſcribe one guinea yearly, to be paid into the hands of the ſecretary at the annual meeting in October. The ſum paid at the firſt ſubſcription, however,

ever, to be proportioned to the time elapſed from the admiſſion of the member to that meeting.

7. Quarterly meetings of the ſociety ſhall be holden on the firſt Wedneſday in the months of January, April, and July, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, to determine on the books and inſtruments to be purchaſed, and to tranſact the other neceſſary buſineſs of the ſociety. Every gentleman reſiding in the city, who ſhall neglect to attend the quarterly meetings, by half paſt ſeven, ſhall, unleſs prevented by illneſs, forfeit 1s. for every omiſſion; and every gentleman reſiding in the country ſhall forfeit 6d. for the ſame.

8. Not leſs than five members ſhall form a meeting for tranſacting buſineſs.

9. On the firſt or ſecond Wedneſday in October, the members of the ſociety ſhall dine together at a place and time appointed by the preſident, and mentioned in the notices ſent by him to the members. Every gentleman who neglects to attend ſhall forfeit the price of the ordinary, and theſe forfeitures ſhall be applied towards defraying the expences of the meeting.

10. At the annual meeting in October every member preſent ſhall pay into the hands of the ſecretary, together with his ſubſcription-money, all fines then due from him, and every abſent member who has not commiſſioned ſome one to ſettle his or her account, ſhall forfeit 2s. 6d.; in every ſuch caſe the preſident ſhall iſſue a notice (ſigned by the ſecretary) to the defaulting member, requiring payment of the ſum due, with the fine incurred for the firſt failure, within fourteen days of the date of ſuch notice: if payment be not then made, report ſhall be made of the ſame at the next quarterly meeting, which meeting may (if it ſhall appear expedient ſo to do) conſider ſuch repeated neglect as a virtual reſignation, on the part of the defaulting member, of the benefits and privileges of the ſociety, and of the ſhare he has in its property.

11. At the meetings of the ſociety no queſtion ſhall be put to the vote, unleſs regularly moved and ſeconded. The votes on every queſtion are to be given by ballot. In any queſtion to be determined by a majority, if the number of votes for and againſt it are equal, the preſident ſhall have a caſting vote.

12. No perſon can be propoſed as a candidate for admiſſion, unleſs his or her name ſhall have been given to the preſident or ſecretary at leaſt a fortnight before a quarterly or annual meeting: the name of ſuch candidate being received ſhall be ſent in notices from the preſident to all the members: the candidate ſhall then be ballotted for at the next meeting, at which, if no more than fourteen members are preſent, he ſhall be conſidered as admitted, provided two black balls do not appear againſt him; but if more than fourteen members are preſent, not leſs than three black balls ſhall exclude the candidate.

13. The books and inſtruments belonging to the ſociety ſhall be the joint and equal property of all the members.

14. If a member ſhall remove from the city or its vicinity, his intereſt or ſhare in the ſtock of the ſociety may be transferred to any candidate, who, according to the regulations (12) for the admiſſion of members, ſhall be ballotted into the ſociety; and the candidate ſo admitted ſhall be exempt from the payment of any admiſſion-fee, on his delivering to the ſecretary a note or letter from the withdrawing member to the above effect; but no transfer of this kind ſhall be deemed valid, unleſs the withdrawing member ſhall have previouſly diſcharged all arrears due from him to the ſociety.

15. If any member ſhall remove from the city, or its vicinity, without transferring his ſhare, and ſhall at any time afterwards return, he may be re-admitted on paying a ſum equal to the advance of the admiſſion fee from the time his yearly ſubſcriptions were diſcontinued: but if in the mean time the ſociety ſhould be diſſolved, ſuch member ſhall not be entitled to any dividend.

16. If at any time it ſhall be thought expedient to diſſolve this ſociety, notices ſhall be iſſued by the preſident to every member not leſs than a month before a quarterly meeting, that at the meeting next enſuing, a motion will be made for that purpoſe; and if at ſuch meeting there ſhall be (in perſon and by proxy) three fourths of the members for the diſſolution, the books and inſtruments, with any other articles belonging to this ſociety, ſhall then be ſold, in ſuch manner as the majority of the members at the ſaid meeting ſhall direct, and the money ariſing from ſuch ſale ſhall be equally divided among the members.

N. B. Ladies who are members of this ſociety are always to vote by proxy. Proxies on this, as well as all other occaſions, to be given in writing.

17. The library-room is open on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, from eleven to one o'clock, and from three to five, for the uſe of the members. No books are to be iſſued or returned except at thoſe hours, when attendance is given by the ſecretary, or his deputy, who ſhall make a correct entry of all books iſſued or returned, of the days of ſuch delivery or return, and of the names of the members receiving or returning them. At the ſame hours alſo arrears of ſubſcriptions, fines, &c. may be paid, and other buſineſs between individual members and the ſociety, not ſpecified in the rules, tranſacted.

18. The object of this ſociety, as expreſſed in the advertiſement, being two-fold, the books purchaſed for it ſhall be divided into

two

two classes, the first comprising books for temporary use, the other forming the permanent library. Catalogues of both are to lie in the library-room for the inspection of the members, and a copy of both to be sent annually to each member, that of the temporary books to receive the necessary additions on being returned to the library room.

19. No book for the permanent library, nor any instrument, shall be purchased, unless approved of by two-thirds of the votes at a quarterly meeting; the members present voting for themselves, or as proxies for absent members. All books and instruments proposed to be thus purchased shall be mentioned in the notices sent by the president to all the members a fortnight before such quarterly meeting.

20. The books for temporary use are to be purchased by order of a committee, consisting of the president, secretary, and seven members chosen at the annual meetings, and sitting on the first Wednesday in the months of November, February, May, and August. Of this committee five are empowered to transact business, and to purchase within the year books to an amount not exceeding two thirds of that of the whole annual subscription of the society. The members of the committee to attend at seven o'clock in the evening, under the penalty of half-a-crown for every failure.

21. Any member of the society may propose for temporary use whatever book in the English or French language he pleases, provided the book have been published within the last five years, and the price of it do not exceed two guineas, on condition that he takes the book at half price, if it will not sell for more; or at two thirds, if the original price exceed one guinea. Two or more members may join to give an order to any amount not exceeding the proportion of two guineas for each member, on condition of taking among them the article ordered at two-thirds of the original price.

22. The price of the books proposed for temporary use by any one member, during the space of one year, shall not exceed two guineas.

23. No duplicate of any book is to be purchased for temporary use, unless the same be requested by at least three members.

24. A catalogue of all such books purchased for temporary use as have been in the library eighteen months, shall be laid before the quarterly meeting of the society in July, when the members present shall determine by ballot what books of that number shall be sold at the annual meeting in October following, and what shall be retained in the permanent library; but for the affirmative of the latter question two thirds of the votes present (as in art. 19) shall be necessary. Those books which are voted neither to be sold nor to be placed in the permanent library, are considered as standing over for determination the following year.

25. No member is to be allowed the use (at his own house) of more than one volume from the temporary books, or more than two volumes from the permanent library, at one time. No book is to be kept beyond a limited number of days, according to the size, quantity of contents, &c. If the last day of the time limited fall on Wednesday or Saturday, the book is to be returned to the library-room that day; otherwise, on the Wednesday or Saturday next ensuing, under the penalty of a fine (to be paid at the time of returning the book) at the rate of 2d. for every supernumerary day. If a book from the permanent library has not been previously enquired for, the member may have the privilege of taking it back to his own house, on condition of returning it at the expiration of the same period, or of suffering the before-mentioned penalty. The time allowed for keeping each book, with that of its being issued, returned, re-issued, &c., with the name of the members receiving and returning it, to be copied from the librarian's book, and to be written on the outside cover.

26. If any member shall lend a book belonging to the society to another person who is not a member, he shall be fined 2s. 6d. for the first offence, 5s. for the second, and for every subsequent offence 10s. 6d.

27. If any member lose a book, he shall replace it, or pay for it the London price; and if it be one of a set, he shall replace or pay for the whole set.

28. If any member write in a book, or suffer others to write in it, tear the leaves, or in any manner injure or deface it, he shall take the book, and pay for it as by the last article.

29. No instrument shall be taken out of the library, or house of the librarian, but by express consent of two-thirds of the members assembled at a quarterly meeting; such consent to be entered in the minute-book of the society.

30. If an instrument be injured by any member, either in the library or at his own house, such injury shall be completely repaired at the expence of that member; or, if it cannot be repaired, the member shall furnish the society, at his own expence, with a new instrument of the same kind and of equal value.

31. No new regulation or law shall be made, nor any established one rescinded, unless notice of it be given to each member of the society, at least a fortnight before the annual meeting in October; and the votes of not less than two-thirds of the members then present shall be necessary to establish a new law, or to annul an old one.

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT *of the* OFFICIAL PAPERS *relative to the* NEGOTIATION *with* FRANCE, *presented, by* HIS MAJESTY'S COMMAND, *to both* HOUSES *of* PARLIAMENT, DECEMBER 22, 1806.

Letter from M. Secretary Fox to M. Talleyrand, dated Downing-ſtreet, 20th February, 1806.

SIR,

I THINK it my duty as an honeſt man to communicate to you, as ſoon as poſſible, a very extraordinary circumſtance which has come to my knowledge. The ſhorteſt way will be to relate to you the fact ſimply as it happened.

A few days ago, a perſon informed me, that he was juſt arrived at Graveſend without a paſſport, requeſting me at the ſame time to ſend him one, as he had very lately left Paris, and had ſomething to communicate to me which would give me ſatisfaction. I ſent for him—he came to my houſe the following day —I received him alone in my cloſet; when, after ſome unimportant converſation, this villain had the audacity to tell me that it was neceſſary for the tranquillity of all crowned heads to put to death the ruler of France; and that for this purpoſe, a houſe had been hired at Paſſy, from which this deteſtable project could be carried into effect with certainty, and without riſk. I did not perfectly underſtand if it was to be done by a common muſket, or by fire-arms upon a new principle.

I am not aſhamed to confeſs to you, Sir, who know me, that my confuſion was extreme in thus finding myſelf led into a converſation with an avowed aſſaſſin; I inſtantly ordered him to leave me, giving, at the ſame time, orders to the police-officer who accompanied him, to ſend him out of the kingdom as ſoon as poſſible.

After having more attentively reflected upon what I had done, I ſaw my error in having ſuffered him to depart without having previouſly informed you of the circumſtance, and I ordered him to be detained.

It is probable that all this is unfounded, and that the wretch had nothing more in view than to make himſelf of conſequence by promiſing what, according to his ideas, would afford me ſatisfaction.

At all events, I thought it right to acquaint you with what had happened, before I ſent him away. Our laws do not permit us to detain him long, but he ſhall not be ſent away till after you ſhall have had full time to take precautions againſt his attempts, ſuppoſing him ſtill to entertain bad deſigns; and when he goes, I ſhall take care to have him landed at a ſeaport as remote as poſſible from France.

He calls himſelf here Guillet de la Gevrilliere, but I think it is a falſe name which he has aſſumed.

At his firſt entrance, I did him the honour to believe him to be a ſpy. C. J. FOX.

Letter from M. Talleyrand to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, March 5, 1806.—*Received March 19th.*

SIR,

I have laid your excellency's letter before his Majeſty. His firſt words after having read it were, "I recognize here the principles of honour and virtue, by which Mr. Fox has ever been actuated. Thank him on my part." I will not allow myſelf, Sir, to add any thing to the expreſſions of his imperial and royal majeſty. I only requeſt you to accept the aſſurances of my diſtinguiſhed conſideration.

Extract from a Letter from M. Talleyrand to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated March 5, 1806. —*Received March 19th.*

It may be agreeable to you to receive news from this country. I ſend you the emperor's ſpeech to the legiſlative body. You will therein ſee that our wiſhes are ſtill for peace. I do not aſk what is the prevailing inclination with you; but if the advantages of peace are duly appreciated, you know upon what baſis it may be diſcuſſed.

Extract from a ſpeech delivered by the chief of the French government to the legiſlative body on the 2d of March, 1806.

I deſire peace with England. On my part, I ſhall never delay it for a moment. I ſhall always be ready to conclude it, taking for its baſis the ſtipulations of the treaty of Amiens.

Letter from Mr. Secretary Fox to Mr. Talleyrand, dated Downing-ſtreet, March 26, 1806.

SIR,

The information which your excellency has given me of the pacific diſpoſition that prevails (in your councils), and of the baſis upon which peace may be diſcuſſed, has induced me to lay that part of your private letter before the king.

His Majeſty has repeatedly declared to his parliament his ſincere deſire to embrace the firſt opportunity of re-eſtabliſhing peace upon a ſolid baſis, ſuch as may be compatible with the intereſts and permanent ſecurity of his people: his wiſhes are uniformly pacific; but it is a ſafe and laſting peace that his Majeſty has in view, not an uncertain truce, which from its very uncertainty would be the ſource of diſquietude as well to the contracting parties as to the other powers of Europe.

With regard to the ſtipulations of the treaty of Amiens, which are propoſed as the baſis of the negotiation, it has been obſerved here, that this phraſe has been interpreted in three or four different ways, and conſequently, that farther explanations would be

neceſſary, which could not fail to produce great, even did no other objections exiſt.

The true baſis of ſuch a negotiation between two great powers, equally deſpiſing every idea of chicane, would be the reciprocal recognition of the following principle; viz. that the object of both parties ſhould be a peace, honourable for both, and for their reſpective allies, and at the ſame time, of a nature to ſecure, as far as in their power, the future tranquillity of Europe.

England cannot neglect the intereſts of any of her allies; and ſhe is united to Ruſſia by ſuch cloſe connections, that ſhe would not treat, ſtill leſs conclude upon any thing, but in concert with the emperor Alexander; but whilſt awaiting the actual intervention of a Ruſſian plenipotentiary, ſome of the principal points might however be diſcuſſed, and even proviſionally arranged.

It might ſeem, that Ruſſia, on account of her remote ſituation, ſhould have fewer immediate intereſts to diſcuſs with France than other powers; but that court, ſo reſpectable in every point of view, intereſts herſelf, like England, warmly in every thing that concerns the greater or leſs degree of independence enjoyed by the different princes and ſtates of Europe.

You ſee, Sir, how inclined we are here to remove every difficulty that might retard the diſcuſſion in queſtion. With the reſources that we poſſeſs, it is moſt aſſuredly not on our own account that we need fear a continuance of the war. Of all the nations of Europe, England, perhaps, is that which ſuffers the leaſt by its prolongation; but we do not the leſs commiſerate the miſfortunes of others.

Let us then do all in our power to terminate them, and let us endeavour, if it be poſſible, to reconcile the reſpective intereſts and the glory of the two countries with the tranquillity of Europe, and the happineſs of the human race. C. J. Fox.

Letter from M. Talleyrand to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, April 1st, 1806.—Received April 7th.

Sir,

The very inſtant I received your letter of the 26th March, I waited upon his majeſty; and I am happy to inform you, that he has authorized me to ſend you, without delay, the following anſwer:

The emperor covets nothing that England poſſeſſes. Peace with France is poſſible, and may be perpetual, provided there is no interference in her internal affairs, and that no attempt is made to reſtrain her in the regulation of her cuſtom-duties; to cramp her commercial rights; or to offer any inſult to her flag.

It is not you, Sir, who have diſplayed in many public diſcuſſions an exact knowledge of the general affairs of Europe and of France, who require to be convinced that France has nothing to deſire except repoſe, and a ſituation ſuch as may enable her, without obſtruction, to give herſelf up entirely to the labours of her induſtry.

The emperor does not imagine that any particular article of the treaty of Amiens produced the war. He is convinced, that the true cauſe was, the refuſal to make a treaty of commerce, which would neceſſarily have been prejudicial to the manufactures and the induſtry of his ſubjects. Your predeceſſors accuſed us of wiſhing univerſal conqueſt. In France, England has likewiſe her accuſers. Very well? We only aſk equality. We ſhall never require an account of what you do at home, provided that, on your ſide, you never require an account of what we do at home. This principle is reciprocally juſt, reaſonable, and mutually advantageous.

You expreſs a deſire that the negociation may not terminate in a ſhort-lived peace. France is more intereſted than any other power that it ſhould be permanent. It is not her intereſt to make a truce; ſince a truce would only pave the way for freſh loſſes. You know very well that nations, ſimilar in this reſpect to individuals, accuſtom themſelves to a ſtate of war, as well as to a ſtate of peace. All the loſſes that France could ſuſtain, ſhe has ſuſtained. This will ever be the caſe in the firſt ſix months of war. At preſent our commerce and our induſtry *(ſe ſont répliés ſur eux mêmes)*, have taken the channel, dictated by the circumſtances of our country, and are adapted to our ſtate of war. Conſequently a truce of two or three years would be the thing of all others the moſt oppoſite to our commercial intereſts, and to the emperor's policy.

As to the intervention of a foreign power, the emperor might accept the mediation of a power poſſeſſing a great naval force, becauſe, in that caſe, the participation of ſuch power in the peace would be regulated by the ſame intereſts that we have to diſcuſs with you; but the mediation you ſpeak of is not of this nature. You do not wiſh to deceive us; and you are well aware there is no equality betwixt us in the guaranty of a power which has three hundred thouſand men on foot, and which has no naval force. For the reſt, Sir, your communication has a character of openneſs and preciſion, which we have hitherto never ſeen in the communications between your court and us. I will make it my duty to employ the ſame openneſs, and the ſame preciſion, in my reply. We are ready to make peace with the whole world. We wiſh to dictate to no one. But we will not be dictated to; and no one poſſeſſes either the power or the means of doing it. It is in the power of none to make us relinquiſh treaties which are already carried into effect. The integrity, and the complete and abſolute independence of the Ottoman empire, form not only the ſincereſt deſire of the emperor, but conſtitute alſo the undeviating object of his policy.

Two

Two enlightened and neighbouring nations would be wanting in the opinion they ought to entertain of their power and wiſdom, ſhould they call for the intervention of foreign and diſtant powers, in the diſcuſſions of the great intereſts which divide them: thus, Sir, peace may be treated upon and concluded immediately, if your court really entertains the deſire of attaining it.

Our intereſts are reconcileable, inaſmuch as they are diſtinct. You are the rulers of the ocean, your naval forces are equal to thoſe of all the ſovereigns of the world united. We are a great continental power; but there are many who equal our power by land, and your maritime preponderance will always place our commerce at the mercy of your ſquadrons, immediately after your declaring war. Do you think it reaſonable to expect that the Emperor ſhould ever conſent to ſubmit himſelf to your diſcretion, in continental affairs alſo? If maſters of the ſea through your own power, you propoſe being maſters of the land likewiſe by a combined force, peace is impoſſible; for in that caſe you will be ſtriving for an object which you can never attain.

The Emperor, accuſtomed as he is to encounter every riſk, which holds out the proſpect of greatneſs and of glory, wiſhes for peace with England: he is a man; after ſo many fatigues he is deſirous for repoſe; the father of his ſubjects, he wiſhes, as far as it is compatible with their honor, and with ſecurity for the future, to procure for them the bleſſings of peace, and the advantages of a ſucceſsful and uninterrupted commerce.

If then, Sir, his Majeſty the king of England really wiſhes for peace with France, he will appoint a plenipotentiary to repair to Liſle. I have the honor of ſending you paſſports for this purpoſe. As ſoon as the Emperor ſhall be informed of the arrival of the miniſter from your court, he will appoint one and will ſend him without delay. The Emperor is ready to make every conceſſion, which, from the extent of your naval forces and of your preponderance, you may deſire to obtain. I do not think that you can refuſe to adopt the ſame principle of making him propoſals conformable to the honor of his crown, and the commercial rights of his dominions. If you are juſt; if you deſire only what is poſſible for you to obtain, peace will be ſoon made.

I conclude by declaring, that his Majeſty fully adopts the principle laid down in your diſpatch, and offered as the baſis of the negotiation, "that the peace propoſed ſhould be honorable for the two courts, and for their reſpective allies."

(Signed) C. M. TALLEYRAND.

Letter from Mr. Secretary Fox to M. Talleyrand, dated Downing-ſtreet, April 8th, 1806.

This Letter concludes with a declaration in the following words: As ſoon as you conſent that we ſhall treat proviſionally until Ruſſia can take a part in the negotiation, and from that moment, conjointly with her, we are ready to begin without the delay of a ſingle day, at whatever place, and in whatever form, the two parties may judge beſt adapted to bring to a happy iſſue the object of our labors, as expeditiouſly as poſſible.

Letter from M. Talleyrand to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, April 16th, 1806.—Received April 19th.

After much argument, M. Talleyrand concludes with the following words: I ſee in the propoſed negotiation, only three poſſible forms of diſcuſſion:

Negotiation with England and the allies which ſhe acquired at the time of the formation of the third coalition:

Negotiation with all the powers of Europe, with the addition of America:

Negotiation with England alone.

The firſt of theſe forms is inadmiſſible, becauſe it would ſubject the Emperor to the influence of the third coalition, which no longer exiſts. The Emperor would have negotiated in this manner if he had been vanquiſhed. The ſecond form of negotiation would eternalize the war, if the unavoidable occurrences to which it would at every inſtant give riſe, and the paſſions which it would let looſe without controul, did not cauſe the diſcuſſions to be broken off with violence a few years after they ſhould have been entered into. The third therefore is the only one which can be deſired by thoſe who really wiſh for peace.

Letter from Mr. Secretary Fox to M. Talleyrand, dated Downing-ſtreet, April 20th, 1806.

In reply, Mr. Fox concludes by declaring, that "the affair, in fine, is reduced to one ſingle point. Will you negotiate conjointly with Ruſſia? We anſwer, yes: but if you require us to negotiate ſeparately, we anſwer, no.

Letter from M. Talleyrand to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, 2d June, 1806.—Received June 4th.

M. Talleyrand now made two propoſitions; 1ſt, To negotiate in the ſame preliminary forms which were adopted during the adminiſtration of the Marquis of Rockingham, in 1782; forms which were not renewed with ſo much advantage in the negotiations of Liſle, but which were perfectly ſucceſsful in the negotiations which preceded the treaty of Amiens; 2dly, To eſtabliſh as a baſis two fundamental principles; the firſt, which I take from your letter of the 26th

namely, "that the two states should have for their object that the peace be honorable for them and their respective allies, and at the same time of a nature to secure, as far as in their power, the future tranquillity of Europe." The second principle shall be an acknowledgment on the part of the two powers, of their mutual right of intervention and guaranty in continental and maritime affairs. His Majesty, far from being unwilling to make this avowal, delights in raising it to a principle; and, in thus explaining his real intentions, I think I have given you a decisive proof of his pacific dispositions. His Majesty is at the same time persuaded, that, in preventing for ever all subject of complaint, uneasiness, and remonstrance on this point, he has, in a case which is of essential interest to the good of human nature, done his duty as a man, and as a Sovereign.

Letter from Mr. Secretary Fox to M. Talleyrand, dated Downing-street, June 14, 1806.

In conclusion, he observes that, "The form of negotiation which took place during Lord Rockingham's administration is more particularly present to my memory, as I then held the same office with which his Majesty has lately been pleased to honor me. Let France and England change situations, and the form you mention is exactly similar to that which I have proposed. We then treated with France and her allies; let France now treat with us and our allies. The basis offered in your second proposition is exactly conformable to the views of our government, provided it be well understood that, whilst we mutually acknowledge our respective rights of intervention and guaranty with regard to the affairs of Europe, we also mutually agree to abstain from all encroachment upon the greater or lesser states which compose it."

Communication made by the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated June 13th, 1806.

A few days after my arrival at Paris from the depôt at Verdun, Mons. Talleyrand desired me to call upon him; having done so, he told me that the French government had been looking out for some means by which a secret and confidential communication might be made, explanatory of the sentiments and views of France, as well as the outlines of the terms on which peace might be restored between the two countries.

Having mentioned the extreme desire of making this communication in such a manner that no publicity might in any case ensue, should the object of it not be obtained, Monsieur Talleyrand proceeded to state, in a long argument, which it is useless to repeat, as it forms the substance of several of the French government's dispatches, the reasons which prevent their treating for a general peace jointly with Russia.

He said, that in a dispatch sent some weeks before to Mr. Fox he had been ordered to name Lisle rather than Amiens for the negotiation of a definitive treaty, in order to remove all former discussions, and to facilitate to England the possession of Malta.

I then took the liberty of interrupting M. Talleyrand, to say that, however flattering the confidence he was ordered to place in me might be, yet that, feeling as I did, the interests, and above all the honor of my country, it was impossible for me to be the bearer of a communication having peace for its object, against which I should feel obliged to vote in parliament; and viewing the restoration of Hanover in this light, I could not receive any further communication till I had explicit declaration with regard to his Majesty's German dominions.

M. Talleyrand then broke off the conversation, desiring me to return the third day after. At the expiration of this time I waited upon him again, when he informed me that, considering the extreme stress which appeared to be laid upon this point, Hanover should make no difficulty.

Authorized by the concession of that in which the honor of the King and that of the Nation appeared most interested, I inquired whether the possession of Sicily would be demanded. It having been so said, "You are in possession of it, we do not ask it of you; if we possessed it, it might very much augment our difficulties:"—considering this to be very positive both from the words and the manner of delivering them, I conceived it improper to make further questions;—"We ask nothing from you," amounting to an admission of the *uti possidetis* as applicable to his Majesty's conquests.

M. Talleyrand mentioned strongly the recognition of the Emperor and the different branches of his family as absolutely expected. On this I took occasion to state the solidity which the recognition of Great Britain would give to their establishment, and inquired whether the French government would guarantee the integrity of the Ottoman empire. The answer was, Yes, but it must be soon. "A great deal is in preparation, but nothing is yet done." Reverting to the first conversation, I desired to know whether a middle term might not be found at the same time to obtain the object desired by the French government, and that desired by Great Britain, of not treating in a manner unconnected with Russia. To this he answered that they were entirely ready to give every facility to the arrangement of the respective interests of the two powers, or that a British minister should, being authorized by the emperor Alexander, stipulate for both.

The last words of M Talleyrand were, "The sentiments entertained in France are entirely different from what they were. The asperity which characterized the commencement of this war,

war, no longer exists; and what we most desire is, to live in harmony with so great a power as Great Britain."

(Signed) YARMOUTH.

Note from Mr. Secretary Fox to M. Talleyrand, dated June 14, 1806.

SIR,

I just write you a few words to express to you the pleasure which I feel at the desire you have manifested for peace. I have only to add that Lord Yarmouth possesses all my confidence, and that whatever he shall say to you, you may consider as said by myself. In great haste, I am &c.

(Signed) C. J. FOX.

Extract from a dispatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, June 19, 1806.—Received June 21st.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that, in obedience to your orders, I made all the haste in my power to arrive at Paris as soon as possible; a calm at sea however prevented my getting here till the afternoon of the 16th.

I immediately waited upon M. Talleyrand to deliver to him the dispatches you intrusted to my care, and requested to put off any conversation on the subject of my journey till the next day. I intended employing this interval to endeavour to see M. d'Oubril if at Paris, and communicate with him previously to seeing again M. Talleyrand, or at any rate to obtain some knowledge of his motions.

Previous, however, to my leaving M. Talleyrand, he expressed to me that, although the desire of peace was equally sincere now as it was when I quitted Paris, yet that some changes had taken place which he had hinted at the possibility of, when I last saw him, alluding to the readiness of Russia to treat separately; and further mentioned that the Emperor had received reports from his brother and the general officers under his orders, stating that Naples could not be held without Sicily, and the probability they saw of gaining possession of that island. I answered him, that, being ordered to require the restoration of Naples to the King of Sicily as a necessary article of peace, there would be no question of their separation.

I conceive Sicily to be the great difficulty; though perhaps, were there no other, it might be got over. M. Talleyrand often and seriously stated the absolute determination of the Emperor not to consent to our demands of Naples, Venice, Istria, and Dalmatia, or to alienate any part of his Italian states to form a provision for the King of Sardinia.

Against cessions in the West Indies or elsewhere I solemnly protested; nor do I think they care sufficiently about these objects to give any sufficient continental equivalent for them.

M. Talleyrand often repeated that the Emperor had enquired whether I had any powers, adding, "That in politics it is impossible to hold the same language, unless both parties are equally authorized;" and as frequently said that they considered Hanover, for the honor of the crown, Malta, for the honor of the navy, and the Cape of Good Hope for the honor of British commerce, to be sufficient inducements to induce his Majesty's ministers to make peace.

P. S. On Tuesday 17th June I waited upon M. Talleyrand, and begun the conversation by alluding to the changes he had hinted at the night before, and desired leave to repeat the substance of what had passed at my former interviews with him, and which I had by his desire communicated. He agreed that the statement was accurate.

Extract from a dispatch from Mr. Secretary Fox to the Earl of Yarmouth, dated Downing-street, June 26, 1806.

MY LORD—I had the honor on Saturday evening to receive your Lordship's letters of the 19th and should sooner have answered them, if I had not been for these three days past totally incapable of attending to business,

I am very happy to learn that M. Talleyrand acknowledges your accounts of former conversations to be accurately correct; but when he does acknowledge this, I have no conception on what ground he can recede from what he said so distinctly to your lordship before, upon the subject of Sicily. "You are in possession of it; we ask nothing from you," are words that made the more impression on me, because, those contained in the latter clause of the sentence had been used by his Excellency in one of his letters to me. It was on the faith of the *uti possidetis* being to be strictly observed as the basis, and particularly Sicily, on which satisfaction had been given to your Lordship, that his Majesty was induced to authorize your Lordship to hold further conferences with M. Talleyrand. Any tergiversation or cavil therefore on that article, would be a breach of the principle of the proposed basis in its most essential part. To say that Hanover is an exception to the principle, is in vain, inasmuch as Hanover is to be yeilded expressly in honor of the crown; while, on the other hand, the recognitions proposed with regard to the French empire and its dependants, are not only in honor of the crown of France, but tend substantially to establish the solidity of her power. With regard to the complaint of the want of full powers; to avoid all pretence of cavil on that account, I am commanded by his Majesty to transmit to you the instrument accompanying this letter. But your Lordship should fairly state to M. Talleyrand, that you are not authorized to make any use of them formally until M. Talleyrand returns to his former ground with respect to Sicily. Your Lordship is directed further to acquint that minister, that, if Russia offers to treat separately, it is only in the way in which we do; that is to say, separately

rately in form, but in substance, in concert with each other. And here you will recollect that this very circumstance was canvassed in your former conversations with M. Talleyrand, when that minister expressed himself clearly that there would be no objection on the part of France to such preconcert.

The result of what I have stated to your Lordship is this 1st, that Sicily is a *sine qua non*; on which subject if the French minister recedes from his former answer, it is in vain that any further discussion should take place. It is clearly within his first opinion delivered to your Lordship: it is clearly within his last description of places which are reciprocally possessed by the two countries and cannot in all probability be recovered by war.

If, according to the hope conceived by your Lordship, this matter should be arranged, you may open your full powers; stating at the same time the determination of this court not to come to any final agreement without the consent of Russia. You will of course again mention the questions of Naples and Istria. If we could attain either of them, it would be well; but if we cannot, your Lordship will not state these points as conclusive reasons against agreeing on preliminary articles, provided such articles be considered as provisional, and subject to the approbation of Russia.

With regard to the mode of provisional agreement, two suggest themselves to my mind: The one, to send the agreement we shall have entered into, either to Petersburgh, or to some authorized agent of the Emperor Alexander, at Vienna, Paris, or elsewhere, for his approbation; the other, to copy the precedent adopted by Lord Landsdowne and Doctor Franklin in the year 1782. At that time a provisional treaty was signed by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and the United States of America, with the reservation, that the said treaty should not have effect till a peace should be agreed upon between France and England. Of these two modes I should prefer the latter.

It does not appear that there has been any conversation between your Lordship and M. Talleyrand on a point which was mentioned to you, and which appears to be of considerable importance; I mean, the future admission of Russia and Sweden to become parties in a definitive treaty. I do not say that this is a point that must be determined upon previous to your settling the basis proposed; but it is one which should not be lost sight of, but, on the contrary, urged as far as possible.

Extract from a dispatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, July, 1st, 1806.—Received July 4th.

Sir,

I had the honor to receive, on Saturday night, the full powers with which it has graciously pleased his Majesty to entrust me, and your dispatch of the 26th of June.

I waited upon M. Talleyrand next morning, and stated to him in the strongest manner the impossibility of my entering any further upon the general outlines of peace, until he should return to the former ground, and consider Sicily in its true and real situation, namely, a state not conquered by France, or likely to be so, and coming most strictly within the meaning of his own words; that it had been clearly expressed by him, and repeated to you in the first instance, that France did not intend to make Sicily an obstacle to peace. M. Talleyrand answered that whilst the war continued, and till terms were actually agreed upon, change of circumstances were always to be considered as reasons for partial change of terms; that Bonaparte had been but lately convinced of the facility of taking Sicily at some future period of the war; but, that above all, he felt more and more its absolute necessity to make Naples and the neighbouring territories tenable: that had any confidential overture been made three months ago, they would have been ready to settle the question of Naples in the manner most satisfactory to Great Britain; the same a month later with regard to Holland. Those subjects were now arranged, and the Emperor would consider any retrograde measure as equivalent to abdication. I observed to that minister, that however much good faith may be necessary in every transaction of the world, yet that being more peculiarly so, when a communication is made secretly and verbally, I had a right to be doubly surprized at any change of ground. He defended himself by his former argument about altered circumstances, and said, that when no change of disposition was manifested towards Great Britain herself, as to the restoration of Hanover, or the possession of Malta and the Cape, he thought we might suffer them to possess themselves of a part of the states of their enemy, necessary to the tenure of the rest, which no consideration would now induce France to restore.

M. Talleyrand then asked, whether I had any powers. I told him that I must decline answering that question, until he should inform me that there would be no further discussion about Sicily; but that he might easily draw a conclusion that I had, from the honourable manner in which Great Britain endeavoured to remove every obstacle not in its own nature insurmountable.

The minister then mentioned his being obliged to go to St. Cloud, and asked, what I said; I answered "that I was ordered to continue no conversation till I should be informed that this new demand, changing entirely the proposed basis, should be urged no more." He appointed next morning for me to receive an answer.

I accordingly returned to the office yesterday morning, when M. Talleyrand repeated the

the ſame demand, offering to deſiſt from the recognition by Great Britain of any or all the new ſtates, waving this conceſſion to the honor of the powers created by France, and ſetting Hanover againſt Sicily, and pleading that no ſuch recognition being demanded, Hanover would then appear a fair equivalent for that iſland. He read the draft of an article to this effect: That Great Britain and France ſhould not oppoſe each other's arms againſt ſuch of the powers now at war, as ſhould not be named in the preliminary articles.

To this I declined making any anſwer, repeating my orders not to converſe further till he ſhould abandon this propoſition, and return to the former baſis. I added that, unleſs he did ſo, I could expect nothing but your order to return to England.

M. Talleyrand wiſhed to revert to the old topic, on which I repeated to him that it was impoſſible for me to converſe on any part of the ſubject, till he ſhould entirely relinquiſh every mode of ſeeking for the poſſeſſion of Sicily.

M. Talleyrand deſired me to inform you, that on the 29th of June the French troops were to take poſſeſſion of Cattaro.

Extract from a diſpatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, July 1ſt, 1806, midnight.—Received July 4th.

SIR,

After cloſing the diſpatch I had the honor to addreſs to you this morning, I went for the paſſport M. Talleyrand had promiſed to have prepared for the meſſenger's return.

Inſtead of giving me the paſſport, he made many excuſes for its having eſcaped his memory, requeſting me to wait till he ſhould come back from St. Cloud.

When I returned, M. Talleyrand propoſed to me to offer the Hans Towns as an eſtabliſhment for the King of Naples, and that the Britiſh troops ſhould occupy them the ſame day they retake poſſeſſion of Hanover. On a little further converſation, I had little doubt that were England to provide in any other manner for his Sicilian Majeſty, the King might add the Hans Towns and their territories, in full ſovereignty to his German dominions.

The propoſition about the Hans Towns being entirely new, I promiſed to refer it without any comment to you for his Majeſty's conſideration. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) YARMOUTH.

Extract from a diſpatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, July 9th, 1806.—Received July 12th.

SIR,

I had the honor to receive your diſpatch of the 5th inſtant early yeſterday morning, and as ſoon as poſſible after waited upon M Talleyrand to communicate to him that the offer made by France was by no means admiſſible, and that I had no authority to liſten to any propoſals whatſoever for the reſtoration of peace till he ſhould deſiſt from all pretenſion to the iſland of Sicily.

M. Talleyrand not being willing to make any ſuch declaration, I aſked him to give me a paſſport to return to London; he deſired me to wait one day till he ſhould again have taken the Emperor's orders.

I accordingly returned this morning, when he deſired me to propoſe Dalmatia, Albania and Raguſa, as an indemnity for the loſs of Sicily to his Sicilian Majeſty; to this I anſwered that as the meſſenger was returning I ſhould communicate this propoſition, but that it by no means authorized me to expect an anſwer, and therefore I muſt beg leave to return to England.

Had M. d'Oubril not been here, I ſhould immediately have inſiſted on paſſports.

I muſt now inform you that on Monday M. Talleyrand took me aſide, and told me that the telegraph announced the landing of Baſilico, expreſſing at the ſame time a wiſh that the diſpatches he would bring might lead to peace. I anſwered that I could expect no ſuch reſult whilſt France demanded Sicily; and added, that if I might believe public report, the Emperor, ſo far from ſhewing any pacific diſpoſition, every day threw new obſtacles in the way.

I then mentioned the changes in Germany. M. Talleyrand ſaid that they were determined upon, but *ſhould not* be publiſhed if peace took place. He has ſince repeated this to M. d'Oubril and myſelf, ſaying if peace was made, Germany ſhould remain in its preſent ſtate.

M. d'Oubril writes both to you and to the Compte de Strogonoff; his letters will probably contain more than mine, as I converſed very little with M. Talleyrand. I felt on very delicate ground. Had I entered ſufficiently into the queſtion of indemnities for the King of Sicily, to obtain a preciſe idea to what extent they could be carried, Monſieur Talleyrand might have formed an opinion that I had ſome inſtructions, and was prepared to abandon Sicily whenever I was aſſured of ſufficient compenſation.

Extract from a diſpatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, July 10, 12 o'clock at night.—Received July 22d.

SIR,

On the 10th, General Clarke was named Plenipotentiary to treat with Monſieur d'Oubril; they have ſince had daily conferences of many hours, yeſterday of fourteen. I hear every where that Peace will be ſigned to-morrow between Ruſſia and France. On the 17th M. d'Oubril admitted to me, that he had produced his powers, and that if conditions ſuch as he ſhould judge neceſſary to ſecure the repoſe of the continent could be obtained, he ſhould ſign a truce of ten months; and

this night, on pressing him, and remonstrating both upon his conduct and the impropriety of disguising his intention, I drew from him these words, which I wrote down in his presence. "That being aware of the immediate danger of Austria, if it was in his power to save it, he should think his duty to do so, even by a separate peace." All he now appears to claim is the return of the troops from Germany; and if he is willing to make peace on receiving an assurance that orders to that effect shall be sent, nobody can doubt but that it will be signed, and probably not a battalion make a retrograde movement of fifty miles.

M. Talleyrand says, that M. d'Oubril is willing to abandon Sicily and Dalmatia, and even to engage to solicit the junction of the former to Naples, &c.

I have used every argument to dissuade M. d'Oubril from so unadvised and unwise a measure, I hope more than I believe, with success. Indeed, I feared, from the first hour I met him, that he was determined to make a peace, good or bad, with or without Great Britain. I may perhaps gain a day, which may be a great deal, if that day should produce dispatches from M. de Strogonoff.

On the 17th at night the new arrangements for Germany were finally determined upon. The princes and the ministers who signed were scarce allowed time to read the deed.

There is a considerable army forming at Bayonne; thirty thousand men are there already. This army is ostensibly destined against Portugal, but will take Spain likewise. M. Herman, one of the secretaries of the foreign office, set off for Lisbon with a mission on the 13th.

All the officers of the army now in Germany received yesterday orders to join their regiments instantly. The court say, this is to have troops to occupy the States seized by the new confederacy. The public ascribe this measure to a desire to frighten the Emperor of Germany; and myself, to a wish to hurry M. d'Oubril, who has shewn so much anxiety for the evacuation of Germany.

M. d'Oubril and M. Talleyrand have, as I have learnt, fixed upon Majorca, Ivica, and Minorca, for his Sicilian Majesty, if they can prevail upon us to evacuate Sicily.

Copy of a dispatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, July 20, 1806, 11 at night.—Received July 24th.

Sir,

At nine this morning, having had the honor to receive your letters by Mr. Longuinoff, and written a few lines to you in addition to my dispatches of last night, I went to M. d'Oubril; and, as I am happy since to find, anticipated the contents of your dispatch of the 18th instant.

I used every argument and means to obtain delay; engaged to break off, if he did; and, finally, authorized him to hold out hopes, that I would listen to propositions of indemnity in lieu of Sicily for his Sicilian Majesty, if proposed by him, and accompanied by a joint negotiation.

I begged he would do nothing till after Basilico should have arrived, as I had learned by the telegraph that he had landed last night.

I did not find him disposed to listen to me; and not being willing to be too communicative towards him at that moment, I went away.

At four, I heard from good authority, that peace was signed. At six, Basilico arrived. I then went to M. d'Oubril. He was said not to be at home; but, seeing his carriage, I forced my way. He admitted the fact, *Peace is signed*; the conditions, the evacuation *instanter* of Germany by the French troops; the integrity, &c. of the Ottoman empire; no attempt to be made upon Swedish Pomerania; and, by a secret article, Russia promises to obtain his Sicilian Majesty's consent to an exchange of Sicily for Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica. Russia to use her good offices to restore peace between France and England.

M. d'Oubril sends a copy to Count Strogonoff, and goes himself to St. Petersburgh. I had no patience to listen to M. d'Oubril's defence of his conduct, so I did not claim his good offices. I must have asked him officially to stay, which I did not choose to do.

I have the honor to be, Sir, &c.

Yarmouth.

Extract from a dispatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, July 21, 1806.—Received July 24.

Sir,

I saw M. Talleyrand to-day. I can perceive that the terms of France are encreased, but still not so much so as the sudden defection of Russia had led me to apprehend. Hanover, Malta, the Cape, and India, remain pure and unsullied; and I took an opportunity in conversation to protest, that, come what come might, these were points I never would suffer to be mentioned, but as points agreed upon.

M. Talleyrand demanded my powers. I did not think myself authorized, in the present circumstances, to withhold them.—General Clarke is named to treat with me.

Extract from a dispatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, July 24, 1806.

Sir,

I had the honor to send by M de Longuinoff dispatches acquainting you, for his Majesty's information, of the peace signed between the Russian and French plenipotentiaries, and with as accurate a statement of the terms as I was able to obtain. M. d'Oubril himself set out for Petersburgh early on the morning of the 22d.

On the 22d I received the official notification

tion of the appointment of General Clarke to treat on the part of France, (a copy of which I have the honor to incloſe, marked A.) preceded by a private communication from M. Talleyrand, ſaying, that the Ruſſian peace being ſigned and the ſeaſon of the year favourable to the accompliſhment of the ulterior views of France, no arrangement, which might remove for ſome weeks or even months, a definitive treaty could now take place.

I anſwered the official note (marked A.) with one, a copy of which I incloſe, (marked B.)

In the evening, General Clarke propoſed a conference for the following morning, at which we ſhould mutually exchange our full powers. We accordingly did ſo; and I have the honor to incloſe (marked C.) a copy of thoſe of General Clarke.

This conference began by an hiſtorical recapitulation of what had previouſly paſſed, General Clarke ſaying, he had not yet received his final inſtructions on all the different points in diſcuſſion; it was therefore agreed to adjourn the conference to this day, when each ſhould come prepared with a memorandum of the intentions of his government, founded on what had already paſſed: General Clarke at the ſame time declaring that a ſeparate peace with Ruſſia was to be conſidered equal or ſuperior, in the preſent circumſtances of the world, to any great ſucceſs in war, and conſequently as entitling France to terms much more advantageous than thoſe to which ſhe would have ſubſcribed ſome days ago. This was accompanied by ſome animadverſions upon the conduct of Ruſſia, to which I could only anſwer, that I felt it my duty to abſtain from any remark, and ſhould, therefore, be entirely ſilent upon that ſubject; but that I could aſſure him that if an intention exiſted of making any change in the great points upon which we had had ſuch poſitive, though certainly not official, aſſurances, namely, his Majeſty's German dominions, Malta and the Cape, I muſt conſider the negotiation as ſtopped *in limine*, and that there would remain only for me to return to England, and acquaint the King that no peace conſiſtent with his Majeſty's honor or that of the country, could be made. General Clarke reverted to his want of full inſtructions, and promiſed to meet me properly prepared, the next day.

At three o'clock this day, I again met General Clarke, when I read a paper, a copy of which I have the honour to incloſe (marked D.), containing the abſtract of what I had always ſtated to be the baſis and terms on which his Majeſty could alone conſent to treat. I did not, however, deliver it to him, conſidering it merely as the heads of paſt converſations.

General Clarke then ſaid, that as it was impoſſible I could be prepared with the aſſent of his Majeſty to the arrangement propoſed by Ruſſia for his Sicilian Majeſty, on which the terms might much depend, I muſt conſider the communication he made as not ſtrictly official in point of form, but as depending only on that circumſtance to make it ſo.

General Clarke proceeded to ſtate, that, in the ſituation France was in at this moment, the Emperor would feel authoriſed to withhold ſome of the great points; but that having repeatedly ſaid to the contrary, though not in an official manner, he would abide by it.

General Clarke firſt converſed about his Majeſty's German dominions. On this ſubject, by ſecret articles, any thing his Majeſty thinks right may be ſtipulated: by the public article, the promiſe not to object to ſome acquiſition of territory to be made by Pruſſia. I ſtopped General Clarke here to ſay, that his Majeſty never could conſent to the King of Pruſſia's obtaining the Hans Towns. General Clarke ſaid, that it was Fulda, Hoya, and ſome other trifling principalities, over which it was propoſed to extend the ſovereignty of his Pruſſian Majeſty, but that the independence and preſent ſtate of the Hans Towns ſhould not be meddled with.

On the ſubject of Malta—Malta, Gozo, and Conino in full ſovereignty to his Majeſty, with a clauſe in the article, declaratory of the diſſolution of the Order, and that the two powers "no longer recogniſe the exiſtence of it." Some penſions for the chevaliers and others, having "real rights in the iſland" This not to extend to any foreign commanderies of the order, or to any claim not local.

The Cape in equal full ſovereignty; as a condition it is deſired, "that there ſhould be eſtabliſhed there a free port" to all nations; either the port itſelf declared ſo, or a part appropriated to that purpoſe.

On the ſubject of the maintenance of the integrity of the territories and poſſeſſions of the Sublime Porte, General Clarke propoſed an article, a copy of which I have the honour to ſend (marked E.), I told him the uſual full clauſe would be ſufficient; he perſiſted that I ſhould ſend it for his Majeſty's conſideration.

To the uſual full clauſe of the integrity of the territories and poſſeſſions of his Moſt Faithful Majeſty, General Clarke weighed upon a propoſed addition of the words "in every part of the world;" and when aſked for explanation, ſaid, he thought his Britannic Majeſty might occupy ſome of his Moſt Faithful Majeſty's foreign poſſeſſions.

The integrity of his Swediſh Majeſty's dominions in the uſual manner.

Having diſmiſſed theſe points, General Clarke ſtated the demands of France:—Pondicherry, St. Lucie, Tobago, Surinam, Goree, Demarara, Berbice, Eſſequibo.

The recognition in the uſual words, "is recognized," of the different branches of the reigning family; of the Electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg as Kings; of the new Dukes of Cleves, Baden, and Darmſtadt.

In diſcuſſing for many hours theſe demands,

I never for an instant admitted the possibility of his Majesty consenting to the cessions required. I sought, however, to ascertain to what extent, and in what manner, they could be modified.

Copy of a Dispatch from the Earl of Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, July 30, 1806.

SIR,

I had the honour to receive your dispatch of the 26th instant late last night on the 28th, and next morning lost no time in asking for blank passports for a person fully instructed with the sentiments of his Majesty's government, whom it was their intention to join with me in the important commission of treating for peace. M. Talleyrand told me he must take the Emperor's orders. I accordingly returned this day, when that minister informed me, that the Emperor could consider this demand in no other light but that of unnecessary delay, because his Majesty's Secretary of State was actually in possession of a blank passport, which would enable any person or persons to come to Paris without the loss of time occasioned by this demand, but that "for still greater facility," there could be no difficulty about giving more. I answered that I had no knowledge of this circumstance. M. Talleyrand said it was certain, because he had sent two entirely in blank, and that one only had been used, namely, that with which I returned.

It is unnecessary for me to add any thing to what I have already said in my former dispatches, relative to the signature of the Russian treaty; any inaccuracy in the statement of its contents, such as I was enabled to transmit them, may easily be accounted for by the circumstance of my not having seen the treaty itself, and by the unwillingness M. d'Oubril naturally felt to open himself to me on that subject; he informed me at the time that he should send a copy to M. de Strogonoff, who would communicate it to his Majesty's ministers.

It is with pain, Sir, proportioned to my zeal for his Majesty's service, and to the fair and honest conviction of my having done nothing which the peculiar and trying circumstances of the moment did not require from me, that I have learned by the same dispatch the expression of a wish that I had delayed the production of my full powers till I could know the impression which this event of the Russian treaty might produce in his Majesty's councils, and the apprehension that by the producing them, so soon after the signature of the Russian treaty, an impression might be created unfavourable to the further progress of the negotiation.

If the question regarded only my own personal feelings, I should not think myself at liberty to allot to it so large a portion of a public dispatch; but it may not, I conceive, be useful, with a view to the conduct of the negotiation, that you should be apprized of some details which I have hitherto omitted dwelling upon, partly from the urgency of more important subjects, and partly from my desire not to trespass upon your attention to so great an extent. I trust, Sir, that his Majesty will see in these details wherewithal to justify my conduct in the difficult situation in which I was placed.

The fate of Holland and Naples were settled before I was honoured with his Majesty's confidence. My conversation here with M. Talleyrand soon convinced me that these were only preludes to still greater changes in the system of Europe. I saw at the same time a great desire of negotiation, before the final execution of some of the Emperor's schemes should have removed any hope of its being attended with success.

This opinion, not preconceived or lightly taken up, but gradually formed from a variety of circumstances, was confirmed by the nature of the offers held out, unofficially indeed, but in such clear and unequivocal terms, that it was impossible to entertain any doubt of the intention of this government to adhere to them.

The point which of all others was the most essential, and that on which satisfaction was due to the national honour and to that of his Majesty, Hanover would, I was assured, be given up without restriction; for I did not then know we should be asked to allow the King of Prussia to obtain the soverignty of some of the lesser principalities.

I received several assurances about Malta, and the Cape of Good Hope; nor have I any reason to doubt but that before Russia had made her peace separately, these terms might have been obtained, and the treaty have had solely for its basis the *uti possidetis*, with the sole exception in our favour of Hanover restored, and latterly indeed of some arrangements tolerable to all parties in exchange for Sicily.

M. Talleyrand held the same language to me, with respect to Russia, which he had before held with regard to the affairs of Germany. "You have now been here a month; we have been willing to converse with you, to give you an insight into our views, and to communicate them to the British Government. We told you, that if you had the powers, and would enter into negotiation, we would not sign the arrangement of Germany. A reasonable time was left you to consult your government; we had no answer. The arrangement was signed, 'and we will never recede from it.' We now ask you, whether you will treat before Russia has signed, which will not pass two days."

It cannot be necessary to state my answer to such a proposition. I will only add, that the treaty with Russia was signed within the time mentioned, and then commenced the difficulty of my situation.

"Switzerland (I was told by the same authority)

thority) is on the eve of undergoing a great change. This cannot be averted but by a peace with England; but ſtill leſs can we alter, for any other conſideration, our intention of invading Portugal. The army deſtined for that purpoſe is already aſſembling at Bayonne. This is for the determination of Great Britain."

But I confeſs the point of all others the moſt deciſive in inducing me to produce my full powers, was the language held reſpecting Pruſſia.

"Pruſſia demands from us a declaration reſpecting Hanover; we cannot conſent wantonly to loſe the only ally France has had ſince the revolution: the declaration once made, "we cannot retract." Would you have us break entirely with Pruſſia, when we cannot even ſay that Great Britain will negotiate with us? Are you here only with orders to delay our meaſures till the ſeaſon of the year makes exertion impoſſible, or can you treat? If ſo, is not the aſſurance we give you that Hanover, Malta, and the Cape, ſhall not be conteſted, ſufficient to induce you to do ſo? Muſt we lay before the Britiſh Government our exact terms, before they will even avow negotiation with ſo great a power as that of France? or ſhall we execute our other projects, as we did thoſe in Holland and Naples?"

Undoubtedly, Sir, converſations of this ſort, confirmed even as they were by the events paſſing under my eyes, could never have induced me to commit his Majeſty's confidential ſervants upon any point upon which I had not received their inſtructions, and which left no time to receive them; but I did not think myſelf at liberty to ſhift from myſelf the reſponſibility thus thrown upon me, at the riſk of ſeeing Portugal and Switzerland ſhare the ſame fate which Germany has juſt experienced, and Hanover confirmed to Pruſſia, until ſuch time as his Majeſty's arms ſhould recover the poſſeſſion of it.

The mode of proceeding of this government left me no alternative. Either to avow negotiation, or ſhut up every opening to it, was my only option.

I felt that I pledged his Majeſty to nothing except the fact of negotiation, already privately known to every court in Europe.

I carefully forbore giving any written paper, or admitting even the poſſibility of any other baſis than that of *uti poſſidetis*.

I have aſcertained the real extent of the pretenſions of France; and I did conſider myſelf to have prevented a great evil at ſmall expence, by having given time to yourſelf and his Majeſty's other confidential ſervants, to provide by the further inſtructions you might judge proper, for the intereſt of the powers, thus, for the moment at leaſt, ſaved from the graſp of France.

I have the honour, &c.

YARMOUTH.

Copy of a note from the Earl of Lauderdale to M. Talleyrand, dated Paris, Auguſt 5, 1806.

The Earl of Lauderdale, appointed by his Brittannic Majeſty, plenipotentiary to the court of France, has the honour to inform his excellency the miniſter for foreign affairs of his arrival at Paris, and at the ſame time to requeſt he will have the goodneſs to inform him at what hour he may call upon him.

Copy of a Diſpatch from the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, Auguſt 9, 1806.—Received Auguſt 13.

SIR,

We have now to inform you, that Lord Lauderdale having exhibited his powers, and delivered a copy in the cuſtomary form, our firſt meeting with General Clarke, the Plenipotentiary of the French government, took place at his houſe, on Thurſday, 7th Auguſt, at noon.

Our converſation commenced by General Clarke's obſerving that, as Lord Lauderdale had juſt arrived from London, with full inſtructions from his Majeſty, he had probably ſomething new to communicate.

Lord Lauderdale in ſubſtance replied, that it was his wiſh, before intermeddling with the negotiation now pending, diſtinctly to recal to the recollection of General Clarke what had already paſſed between his Majeſty and the government of France, and at once preciſely to ſtate the only footing on which his Majeſty could conſent to treat. To effect this object, he informed General Clarke, that he had prepared a note (marked A.) which he begged to deliver to him as official.

General Clarke read the note twice with great attention, and afterwards placed it in his portfolio, ſaying that he muſt take it *ad referendum*.

Very little paſſed at this meeting ſufficiently intereſting to merit being detailed; the General objected to the practice he apprehended Lord Lauderdale meant to introduce of conducting the negotiation by writing; and ſaid he was afraid the Emperor would regard it as a means of endleſs delay, if a note was to be delivered upon every inſignificant queſtion which it might be neceſſary to diſcuſs. The reply conſiſted merely in ſtating the diſtinction betwixt delivering a written note for the purpoſe of at once bringing to a point the baſis on which the negotiation was to be conducted, and referring on every trivial occaſion to that practice. The firſt, it was contended, muſt accelerate; the latter, it was admitted, would delay the negotiation, and it would be therefore carefully avoided, as it was his Majeſty's wiſh that no delay ſhould take place.

General Clarke, with ſomething like an inſinuation that an unfair advantage was taken by the government of Great Britain, announced that, as there had been two plenipotentiaries appointed by his Majeſty, it was the Emperor's intention to do the ſame, and that

the name of the person selected would be communicated to us.

It is proper to state, that in the course of this conversation Lord Yarmouth recalled to General Clarke's recollection, that in all the interviews he had had with him, he uniformly stated the *uti possidetis* as the only basis upon which he could possibly treat. General Clarke in reply said, that he could make no answer to what Lord Yarmouth stated, without alluding to conversations, which he affected to consider as loose, calling them "*des romans politiques*" (political romances); at the same time by his silence he clearly admitted what Lord Yarmouth most distinctly stated.

Our first interview terminated with an appointment to meet at Lord Lauderdale's apartments on Friday the 8th at twelve o'clock, the General observing that it might be perhaps necessary to put off the appointment, as he wished to have full time to consider the note which had been delivered, and as the new Plenipotentiary might wish to have an opportunity carefully to read the correspondence that hitherto had taken place. He promised at the same time, if this was the case, to give us notice by writing in the morning.

On Friday the 8th, at eleven o'clock, the inclosures (marked B. and C.) were left at Lord Lauderdale's apartments, and an answer was sent to General Clarke, stating that an appointment had been made by Lords Lauderdale and Yarmouth to receive the Turkish Ambassador at four o'clock, and requesting that the meeting should take place on Saturday the 9th, at noon.

General Clarke and Monsieur Champagny, Minister of the Interior, the newly appointed Plenipotentiary, afterwards put off this meeting till four o'clock to-day, as the latter was obliged to attend the Emperor's privy-council at St. Cloud.

Late on Friday night Lord Yarmouth received the answer to the note delivered by Lord Lauderdale, a copy of which (marked D.) is inclosed, to which Lord Lauderdale and Lord Yarmouth immediately returned the answer, also inclosed, (marked E.)

General Clarke and M. Champagny came to the meeting appointed at four o'clock, and a conversation took place which lasted for upwards of two hours. Into the details of this it is impossible now to enter. The general object of it was to engage Lord Lauderdale to depart from the basis which he had insisted should be recognized, to prevail upon him to consult his government, or to take ten or fifteen days for consideration; but it terminated by Lord Lauderdale's declaring that the last note was to be considered as a prelude to his demanding passports, for which he should apply to M. Talleyrand in the course of the evening.

The letter, a copy of which (marked F.) is inclosed, was dispatched to M. Talleyrand half an hour after the departure of the Plenipotentiaries, and it appears highly improbable that any proposition should be made, which can alter our resolution of leaving France the moment the passports arrive.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) { LAUDERDALE. YARMOUTH.

Copy of a Note delivered by the Earl of Lauderdale to General Clarke, at Paris, on the 7th of August, 1806.

The undersigned Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, previous to entering upon the negotiation actually pending between his Sovereign and the court of France, thinks it necessary briefly to retrace the circumstances in which it originated. At the same time, he conceives it consistent with that character of openness and sincerity, which, as his Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, he is determined invariably to support, to declare the only basis upon which he can consent to treat, to be the principle which France herself originally laid down: and to define the nature of the discussion into which he is about to enter.

The strong and energetic language in which the French government, a few months since, expressed its desire for peace, whilst it inspired his Majesty with confidence in the real sincerity of the wishes of the court of France, left him only to regret that the proposal of treating with his Majesty separately from his allies, appeared to prevent both France and England from profiting by that happy disposition of their respective governments; it being at that time impossible for his Majesty, conformably with the good faith which he has ever evinced, to treat otherwise than conjointly with his ally the Emperor of Russia.

Since that time, his Majesty having found that circumstances, which it is unnecessary to detail here, permitted his Majesty to negotiate separately: he received with great pleasure, the proposal of treating generally, upon the basis of *uti possidetis*, which was to be scrupulously observed, except in the case of Hanover, which was proposed to be ceded to his Majesty, with all its dependencies.

It is true, that this proposal was not made either directly, or through the channel of an accredited minister: of its authenticity, however, no one could entertain the smallest doubt.

Independently of the authority which it derived from the character of the person employed to communicate it, it seemed to agree completely with what had been previously announced. For "The Emperor desires nothing that England possesses," (an avowal made at the commencement of the correspondence between the two courts) was a natural prelude to such a proposal.

His Majesty regarded the cession of Hanover as a proof of the spirit of justice in which the proposal was conceived, because this electorate, although occupied on account of a supposed identity of interests and of measures, in fact had no relation whatever with the disputes

putes which produced the present war; and his Majesty saw in the principle hitherto acknowledged as the general basis of negotiation, a basis peculiarly adapted to the relative situations of the two parties, which he considered a proof that France was as sincerely disposed as Great Britain to put an end to an order of things, equally prejudicial to the interests of both countries.

In fact it appeared to his Majesty to be the only principle upon which it was probable that a negotiation could be brought to a successful issue. From the nature of the interests of the parties engaged in it, there was but little hope that any satisfactory arrangement could be made on the ground of reciprocal restitution, by giving up their respective acquisitions; whilst, on the other hand, the principle of *uti possidetis* naturally presented itself, as the mode of terminating the unfortunate hostilities between the two nations, both of whom were in possession of conquests extensive and important in point both of territory and of influence; France on the continent of Europe, and Great Britain in other parts of the world.

This truth appeared still more striking to his Majesty, upon reflecting that the state of possession in which the two nations held their respective acquisitions could scarcely suffer any important change by the continuance of the war; the superiority of the naval force of Great Britain being, according to all appearance, not less firmly established on the seas, than that of the armies of France on the continent of Europe.

It was under the impression which these ideas naturally produced, that his Majesty accepted, without hesitation, the proposal of treating upon the principle of *uti possidetis*, with the reservation due to the connection and the concert that subsisted with the Emperor of Russia; and, as a proof of his sincerity, his Majesty fixed upon the person by whom the communication had been made, to announce the readiness with which he had acceded to the basis proposed for the conclusion of a treaty.

The undersigned is by no means disposed to conceal the satisfaction his Majesty derived from these happy prospects of speedily restoring to his subjects the blessings of peace, upon just and equitable principles, such as were conformable to the honour of his crown; nor the regret which his Majesty felt, when, almost at the very moment of his declaring his acceptance of the proposal that had been made to him, it was signified that this principle was suddenly abandoned by the demand of the evacuation and cession of Sicily; a demand which has hitherto been modified merely by projects of indemnity for his Sicilian Majesty, which appear to be totally inadequate and inadmissible.

This demand, so incompatible with the avowed principles upon which the two powers were treating, was in itself sufficient to put an end to the negotiation; but the anxiety of his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland to concur with his ally the Emperor of Russia, and to secure to his subjects the blessings of peace, induced him to receive any new proposal for obtaining for his Sicilian Majesty, in exchange for Sicily, a real and satisfactory equivalent, such as that sovereign should consent to accept.

No satisfactory proposal of this nature having yet been made, the undersigned must declare that he cannot consent to treat upon any other principle than that of the *uti possidetis*, as originally proposed to his sovereign by the court of France: at the same time he is desirous it should be well understood, that the adoption of this principle will not prevent him either from listening to any just and adequate indemnification to his Sicilian Majesty for the cession of Sicily, or from accepting any proposition for the exchange of territory between the two contracting parties, upon just and equal principles, such as may tend to the reciprocal advantage of the two countries.

The undersigned is well aware that since the *uti possidetis*, was proposed by the court of France, peace has been concluded between France and the Emperor of Russia, and that, in consequence, the relative situation of the two countries is no longer the same; but, on the other hand he must also observe, that since that time France has acquired fresh advantages in consequence of the extensive changes which she has made in the constitution of the German Empire; an arrangement, the preventing of which was represented by France to the court of Great Britain as a powerful motive for the immediate conclusion of peace on the basis of *uti possidetis*. If then this principle formerly appeared just to France, it cannot fail at present, according to her own views of the subject, to be more favourable to her interest than to those of the British Empire.

The undersigned thinks it at the same time necessary to observe, that, although France may have other important views upon the continent of Europe, his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland may very fairly form views in other parts of the world of infinite importance to the commerce and to the power of his empire, and consequently that he cannot, conformably with either the interests of his people or the honour of his crown, negotiate upon any principle of inferiority either avowed or supposed. He can treat upon no other footing than the supposition that the continuance of hostilities is equally disadvantageous to both parties. There can be no reason to suppose that the conquests which his Majesty proposes to retain by the peace can be wrested from him by war; and the undersigned is persuaded that the best proof of the equity of the conditions upon which he proposes to treat, is to be found in the fact, that they were proposed by France herself at the first opening of the communications between the

the two governments, which have led to the miſſion with which his Sovereign has been pleaſed to entruſt him conjointly with the Earl of Yarmouth.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

Copy of a Note from General Clarke to the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth, dated Paris, Auguſt 8, 1806.

The underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, has laid before his government the note tranſmitted yeſterday by his Excellency Lord Lauderdale, Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majeſty.

His Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, could not ſee without pain, that a negotiation which has already been the ſubject of ſo much diſcuſſion, which has occaſioned the diſpatching of ſo many meſſengers by both parties, which was in a word already brought to maturity, ſhould have ſuddenly taken a retrograde direction, ſo as to preſent obſtacles founded, not in the nature of the ſtipulations but on the very ground on which that negotiation was commenced.

The court of France has conſtantly refuſed to admit in the ſame negotiation, the courts of England and Ruſſia, and whatever deſire his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, may have, to ſee a general peace ſhortly re-eſtabliſhed, no conſideration could induce him to violate that principle of his policy. The negotiations which France had commenced at Peterſburgh, had moreover convinced his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, that the Engliſh cabinet deceived itſelf with reſpect to the nature of its relations with Ruſſia.

After ſeveral months of diſcuſſion, the cabinet of London yielded this point, and his Excellency the Earl of Yarmouth arrived publicly at Calais, and afterwards at Paris, for the purpoſe of treating for peace. He had conferences with his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs immediately after his arrival in this capital, having previouſly made known to him that he was duly authorized by his government.

Since that period, Ruſſia has concluded her peace with France. The underſigned has been adpointed Miniſter Plenipotentiary to negotiate with the Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty, and the firſt ſtep was an exchange of his powers with thoſe of his Excellency the Earl of Yarmouth, whom he was bound to believe, as is expreſſed in his Excellency's full powers, authorized to negotiate, conclude, and ſign a definitive treaty between France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Very frequent conferences, moſt of them of ſeveral hours, have ſince taken place between the two Plenipotentiaries, who, with good faith on both ſides, endeavoured to do away the difficulties, and put aſide every thing that could have tended to irritate their minds, or to embarraſs and unneceſſarily retard the progreſs of the negotiation.

Inſtead of tranſmitting to each other notes, more or leſs ingenious, but which rather remove than approximate the object which it is wiſhed to attain; inſtead of beginning thoſe written controverſies, which are not leſs injurious to humanity than open hoſtilities, and which prolong the miſeries of nations; inſtead, above all things of negotiating peace in the ſame manner in which war is carried on, the Plenipotentiaries had free conferences, in which his Majeſty the Emperor and King granted all which he could grant without loſing ſight of the dignity of his crown, his love for his people, and the intereſt of his allies.

His Majeſty will never be reduced to make further ſacrifices.

Does not the method taken by his Excellency the Earl of Lauderdale, the new Plenipotentiary on the part of his Britannic Majeſty, appear to announce that a multitude of notes will not be ſufficient even to bring the governments to an underſtanding? And is not a riſk evidently incurred, by adopting ſuch a method, the abuſe of which has been ſo manifeſt in our recollection, of being ſtill further from a good underſtanding than we have hitherto been? If, on the contrary, it is only wiſhed to form documents which may hereafter be preſented to the parliament of Great Britain, his Majeſty the Emperor and King has no ſimilar inducement; it is peace that he deſires; a peace equally honourable for France, for Great Britain, and for their allies, which the mutual and aſſiduous labour of the reſpective Plenipotentiaries ſhall have rendered acceptable to both governments.

Nevertheleſs, that his love of juſtice, and the ſincerity of his pacific ſentiments may be manifeſt to every one, and that it may be truly known, to whom all hindrance to the progreſs of the negotiation ought to be attributed, his Majeſty the Emperor of the French has deigned to permit the underſigned to diſcuſs here the vain queſtion relative to the baſis of this negotiation, which was already advanced, and on the point of being terminated.

In the letter written to his Excellency Mr. Fox, on the 1ſt of April, by his Excellency the French Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, that Miniſter declared that his Majeſty the Emperor of the French entirely adopted the principle ſet forth in the diſpatch of his Excellency Mr. Fox, of the 26th March, and offered as the baſis of the negotiation: "That the propoſed peace ought to be honourable for the two courts, and for their reſpective allies."

In his letter of the 2d June to his Excellency Mr. Fox, his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs went ſtill further; he propoſed in the name of his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, to eſtabliſh as a baſis two fundamental principles, the firſt

of

of them taken from Mr. Fox's letter of the 26th of March, namely: "That the object of the two powers should be a peace honourable to themselves, and to their respective allies, at the same time that this peace should be of a nature to insure, as far as should lie in their power, the future tranquillity of Europe."

The second principle was, "An acknowledgment in favour of both powers of the right of interference and of guarantee with regard to continental affairs, and with regard to maritime affairs."

Such was the basis adopted by the British government, and agreed upon with it. It could never have entered into the mind of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, to take the *uti possidetis* as the basis of the negotiation. If such had been his intention, he would have kept Moravia, a part of Hungary, Styria, Carniola, Croatia, the whole of Austria, as well as its capital—Trieste, and Fiume, and the surrounding coast would still be in his power, as well as Genoa and Venice. Hanover, Osnaburgh, and all the mouths of the great rivers of the north of Germany would be subject to his dominion; and, doubtless, his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, might then without difficulty, have left his Britannic Majesty in possession of the Cape, Surinam, Tobago, St. Lucia, Pondicherry, &c.

As to Sicily, in this very supposition his Majesty the Emperor and King would not have left it to his enemies; but his Majesty would only have thought that the conquest of this island should have preceded the opening of the negotiations; and while Prussia and Russia have either guaranteed or recognized the changes which have taken place in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, is it to be supposed that England could have prevented the conquest of Sicily, which is separated from the continent only by a channel of less than two thousand toises?

And even supposing that the Cape, Surinam, and other Dutch possessions could have been finally detached from the kingdom of Holland, is it not certain that its existence as a nation would become from that very cause impossible; and that its incorporation with the French empire would have been the necessary consequence of a refusal given by England to restore to it its colonies? What, in fact, could be the means of maintaining a nation which would have nothing but debts, and from which, the total deprivation of all commerce would take away the possibility of paying them? Whatever their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty may allege, it is impossible that they should not be convinced, that it is a very different thing for Great Britain to see the Texel and the mouths of the Rhine and the Meuse in the power of the French revenue-officers, or to see them in the power of the Dutch. Thus, therefore, Holland, without the restitution of its colonies, would necessarily become a province of the French empire; for, on accepting the crown of Holland, Prince Lewis formally declared his intention of renouncing it, if the Dutch colonies were not restored at the general peace.

Let Hanover become a province of France; let Trieste, Fiume, and their territory likewise become provinces of the kingdom of Italy, and let Great Britain keep as a compensation, the Cape, Surinam, Malta, and Pondichetry, &c. France will consent to it, and the great principle of *uti possidetis* will be applied in its full extent, both as to the present and as to the future.

Let the new Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty point out, in the history of the world, a negotiation terminated upon the principle of the *uti possidetis* between two great nations. Let him examine whether this principle does not belong rather to an armistice than to a treaty of peace? It is impossible not to say, that, in proposing to France the *uti possidetis*, particularly under the present circumstances, a strange idea must have been formed of the character of the Emperor Napoleon, and it must have been believed that he was reduced to a singular state of humiliation and distress.

But, in demanding the *uti possidetis*, his Excellency the Earl of Lauderdale, Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majesty, without regard to the principle which he advances, wishes to change entirely the destiny of a continental state, which gave 25,000 men to England, and furnished her with a part of the means which she afforded in the Seven Years War, and even in the war of the French Revolution, to the armies of the North. Thus, therefore, it is wished to maintain the principle of the *uti possidetis*, in order to deprive France of all her commerce, and of all her establishments, and to ruin her allies; but it is wished to violate the principle of the *uti possidetis*, in order to oblige France to renounce her engagements, to break her treaties; in a word, to dissolve her whole continental system! Is not this to propose a peace a thousand times more disastrous than the longest war, and conditions calculated to excite the indignation of every Frenchman? What! shall France have conquered all the powers subsidized by England during three coalitions, to see imposed upon her conditions as unjust as they are dishonourable, notwithstanding the moderation and generosity which she has shewn?

His Excellency Mr. Fox himself, proposed that "the peace should be honourable to both courts, and to their respective allies."

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, could not consider the peace as honourable, if, by one of its conditions, he was to lose a single subject, and of however little importance the colony of Tobago may

may be, it suffices, that it made part of the French empire at the time his Majesty took the reins of the government, to prevent his ever signing a treaty in which the alienation of that colony, or of any other which belongs to him in the same manner, shall be comprized. No reasonable Englishman can have flattered himself with the contrary; and his Majesty, in the position in which he stands, would, by consenting to it, lose the esteem of every brave and generous person, even among his enemies.

The undersigned is directed to declare, that his Majesty the Emperor and King considers as a disgrace the very idea of a negotiation, founded on the *uti possidetis*. It is the more contrary to his principles, inasmuch as his Majesty has restored his conquests, and that he should be now reigning over a population the double of that which he in fact governs, if, at the conclusion of the treaties of peace which he made at the expiration of the several coalitions, he had taken the *uti possidetis* for his only principle.

The undersigned is also directed to declare, that the only conditions of negotiation which his Majesty the Emperor and King is willing to adopt, are those proposed in part by his Excellency Mr. Fox, contained in the letter which was addressed to him on the 2d of June by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and repeated in the twelfth paragraph of the present note.

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, requires nothing of Great Britain which can be contrary to the interests of her allies. He is entitled to expect that nothing will be exacted of him, which can be contrary to the interests of his own allies.

The undersigned is directed to add, that he refers to what had been prepared by the mutual efforts of his Excellency the Earl of Yarmouth, and the undersigned.

If peace shall not be re-established, it is not France who can be accused of having changed, but England: although peace between France and Russia, and other events unfavourable to Great Britain have taken place since the negotiation was entered upon and nearly brought to a conclusion, in concert with his Excellency the Earl of Yarmouth.

(Signed) CLARKE.

Copy of a Note from the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth to General Clarke, dated Paris, August 9, 1806.

The undersigned plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty cannot allow themselves to enter into a detailed consideration of the official Note, dated the 8th of August, which just been delivered to them on the part of his Excellency General Clarke. From the manner in which the different points which form the subject of this note are treated, it would be impossible for them to discuss them with that calmness and that regard to propriety, which the character with which their Sovereign has invested them, demands. But the subject of this note is of a nature so general, and so foreign to the object under discussion, that it would be perfectly useless to take it into consideration at the present moment.

The undersigned the Earl of Lauderdale, far from thinking that the manner of discussing in writing the fundamental points of a negotiation can in any shape increase the difficulty of coming to an understanding, is, on the contrary, of opinion, that he already perceives evident proofs of its utility, inasmuch as the official note presented by him since his arrival has brought the negotiation to an unequivocal issue, and put an end to those misunderstandings, without doubt real, which have taken place, and which never could have occurred if the same method had been adopted at the commencement of the negotiation.

The undersigned the Earl of Yarmouth finds himself compelled to recur to the manner in which it has been stated to him, that he landed at Calais invested with a public character to treat for peace. He only came to give in person, and *viva voce*, the answer to a communication that he had been requested to make to the English government, founded upon the basis of the *uti possidetis*, in conformity with the following words of his Excellency M. Talleyrand: "We ask nothing from you;" accompanied with positive assurances that the restitution of the possessions of his Majesty in Germany would meet with no opposition. The same sentiment also recurs in the letter from M. Talleyrand to Mr. Fox of the first of April in these terms, "The Emperor covets nothing that England possesses."

The Earl of Yarmouth feels himself under an equal necessity of not passing over in silence the remarks made by his Excellency General Clarke, on the subject of the delays of the negotiation, and of the frequent communication by messengers. The answers of his Britannic Majesty have ever been frank and prompt; and if the number of messengers has been considerable, it can only be attributed to motives foreign to the wishes of his Majesty.

The undersigned the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth, can by no means subscribe to the opinion held out by his Excellency General Clarke in the said note, that the negotiation "had been begun and nearly brought to a conclusion" in the interval which elapsed between the time when Lord Yarmouth officially communicated his full powers, and the arrival of Lord Lauderdale; on the contrary, they consider the negotiation as having scarcely commenced. The conversations to which allusion has been made, consisted, on the part of the French Plenipotentiaries, in making demands which the undersigned the Earl of Yarmouth has uniformly declared to be inadmissible; and, on the part of Lord Yarmouth,

in keeping ſtrictly within the bounds of the *uti poſſidetis*, not having any inſtructions on the part of his government to admit any other conditions of negotiation; conditions ſuggeſted by France in the communication made by the Earl of Yarmouth, and previouſly announced in M. Talleyrand's letter of the 1ſt of April.

The underſigned Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth think it unneceſſary in this place to repeat the motives ſet forth in the official note preſented by Lord Lauderdale, and which induced his Majeſty to conſider the baſis of the *uti poſſidetis* propoſed by France peculiarly applicable to the reſpective ſituation of the two countries. It is to them a ſubject of deep regret that, by ſo abſolute and decided a departure from that baſis on the part of the French government; the hopes and expectations of the two nations muſt be entirely fruſtrated.

It only remains for the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth to declare, that his Majeſty, ever ready to liſten to juſt and honourable conditions of peace, relies with confidence upon the means which he derives from the loyalty and affection of his ſubjects. He will never liſten to any propoſals of negotiation whatſoever upon terms incompatible with the honour of his crown and the real intereſts of his ſubjects.

(Signed) { LAUDERDALE. YARMOUTH.

Copy of a Note from Meſſrs. Champagny and Clarke to the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth, dated Paris, Auguſt 11th, 1806.

The underſigned Miniſters Plenipotentiary of his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, have read with attention the note dated the 9th of Auguſt, addreſſed to them by their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of his Majeſty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in which they again propoſe the *uti poſſidetis* as the baſis of the negotiation.

The French Plenipotentiaries know not whether, by the adoption of this principle, England would obtain the right of exacting from the French government, for herſelf and her allies, every reſtitution which may ſuit her convenience, without being bound to make any reſtitution to France and her allies of the conqueſts which ſhe has made. This demand would be ſo extraordinary, that it would be equivalent to ſaying that France ſhould ſign all the conditions which it may pleaſe the Engliſh Plenipotentiaries to commit to writing. One cannot ſuppoſe that ſuch is really the intention of the Engliſh miniſtry. They have not ſent over plenipotentiaries for the ſole purpoſe of requiring the admiſſion of an indefinite baſis which would render them maſters of all the conditions of the treaty. In a ſtate of things ſo obſcure, the French Plenipotentiaries demand ſuch explanations as may enable them to underſtand, and to proceed in the negotiation. Theſe conſiſt in making known what are the conqueſts which England wiſhes to keep, what are thoſe which ſhe will reſtore to France and her allies, and what conqueſts of France ſhe requires to be reſtored. This will unfold a ſyſtem of compenſation, which may give a clear idea of the principles and intentions of the Britiſh cabinet. The French Plenipotentiaries will then know what engagements they contract in adopting the baſis which is propoſed to them; for they can certainly never conſent to this adoption without knowing what is demanded of them.

In laying down the principle of *uti poſſidetis*, have the Engliſh Plenipotentiaries had it in view to propoſe a means of exchange and of compenſation? If this is their meaning, the Emperor adopts it, becauſe it appears to him conformable to the two principles already agreed upon by both parties, in the letters of the French Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, and of the Engliſh Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs, viz.

1ſt. To the principle laid down by Mr. Fox in his letter of the 26th March laſt, "That the object of both Parties ought to be that the peace ſhould be honourable for both, and their reſpective allies; and at the ſame time of a nature to inſure, as far as ſhould be in their power, the future tranquillity of Europe.

2d. To the principle ſubjoined to the preceding by the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, in his letter of the 2d June following, which conſiſts of an acknowledgment, in favour of the two parties, of the full right of intervention and of guaranty in continental and in maritime affairs.

The underſigned take this opportunity of renewing to their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of his Majeſty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the aſſurance of their high conſideration.

(Signed) { CHAMPAGNY. CLARKE.

Copy of a Note from the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth to Meſſrs. Champagny and Clarke, dated Paris, Auguſt 11th, 1806. Eleven o'clock P.M.

The underſigned Plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majeſty would not have delayed their anſwer to the note of this day's date, addreſſed to them by their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of the French government; but as their reiterated demands to his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs for paſſports, even for their meſſenger, remained unanſwered, they thought it right firſt to aſcertain, whether they were ſtill to enjoy an open and uninterrupted communication with their government, ſuch as, in ſimilar caſes, has always been permitted by every government in Europe.

The explanations which the underſigned have received from his Excellency the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, induce them to hope that a like delay will, on no occaſion whatever, again take place.

After having mutually considered the note of their Excellencies the plenipotentiaries of the French government, the undersigned have to remark, that the British government, far from pretending to "exact from the French government every restitution which may suit their convenience, without being bound to make any restitution to France," never expressed any other wish than that of treating with the French Government on the basis which was proposed to them by France herself, as it is expressed in the note of Lord Lauderdale, viz. "to treat generally upon the basis of *uti possidetis*, which was to be scrupulously observed, except in the case of Hanover, which was proposed to be ceded to his Britannic Majesty with all its dependencies."

They must also observe, that if it were possible to mistake the result which would necessarily follow from this principle, the verbal discussions, which took place on the 9th instant, between the French plenipotentiaries and the undersigned, leave no room for doubt, whether the proposition thus laid down was perfectly understood by those plenipotentiaries.

The undersigned have therefore only to repeat, that they cannot, consistently with the instructions of their Government, do otherwise than insist upon the previous recognition of this principle. It is on this condition alone that they are authorized to continue the negotiation.

As soon as this principle shall be agreed to, the undersigned will be ready to proceed to the discussion of the other points mentioned in the note of Lord Lauderdale.

It only remains for the undersigned to add, that if the French government expresses a disposition to adhere to the proposal, such as his Britannic Majesty understands it to have been made by them, they shall congratulate themselves as on a most fortunate event; an event which promises (according to the expression of Mr. Fox, quoted by their Excellencies), "a peace honorable for the two nations, and at the same time of a nature to insure the future tranquillity of Europe."

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.
YARMOUTH.

Copy of a Dispatch from Mr. Secretary Fox to the Earls of Lauderdale and Yarmouth, dated Downing-street, August 14th, 1806.

MY LORDS,

His Majesty's servants have observed, from the dispatches received this day, that some insinuation has been thrown out by the French government, of a disposition on the part of this country to gain some unfair advantage by the employment of two plenipotentiaries in the present discussions. That government has since taken the obvious mode of counteracting this advantage (if any such there was) by naming on their part also a second plenipotentiary. But, the King's government is desirous, while it adheres steadily to the substance of those points which are thought fit to be insisted on for the honor and interest of his Majesty's crown, to leave no pretence for cavils as to the form in which these discussions are carried on. The advantage which was to be looked to from the personal share which the Earl of Yarmouth originally had in these transactions, as the bearer of the overtures made by France, has now ceased; and, while his Lordship has, on the one hand, properly recorded his decisive testimony as to the reality of these overtures, and as to the exact terms of peace so offered, the French government has, on the other hand, not only refused to adhere to those offers, but has expressly declared, that they never can even have entered into their thoughts. "It never could have entered into the thoughts of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, to take for the basis of the negotiation the *uti possidetis*."

In this state of things the King's servants are not aware of any benefits that would be likely to result to his Majesty's service from imposing on Lord Yarmouth any further duty in this respect; nor do they wish that any such ground for cavil as I have before alluded to, however unfounded it would be, should be left to the enemy.

They have, therefore, submitted it as their humble advice to his Majesty, that, in case of the continuance of the negotiations, the French minister should be informed, that they will henceforth be conducted by the Earl of Lauderdale alone, the Earl of Yarmouth having obtained his Majesty's gracious permission to return to England; but that, his Majesty does not, on his part, make any objection to Lord Lauderdale's treating with both the persons who have been named by the French government for that truth: a proof perfectly decisive, in all its parts, that no unfair advantage, such as the French government appears to apprehend, can have been in the King's contemplation.

(Signed) C. J. FOX.*

Copy of a Note from the Earl of Lauderdale to Messrs. Champagny and Clarke, dated Paris, August 29th, 1806.

The undersigned plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, being on the point of renewing with their Excellencies the French plenipotentiaries the conferences of the 26th instant, thinks himself obliged to lay before their Excellencies the state of the negotiation, such as it stood after the note transmitted on the part of the undersigned and of the Earl of Yarmouth on the 12th instant. Their Excellencies the French plenipotentiaries will perceive from this statement, that the discussion is come to a point which will no longer permit the undersigned to continue it, unless by the admission of the only basis on which he is authorized to negotiate, their Excellencies

* This was Mr. Fox's last letter.

should

should afford him fresh motives to justify such a determination.

In the the official note transmitted to their Excellencies the French plenipotentiaries on the 12th of August, it was observed to them, "that the British government, far from pretending to exact from the French government, every restitution which may suit their convenience, without being bound to make any restitution to France, never expressed any other wish than that of treating with the French government on the basis which was proposed to her by France herself; as it is expressed in the note of Lord Lauderdale, viz. "to treat generally upon the basis of *uti possidetis*, which was to be scrupulously observed, except in the case of Hanover, which was proposed to be ceded to his Britannic Majesty, with all its dependencies."

"That even if it were possible to mistake the result which would necessarily follow from this principle, the verbal discussions which took place on the 9th instant, between the French plenipotentiaries and the undersigned, leave no room to doubt, whether the proposition thus laid down was perfectly understood by those plenipotentiaries.

"The undersigned have therefore only to repeat, that they cannot consistently with the instructions of their government, do otherwise than insist upon the previous recognition of this principle. It is on this condition alone that they are authorized to continue the negotiation."

This note remained without answer till the 25th of that month, when their Excellencies the French plenipotentiaries informed the undersigned by a letter, that, "the plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, wishing to confer with his Excellency the Earl of Lauderdale, his Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary, upon the subject of the last note his Excellency addressed to them, request his Lordship will call at the office of the minister of the interior tomorrow about three o'clock in the afternoon, where they will meet, provided the hour is convenient to his Excellency."

The undersigned forbears making any observations on the length of the interval which elapsed between the sending the note of the 11th and the period when it was answered; as well as on the manner in which their Excellencies avoided entering into discussion in writing on the contents of that note, according to the usage of all times, and of all countries, whatever affairs of such importance are in question. He confines himself to remark that, when, after so long a delay, the undersigned accepted an invitation from their Excellencies to renew the discussions, in the hope of receiving at length the decision of the French government on the contents of the official note of the 11th, the conference appeared to tend on the part of their Excellencies the French plenipotentiaries solely to engage the undersigned to present the detailed project of a treaty

The undersigned, jointly with the Earl of Yarmouth, had already in the note of the 11th instant, formally declared, that, until France had adopted the basis such as the British government understood it to have been originally proposed by her, he could not enter into a detailed negotiation. If indeed the undersigned could have forgot himself so far as to accede to the proposition made at the last conference by their Excellencies the French plenipotentiaries, it would not only have been necessary for that purpose, that he should have abandoned the only conditions which his instructions authorized him to admit, as the basis of the negotiation, but moreover that he should expose himself to a manifest contradiction, in presenting at first an entire project of a treaty, the details of which were to result from the negotiation itself; a negotiation which the undersigned had declared that he could not enter upon till after a previous acknowledgement of the basis in question.

In this state of things the undersigned, after having attended, conformably to the desire of their Excellencies the French plenipotentiaries, at the conferences which they proposed to him; after having maturely reflected on all the communications which he has received from their Excellencies, and thus fully convinced himself, that the present views of the French government are far different from those which his Britannic Majesty had a right to expect from them; in a word, that the continuance of the present negotiation can henceforth have no other effect than that of keeping up, in both nations, a hope which cannot be realized, the undersigned thinks it his duty formally to declare to their Excellencies the French plenipotentiaries, the resolution which he has taken, in conformity to the instructions of his sovereign, to put an end to his mission. The admission, in writing, of the basis so often brought forward by the undersigned, can alone occasion a change in his determination.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

Extract from a dispatch from the Earl of Lauderdale to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, August 30th, 1806.—Received September 3d.

SIR,

When I reflect on the contents of the dispatch I had the honor of making up for you yesterday, I cannot help anticipating the surprize with which you must receive the intelligence, that I am now under an engagement to renew the conference with the plenipotentiaries of France, on Thursday the 4th of September.

On going yesterday, at three o'clock, to the office of the minister of the interior, I confess I did not foresee the possibility of any thing occurring that could prevent my executing the resolution I had formed, of demanding

passports this morning, and of returning immediately to England. I trust I need scarcely assure you, that I have as strong an impression as any man can have, of the bad consequences that may attend exhibiting any thing which looks like versatility of conduct; and yet under the circumstances in which I found myself placed, I am satisfied I had no choice, and that I could not refuse, with propriety, the solicitations of the French plenipotentiaries to renew the conference.

At the commencement of our interview, I perceived a disposition to greater cordiality than I had hitherto experienced. To M. de Champagny's inquiry, whether they had been fortunate enough, by what they had said, to induce me to deliver the project of a treaty, I answered, by recalling to his recollection, the reasons I had formerly stated for declining such a proceeding till the basis that had originally been proposed was again formerly recognized; and I informed him, that, in order to give them an accurate view of my conception of the subject, I had prepared a note which I wished to submit to them, delivering to them the note, a copy of which I had the honor of inclosing in my dispatch of August 29th.

After reading this note, and observing in general that they did not know whether, if we should come to a particular explanation, we might not arrive at a conclusion coincident in its effect with the object I had in view, when I insisted on the general principle, they entered into a detail with respect to the necessity of some immediate determination on the subject of Hanover, and afterwards stated their views as to the French possessions in the East Indies, the Dutch Colonies, St. Lucie, and Tobago; on all of which, they talked in a style so perfectly different from any thing I had before heard, that I should not be more surprized if, at our next conference, they were to give them up, than I was at the change of tone manifested on this occasion.

A great deal more passed in the way of general conversation; all of which tended to shew me, that, although they were still at a wide distance from such terms as I could accede to, they had wonderfully relaxed from the tone they had antecedently assumed.

M. de Champagny then invited me to name a day for resuming our conference. To this, I decidedly objected, admitting at the same time, that they had made concessions in the course of our discussion; but adding, that they were still so far from agreeing to admit what the English government uniformly conceived the original proposition to have conveyed, that I could not yet indulge any hopes of our coming to an agreement, and should therefore feel it necessary to terminate my mission.

M. de Champagny asked me with some warmth, whether I wished for peace on the terms which I myself had stated? whether I thought myself authorized, after the concessions they had just made, to refuse them time to consider how much further they might go; and whether I might not reasonably entertain hopes that, with a little time, the differences which appeared now to separate us might vanish?

On receiving such a remonstrance, I thought it impossible not to agree to a renewal of the conference: and after some conversation, Thursday was fixed for the day of our meeting.

Extract from a dispatch from Earl Spencer to the Earl of Lauderdale, dated Downing-street, September 4th, 1806.

My Lord,

I am commanded by his Majesty to inform your Lordship that he is pleased to approve entirely the conduct you have held in the circumstances detailed in your last dispatches, and to express his Majesty's satisfaction in the good effect which appears to have resulted from it.

It is proper, however, to remark, that as the French plenipotentiaries have not bound themselves as yet by any written note, nor have even in conversation agreed to replace the negotiation on its true basis; the present appearences of greater facility on their part, may probably arise only from their desire of keeping your Lordship at Paris till the answer from Petersburg shall be received; an object which your Lordship's last note had shewn them they could no longer accomplish without some departure from the ground on which they have hitherto stood.

If the Russian treaty shall not be ratified, his Majesty is then (as I have already observed to your Lordship) replaced with respect to the Emperor of Russia in the same situation as before the signature of M. d'Oubril's treaty; but with the additional tye, which the two courts would in that case feel from the fresh proofs each will have given to the other of a steady adherence to the system of alliance; and it will then be necessary that our peace shall be so far made dependent on that of Russia as is pointed out in the instructions originally given to Lord Yarmouth.

Since the above was written, we have received the important intelligence contained in the indorsed papers,* copies of which I have thought it necessary to forward to you without a moment's delay for your information; the case is already provided for in this dispatch, and in the present state of our information on the subject, I have nothing to add to what is above stated. A few days will now probably put us in possession of the further views and intentions of Russia, to which reference might of course be had in every succeeding stage of the negotiation; and as I shall lose no time in transmitting to your Lordship such fresh instructions as those may give rise to, so we shall be anxious to hear as soon as possible from you what effect this event may

* Intelligence of the refusal of the Emperor of Russia to ratify M. d'Oubril's treaty.

produce

produce on the disposition of the French government.

Extract from a dispatch from the Earl of Lauderdale to Mr. Secretary Fox, dated Paris, September 4th, 1806.—Received September 7th.

SIR,

In my last dispatch I informed you that in consequence of the solicitations of the plenipotentiaries of France, urged in the manner I there stated to you, I had consented to a renewal of the conference this day at three o'clock.

About half past two I received from M. Talleyrand a note, a copy of which, (marked A.) as well as of my answer, (marked B.) I now inclose.

On going to M. Talleyrand's office, I found him just returned from St. Cloud. He began by informing me that till yesterday they had received no certain information from Petersburg; but that the courier who arrived last night, had brought intelligence that the emperor had positively refused to ratify the treaty. He stated that he had the emperor's orders to say that this change of circumstances would certainly induce him to make Peace with England on more favourable terms than he would otherwise have at present consented to; and further to declare, that as he would find it necessary to give to his plenipotentiaries new instructions, so he thought it proper to communicate this to me, that I might write to my court to receive also such further instructions as they might think proper to give.

In answer to a question which I asked, whether there was any reason to expect the arrival of any minister to renew the negotiation on the part of Russia, he said that no information on that subject had been received. On taking leave I assured M. Talleyrand that I should report to you the apparent openness with which the communication had been made, and that I should dispatch a courier this evening with the information.

Extract from a Dispatch from Mr. Secretary Windham to the Earl of Lauderdale, dated Downing-street, September 10th, 1806.

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's dispatch of September 4th has not failed to engage his Majesty's most serious attention. The language held by M. Talleyrand appears directed to the object of engaging his Majesty in a separate negotiation, to the exclusion of Russia; but the interests both of this country and of Europe have always been considered here as essentially connected with the maintenance of the strictest union of councils and measures between his Majesty and the emperor of Russia. It was with deep regret that his Majesty saw the apparent violation of this principle in the separate treaty signed by M. d'Oubril; and he cannot but consider the steady and upright conduct of the emperor of Russia on that trying occasion, as imposing on his Majesty a fresh obligation not to separate his interests from those of so honorable and faithful an ally.

Your Lordship must therefore in the first place represent to the French government, that the refusal to ratify M. d'Oubril's treaty, has replaced the two courts in their former state of close and intimate alliance; and that any attempt on the part of France to separate them, must henceforth be considered as hopeless. She can now form no expectation that she can conclude peace with either of them, until the negotiation with the other shall be brought to the same conclusion.

In reverting to this resolution, his Majesty does not, however, desire to carry the operation of this principle at all farther than before. He has no objection to its being understood as was expressed to Lord Yarmouth in Mr. Fox's letter of the 26th of June, that the two courts shall treat separately in form, but in substance in concert with each other. In this mode of treating, the separate interests of Great Britain and France may as before be separately discussed between them. But his Majesty is determined, as is expressed in the same dispatch, that he will not come to any final agreement without the consent of Russia: and that any arrangement of the points depending between him and France is to be considered as provisional, and subject to the case of a like arrangement to be made by his ally.

With respect to the separate interests of Great Britain, his Majesty adheres to the basis originally proposed to him by France, and on which your Lordship has so often had occasion to insist, that of the *uti possidetis* for the two powers and their allies in all parts of the world, with the single exception of the restitution of Hanover, as having been originally attacked on grounds which cannot be defended.

This is the offer of France as originally made to his Majesty; it is the demand on which his Majesty still thought fit to insist, when apparently abandoned by Russia; and his Majesty has no desire of encreasing it under circumstances, which, according to the avowel of France herself, entitled his Majesty to expect more favorable conditions than France has lately been inclined to accede to. The *uti possidetis* thus described, must however now of necessity include the kingdom of Sicily.

Every endeavour was made in the outset of the negotiation to obtain the restitution of Naples to his Sicilian Majesty; and the grounds on which it was thought fit finally to desist from that claim on the part of his Majesty are detailed in the correspondence of this office with Lord Yarmouth and your Lordship.

But the case of Sicily was always deemed to be widely different from that of Naples. Our actual occupation of that island brings it fully within the benefit of the *uti possidetis*. And recent events have shewn how very distant

stant are the hopes of conquest in that quarter, which were so much relied upon in one of the notes presented to your Lordship by the French plenipotentiaries.

Lord Yarmouth had been uniformly instructed to insist on this demand as a *sine qua non* condition of all arrangements for peace. On the refusal of France to accede to this claim, his Lordship had actually, in pursuance of these instructions, demanded his passports, and it was not in the smallest degree departed from or relaxed until a desire was expressed to him by M. d'Oubril, that this government would listen to proposals for an equivalent to be given for Sicily. In compliance with the supposed wishes of his ally, and on that ground alone, his Majesty consented to entertain the consideration of such an equivalent, but none has ever been suggested that appeared at all likely to meet the just expectations which his Sicilian Majesty would have been entitled to form on that head. And his Majesty has now the satisfaction of learning, that the sentiments of his ally have in fact never been different from his own on this point; and that the preservation of Sicily is considered in Russia, as well as in England, as a just condition of any peace with France. On both these grounds, therefore, both on the principle adopted for his own negotiation, and on the ground of his determination not to separate himself from Russia, his Majesty thinks it absolutely necessary to maintain this point with the same firmness which he had originally manifested respecting it.

Copy of a Dispatch from the Earl of Lauderdale to Earl Spencer, dated Paris, Sept. 18, 1806. —Received Sept. 22.

My Lord,

On Monday, about five o'clock, M. Talleyrand called, and though I was very ill at the time, I resolved to admit him. He sat upwards of half an hour. The outline of his conversation consisted in his expressing a desire to have a full communication with me, in his assuring me that if the difficulties, in respect of form, could be got over, he did not think the objections to the terms would be material, and that, where peace was seriously in view, as it was with them, it figured as an object of such importance as to give a disposition to accommodate about conditions: in a word, that he had little doubt that he and I would arrange the business.

On my part, I stated, that I was afraid he proceeded on the supposition that I might give way in some of the points in question, which I thought it fair to assure him at once was impossible. I stated to him generally the demands I was to make on the part of England, which would no way vary from the terms we had originally understood to have been proposed; and that he must expect I would be as positive in relation to the conditions for Russia, with which he was acquainted, as I should be with respect to any point more peculiarly of British interest. I then thought it right to introduce the subject of my having no powers from Russia, observing that, although there might be some irregularity in this mode of proceeding, yet that, under all the circumstances of the present case, it seemed unavoidable, because the principle and feelings of his Majesty would never permit him to think of treating, but in such a manner as might insure to the court of Petersburgh an honourable peace, at the moment that peace should be concluded between England and France; and that unless I could be allowed to state the objects of Russia, this could be hardly effected.

He assured me that they would wave all objections with regard to form, and that they would be perfectly ready to hear me on the subject of a treaty of peace with Russia; his objection to my proposal being founded, not on the circumstance of my wanting powers from Russia, but on the very unusual proposal of concluding a treaty, which, when signed, was only to take place in a certain event. I mentioned to him that the same thing had been done at Paris in 1782, when Mr. Oswald concluded a treaty of peace with Dr. Franklin and Mr. Adam.

During the whole of this conversation, I had gone even out of my way to repeat to him the necessity of his laying his account with my adhering rigidly to the terms I had detailed; and yet he left me with such expressions as could not fail to create a belief, that he intended to accede to my propositions.

(Signed) Lauderdale.

Copy of a Note from the Earl of Lauderdale to M. Talleyrand, dated Paris, September 13th, 1806.

The underfigned, plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, lost no time in transmitting to his court the communication which his Excellency the Minister for foreign Affairs made to him on Thursday the 4th instant; and he now hastens to reply to that communication, by informing his Excellency of the line of conduct his Majesty has thought proper to direct him to pursue under the present circumstances.

His Britannic Majesty ever anxious to maintain the intimate connection and alliance which subsist between his Majesty and the Emperor of all the Russias, naturally finds in the recent conduct of his illustrious ally, and in the proofs which he has lately afforded of the interest which he takes in the welfare of Great Britain and in the general happiness of Europe, additional motives not to separate, in any case, his interests from those of the court of St. Petersburgh.

It is not, however, the intention of his Majesty to carry this principle further than the Earl of Yarmouth was instructed to carry it by Mr. Fox, in his Lordship's communications with the French government. There is nothing to prevent the interests of Great Britain and of France from being treated sepa-

rately

rately: only his Majesty does not authorise the undersigned to sign any treaty except provisionally: such treaty not to have its full effect until peace shall have been concluded between that faithful ally of Great Britain and France. It is upon these conditions alone that the undersigned is at present authorised to negotiate.

The undersigned has orders to add, that his Britannic Majesty, fully acquainted with the desire entertained by the court of St. Petersburgh for peace upon conditions reciprocally honourable and advantageous, and at the same time compatible with the interests of Europe, has authorised him to impart to the French plenipotentiaries the conditions upon which Russia (according to the full and perfect knowledge his Britannic Majesty has of the intentions of that court) would be willing to negotiate with the French government; to reduce them into the form of a treaty in the event of their being agreed to on both sides; and to insert an article in the provisional treaty between Great Britain and France, by which his Britannic Majesty should engage to employ his mediation, for the purpose of obtaining the accession of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias to the said treaty.

The undersigned is aware that he ought to make the official communication of the conditions to the French Plenipotentiaries: in the mean time, and for the satisfaction of his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, he has no difficulty in telling him that they will be in substance the same as those which have already been communicated to his Excellency by his Excellency Baron de Budberg.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

Copy of a dispatch from the Earl of Lauderdale to Earl Spencer, dated Paris, September 19th, 1806.—Received September 22d.

MY LORD,

At one o'clock this day, Monsieur Talleyrand called on me according to the appointment which I announced to your Lordship in my last dispatch. I immediately perceived, that his plan was to exhibit extreme civility, which no one knows better how to execute.

After some time spent in compliments, and in condolence on the great loss the world had sustained, he told me, that as I had insisted on an answer in writing, one was prepared, which contained a declaration consonant to what he supposed me to wish on the two most material points. First, that the Emperor was willing to admit of an article being introduced to answer the objects I had in view in relation to Russia, and to instruct his plenipotentiaries to hear me with respect to the interests of that power. Secondly, that France would be ready to make great concessions for the purpose of obtaining peace.

After some conversation, all tending to impress me with the idea that peace was their main object, and that they were even ready to make any sacrifice to secure it, he produced the paper to which he had alluded (marked A.); and which I had at first understood he meant to transmit to me when he should go home.

Before he opened it, he looked at me, and said, that there was a mixture in it of what perhaps I should not like, but that I must take the evil with the good. He begged that I would allow him to read it through without interrupting him. When he had finished, I said that I should of course send such an answer as I thought becoming and proper. I told him, and I trust, with perfect temper and seeming indifference, that the most important thing for me to know, was, whether these concessions would be to the extent of allowing us to retain what they had originally proposed? He answered, that the Emperor would leave every thing open to the plenipotentiaries.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

Copy of a note delivered by M. Talleyrand to the Earl of Lauderdale, dated Paris, September 18th, 1806.

The undersigned, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has laid before his Majesty the Emperor, King of Italy, the note which his Excellency the Earl of Lauderdale, Minister Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majesty, did him the honour to address to him on the 13th of this month.

His Majesty the Emperor and King sees with regret that the negotiation seems to take every day a retrograde course, and he is at a loss to discover what point the English government wish to attain.

In the first instance, obsolete forms were brought forward and urged for our acceptance, the text and the substance of which had never been admitted, nor even discussed, by the French government; and when this difficulty appeared to be removed, and the French plenipotentiaries held out a prospect of sacrifices which proved more and more the desire of their government for peace, points antecedent to the negotiation were recurred to, and a question was started again which had been three times decided; First, by the powers given to M. d'Oubril, with which his Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiaries were acquainted, afterwards by the powers given to the Earl of Yarmouth, and lastly, for the third time, by those of the Earl of Lauderdale. One might have supposed that a discussion, terminated before the first conference of the respective negotiators, and decided even by the very fact of their negotiation, would not again be brought forward.

His Majesty the Emperor wishing however to give a fresh proof of his uniform desire for the re-establishment of peace, adheres to the following proposal; that the negotiations between France and England shall continue; that the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Great Britain shall be at liberty

liberty to introduce into the treaty, either as a public or a secret article, or in any other form which would answer the same end, whatever he may conceive would tend to reconcile the existing differences between France and Russia, and would procure for the latter a participation in the benefits of peace, it being well understood, that no proposals shall be admitted except such as are respectively honourable, and are not injurious to the real power and the dignity of the two empires; and that we shall not see again brought forward the extraordinary proposals which M. de Novosiltzoff was charged to make on the part of Russia, and which having marked the origin of a coalition conquered and destroyed in its birth, ought equally to be forgotten with the coalition itself. There are proposals which, being only the result of blind confidence, and of a species of infatuation, and being founded neither on the real force of the parties, nor on their geographical situation, are deprived of a pacific character, and carry with them their own condemnation.

France ought neither to abandon the interests of the Ottoman empire, nor a position which enables her to sustain that empire against the aggressions with which she is openly menaced by Russia; but as all the objects destined to enter into the arrangements of the treaty must be reserved for discussion, the undersigned will not seek to anticipate the result which it may produce.

If, after the changes which have taken place in the cabinet of his Britannic Majesty, peace is still wished for in England, peace may be made, and that without delay. The Emperor will not hesitate to make some sacrifices in order to accelerate it, and to render it durable; but if the dispositions for peace should have changed in London, if the wise and liberal views manifested in the first communications which took place with the illustrious minister, whom both nations lament, should no longer prevail, a vague discussion, immoderate pretensions, and ambiguous proposals, wide of that tone of frankness and dignity necessary to conduce to a real reconciliation, would only have the effect of producing more irritation, and would be unworthy of both nations. France does not pretend to dictate either to Russia or to England, but she will be dictated to by neither of these powers. Let the conditions be equal, just, and moderate, and the peace is concluded; but if an imperious and exaggerating disposition is evinced, if pre-eminence is affected, if, in a word, it is meant to dictate peace, the Emperor and the French people will not even notice these proposals. Confiding in themselves, they will say as a nation of antiquity answered its enemies, "*you demand our arms, come and take them.*"

Copy of a Note from Lord Lauderdale to M. Talleyrand, dated Paris, Sep. 19th, 1806.

The undersigned, Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, in answering the official note of his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated the 18th instant, which has been received to-day, begins by remarking, that he purposely abstains as much as possible from all observation upon those points contained in it, which are foreign to the immediate object in question. By these means, he will avoid discussions of a nature to lead him to forget that tone of moderation which it is his duty to observe in the whole course of his ministry. He will thus maintain the line of conduct which is conformable to that love of peace, which characterizes all the proceedings of the King his master.

When the undersigned reflects that he came to Paris, authorized to conclude peace upon terms understood to have been proposed by France: that notwithstanding the refusal of his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias to ratify the treaty signed by M. d'Oubril, and the splendid successes obtained by his Majesty's arms in Spanish America, he was authorized to give assurances that the demands of his court in its own favour would not in consequence of these successes be materially increased; the undersigned had reason to be surprised at finding his government charged with manifesting an "imperious and exaggerating disposition." He is not less astonished, that his Excellency, in replying to a note in which Lord Lauderdale had the honour of explaining distinctly to him, that the conditions pointed out by his Excellency Baron de Budberg, were in substance what would be insisted upon by Great Britain in favour of Russia, should have thought it necessary to reprobate so strongly conditions proposed by M. de Novosiltzoff under totally different circumstances, and of the nature of which, the undersigned is entirely ignorant.

Nevertheless, after the explanations given by the undersigned to his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the declaration made by him to his Excellency, that the undersigned is not authorized to negotiate otherwise than so as to ensure the conclusion of a peace with Great Britain and with Russia at the same moment; and, after having received, in the official note of yesterday's date, assurances that the French government does not refuse the admission of an article, the design of which shall be to provide for this indispensable object, the undersigned will make no difficulty in resuming the conferences with their Excellencies the French Plenipotentiaries, as soon as their Excellencies shall be duly authorized for this purpose.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

Extract of a Dispatch from the Earl of Lauderdale to Earl Spencer, dated Paris, September 26th, 1806.—*Received September 28.*

Nothing material happened after the conference with M. Talleyrand, which I detailed in my dispatch of the 19th instant, till the 22d, when I received from him a communication,

munication, informing me that the Emperor having thought General Clarke's services near his person necessary in a journey he was about to undertake immediately, M. de Champagny would be instructed to conduct singly on the part of France the business of the negotiation in future.

This communication was made in a letter (marked A.) together with a copy of my answer (marked B.)

On the 23rd, being anxious that the negotiation should proceed as soon as possible, I took the opportunity of M. de Champagny's sending to enquire after my health, to urge him, in writing, to renew the conferences without farther loss of time. Your Lordship will find a copy of my letter (marked C.) together with his answer (marked D.) enclosed.

On the 24th I received from M. Talleyrand an answer to the demand I had made for an explanation on the subject of passports, in my letter of the 22d. This communication (marked E.) I think it proper also to transmit to your Lordship.

On the 25th at one o'clock, M. de Champagny called on me, as had been previously agreed, for the purpose of renewing the conferences.

After the usual interchange of civilities, he proceeded to say, that, to secure peace, the Emperor had determined to make great sacrifices.

1st, *That Hanover with its dependencies should be restored to his Majesty.*

2d, *That the possession of Malta should be confirmed to Great Britain.*

3d, *That France would interfere with Holland to confirm to his Majesty the absolute possession of the Cape.*

4th, *That the Emperor would confirm to his Majesty the possession of Pondicherry, Chandernagore, Mahee, and the other dependant comptoirs.*

5th, *That as Tobago was originally settled by the English, it was meant also to give that island to the Crown of Great Britain.*

To all this he added, that what he had now said proceeded on the supposition, that Sicily was to be ceded, and that the French government proposed that his Sicilian Majesty should have as indemnity, not only the Balearic Islands, but should also receive an annuity from the court of Spain to enable him to support his dignity.

I here interrupted him, expressing my surprize after the full explanation I had with M. Talleyrand on that very point, that the possibility of our giving up Sicily should be mentioned again; that the guarantee of the king of the Two Sicilies was as much an object with England as M. Talleyrand knew it to be with Russia: and that I was happy to take the opportunity of stating to him fairly, that I felt myself bound to consider the obtaining for Russia the arrangement which she desired, as an object more interesting, if possible, to England than those points which be considered as peculiarly connected with her own interests

He informed me, that there was no clause in his instructions empowering him to hear me on the part of Russia; but that he had seen M. Talleyrand's note to me, and, being satisfied that this was an accidental omission, which would be forthwith remedied, he had no objection to proceed, as if such a clause had been inserted.

It was agreed that I should go to him today at two o'clock to renew the conference.

Copy of a Dispatch from the Earl of Lauderdale to Earl Spencer, dated Paris, September 26th, 1806.—Received September 28th.

My Lord,

In conformity with my engagement made yesterday, which I had the honor of mentioning, to your Lordship in my former dispatch of this date, I waited on Mr. Champagny this afternoon at two o'clock.

He informed me that the accidental omission in his instructions had been remedied, and that he had now powers to talk with me on the interests of Russia, with a view to arrange the conditions on which France would make peace with that country: but he, at the same time, proposed, that we should, in the first instance, talk over the terms of peace between France and England.

I observed, that as the greatest difficulties in our last conference seemed to arise from the conditions I had proposed as necessary to be granted to Russia; and as England was resolved not to make peace without obtaining for Russia all the objects on which she insisted, I thought the more natural order would be, to resume our conversation on these last topics.

A long discussion accordingly ensued, which ended in his informing me that, on the subject of concession to Russia, he was authorised to communicate to me, that the Government of France was willing, in addition to the treaty made by M. d'Oubril, to cede to that power the full sovereignty of the island of Corfu; but that he had no authority to go any farther

I then informed him that I was sorry to learn that the negotiation was at an end; for that my instructions were precise, and that I should feel it my duty, the moment I left him, to state to M. Talleyrand, that all hopes having vanished of bringing the negotiation to a favourable issue, I had only now to request passports for my return to England.

After strong expressions of mutual regard, he attended me to the outer room, where he again proposed a renewal of our conferences, in case his government should give him new instructions.

My answer was, that I had no choice in immediately applying for passports; but that, as long as I remained in this country, I never would refuse to see him; and that if, before my departure, he should come with powers to grant all the objects on which I had explained myself, I should feel the greatest satisfaction, though at that moment, I thought any appointment perfectly unnecessary.

Copy of a Note from the Earl of Lauderdale to M. Talleyrand, dated Paris, Sept. 26, 1806.

Sir,

I lose not a moment in acquainting your Excellency that the result of the conference

which I have had to-day with his Excellency M. De Champagny, unfortunately leaves me no hope of being able to bring the negotiation, on the part of Great Britain and of Russia, to a favorable issue.

In this state of things, and according to my instructions, no part remains for me to take but to address myself to your Excellency for passports, for my return into the presence of my Sovereign.

Copy of a Note from M. Talleyrand to the Earl of Lauderdale, dated Mentz, October 1st, 1806.

His Majesty, after having, from a desire of peace, listened to every proposition which could have rendered it durable and of reciprocal advantage to the two contracting powers, and to their allies, will see with pain the rupture of a negotiation, to which his own disposition had led him to hope a more favorable conclusion. If the English Cabinet is resolved to forego the prospect of a peace, and if his Britannic Majesty's Minister plenipotentiary must depart from France, his Majesty still flatters himself that the English Cabinet and Lord Lauderdale will, when they shall measure the extent of the sacrifices which he was disposed to make, in order to facilitate the return of a sincere reconciliation, be convinced that his Majesty, in order to promote the happiness of the world, would not hesitate between any advantages in comparison with those to be expected from peace; and that the desire to insure its benefits to his people could alone have determined his paternal heart to make sacrifices not only of self-love but of power, more considerable than even the opinion of the English nation could have pointed out in the midst of a war, in which he had obtained constant advantages without any mixture of reverse. If, however, it is the destiny of the Emperor and of the French nation still to live in the midst of the wars and tumults, which the policy and influence of England have raised, his Majesty having done every thing to put a stop to the calamities of war, finding himself deceived in his dearest hopes, relies on the justice of his cause, on the courage, the affection, the power of his people. At the same time calling to mind the dispositions which he has ever expressed throughout the negotiation, his Majesty cannot but see with regret, that England, who might have strengthened and confirmed her vast power by the blessings of peace, the want of which is felt by the present generation, and by the English people as well as all others, willingly suffers the most favorable opportunity of concluding it to pass by: the event will disclose whether a new coalition will be more disadvantageous to France than those which have preceded it. The event will also disclose whether those who complain of the grandeur and ambition of France should not impute to their own hatred and injustice this very grandeur and ambition of which they accuse her. The power of France has only been increased by the reiterated efforts to oppress her. Nevertheless whatever inferences for the future may be drawn from the examples of the past, his Majesty will be ready, should the negotiations with England be broken off, to renew them in the midst of any events. He will be ready to replace them on the basis laid in concert with the illustrious Minister whom England has lost, who, having nothing to add to his glory except the reconciliation of the two nations, had conceived the hope of accomplishing it, but was snatched from the world in the midst of his work.

The undersigned has the honor to inform his Excellency the Earl of Lauderdale, that M. De Champagny has been authorised to deliver to him the passports which he has demanded.

Copy of a Note from the Earl of Lauderdale to M. Talleyrand, dated Paris, October 6th, 1806.

The undersigned learning that his Excellency M. De Champagny is authorized to grant him the passports which he has demanded, and which he is on the point of receiving, cannot refrain from observing to his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in answer to his note, that he has some difficulty in imagining from what circumstances his Excellency has been able to infer, "that the British government have resolved to forego the prospect of peace."

The undersigned was sent to France to negotiate peace, at a time when the illustrious Minister, to whom his Excellency has paid so just a tribute of praise, presided over the department for foreign affairs. This great man then acted under the full conviction, that he had received from France an offer of peace on the basis of *uti possidetis*, with the sole exception of Hanover and of its dependencies in favor of his Britannic Majesty. And, notwithstanding the success of the arms of his Britannic Majesty, as well in Italy as on the continent of South America; and the refusal of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias to ratify that treaty, which in the eyes of the French government was equivalent to the most splendid victory; not one new proposition has been advanced on the part of his Majesty, incompatible with the principle which was at first proposed by the French government, through the channel of the Earl of Yarmouth, as the basis of a negotiation. It is not, surely, from such conduct that the inference can be drawn, "that the British government have resolved to forego the prospect of a peace."

Are the conditions which the undersigned was ordered to propose as the basis of a peace between his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and the French government more of a nature to have given rise to this suspicion? Quite the reverse. If a solid and durable peace was the object of the the two powers, these were such conditions as justice and expediency demanded:—*Justice*; because certainly nothing could be more equitable than to grant to his Sicilian Majesty and to the King of Sardinia a compensation for their immense losses on the Continent:—*Expediency*; because, in order to insure the duration of peace, such an arrangement of boundaries as may prevent disputes must always be prefera-

ble

ble to that which furnishes to one of the parties the means and the advantages of attack. It was on this principle that the proposed evacuation of Dalmatia and Albania by the French troops naturally suggested itself.

If, therefore, the undersigned has received orders to demand his passports, and to depart from France, it is certainly not because his sovereign wishes to renounce peace, but because his Majesty finds himself *obliged to do so*; the French government not having consented to all the conditions which were comprised in the proposals originally made by them to his Britannic Majesty; and having moreover rejected as the basis for the treaty with Russia the just and reasonable conditions which the undersigned was authorised to propose.

(Signed) LAUDERDALE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT for the last twelve months at Carlisle.

	Thermometer.			Barometer.			Rain.	Days of Rain, Snow, &c	Wind.	
									W. S.W. S. & S. E	E. N.E. N. & NW.
	High.	Low.	Mean.	High. Inches.	Low. Inches.	Mean. Inches.	Inches.			
January	50	25	37,70	29,93	28,20	29,343	3,26	23	17	14
February	51	17	38,37	30,26	29,11	29,679	2,10	21	24	4
March	52	21	40,70	30,43	29,06	29,750	,77	12	8	23
April	64	32	45,70	30,49	29,39	30,123	,89	13	9	21
May	72	40	53,40	30,48	29,03	29,990	1,47	10	11	20
June	71	43	56,90	30,48	29,18	30,064	1,26	12	15	15
July	70	52	59,50	30,16	29,42	29,772	3,21	19	15	16
August	75	48	59,38	30,10	29,10	29,753	5,57	23	22	9
September	67	40	55,40	30,27	29,54	29,952	3,50	19	21	9
October	62	26	51,08	30,31	28,82	29,855	1,25	14	20	11
November	56	34	45,70	30,25	28,78	29,590	5,32	25	21	9
December	54	26	43,50	30,48	28,48	29,377	2,94	28	27	4
	Annual Mean.		48,944	Annual Mean.		29,7706	31,54 Total.	219 Tot.	210 Tot.	155 Tot.

General Remarks on the Weather, and other Meteorological Phenomena observed at Carlisle during the Year 1806.

The New Year began with very stormy weather, which prevailed during the greatest part of *January*. The 6th, 7th, 10th, and 22d, were most distinguished in this respect, when the wind blew violent hurricanes accompanied with heavy falls of hail, rain, snow, and sleet. Although we had very little frost this month, yet the air was cold, owing to the great quantity of snow which covered the mountains in this neighbourhood. Mean mid-day temperature 39·6.

February was frosty, with light showers of snow, till the 5th; when the air became extremely humid, and open weather continued throughout the remainder of the month. On the 26th, 27th and 28th, the wind blew in dreadful gusts from the N.W. accompanied with hail, rain, snow and sleet. Aurora borealis on the 6th, dense and inactive. On the 7th the heavens were illuminated with an Aurora which was singularly brilliant, the former part of the evening had been cloudy with light rain: about half past 9 o'clock the sky became clear, when suddenly the whole hemisphere was overspread with dense bodies of light, and active streamers; which, for their brightness and the grand intermixture of prismatic colours they exhibited, surpassed all description; the beams in approaching the zenith made a whirling motion in concentric circles to the point of convergence. This sublime display of celestial splendour continued about 45 minutes. And on the 17th a broad luminous arch, which extended across the heavens S.W. and N.E. the S.W. end of which was remarkably bright: this phenomenon soon disappeared. Mean mid-day temperature 41·3.

March commenced with very mild and pleasant weather, which continued till the 9th; this was succeeded by ten days of severe frost and some heavy falls of snow (at this period snow lay very deep in the surrounding country); it then became mild again and continued during the rest of the month. Aurora on the 15th, a luminous arch which extended across the heavens N.W. and S.E. and on the 16th a similar phenomenon which extended S.W. and N.E. Mean mid-day temperature 45.

April, *May*, and *June*, afforded very little variety for remark; the weather on the whole was uncommonly dry and bright, with cold parching easterly winds: snow was observed on the mountains at

the latter end of May: on the 10th of June we had a ſlight thunder-ſtorm attended with a heavy ſhower. Mean mid-day temperature. April 50·9, May 60·3, June 62·8.

July. The weather this month was remarkably gloomy, denſe clouds which indicated thunder-ſtorms prevailed almoſt every day; this prognoſtication was verified on the 11th about 4 o'clock in the morning, when we had a dreadful peal of thunder, alſo on the 16th in the afternoon much thunder at a diſtance; on the 21ſt in the afternoon an exceeding loud peal; and on the 26th vivid lightning, diſtant thunder, and heavy rain, almoſt all day: the rain which appears in the table for this month fell chiefly in the latter part of it. The greateſt height of the thermometer 70°; mean mid-day temperature 64°, and the mean for the whole month 59.5 may be deemed very low for the ſeaſon.

Auguſt. This month was marked by much thunder and lightning, ſtrong winds, and heavy rains. On the 9th in the afternoon we were viſited by one of the moſt dreadful ſtorms of thunder and lightning ever remembered here; the thunder was loud and terrific beyond deſcription, and the lightning extremely denſe and vivid: in the ſuburbs of this city, four men were ſtruck down by the lightning, but fortunately none of them were very materially hurt: much damage was done in this diſtrict, and the effects of the ſtorm were ſeverely felt to a conſiderable diſtance; its courſe was from weſt to eaſt in a direct line over this place: rain mixed with hail fell in torrents during the whole time of the ſtorm, which was upwards of four hours. Much lightning in the night of the 19th, although the ſky at the time was perfectly cloudleſs; alſo on the 20th, 21ſt, 24th and 25th, much lightning and diſtant thunder. Aurora borealis on the 19th and 20th denſe, ſtill horizontal light. Mean mid-day temperature 63·8.

September. The wet weather which occurred during this month ſomewhat retarded the progreſs of the harveſt, yet no very material injury was done to the grain, and the crops which proved very abundant were chiefly gathered at the end of the month. Aurora borealis on the 10th and 11th—denſe ſtill horizontal light, and on the 15th and 16th thin and active. Mean mid-day temperature 60. The ſwallow tribe began to congregate here in the former part of this month; on the 22d immenſe flocks were obſerved hovering in this diſtrict; they then left us till the 26th, when on that day and the next, hoſts of them collected again. On the 29th ſome ſtragglers were ſeen, and none after.

October commenced with gloomy drizzling weather, which continued till the 6th; it then became dry and pleaſant and with ſome trifling interruptions was uncommonly fine till the 25th which was an extremely ſtormy day, when the wind blew a moſt violent hurricane from the S. The remaining part of the month was moiſt and warm with light ſhowers at intervals. On the 22d at 9 o'clock in the evening, appeared in the weſtern part of the hemiſphere, a remarkably large and brilliant meteor; its courſe was from S.E. to N.W. nearly parallel to the horizon. Altitude about 12°; apparent velocity 30° in 5 ſeconds of time; magnitude equal to that of the moon, which was then ſhining bright, the ſky being perfectly free from clouds; it burſt in the air, leaving a long train of light behind it: barometer at the time, 29·2 and riſing at the time of one tenth of an inch in an hour: thermometer 35°, next morning 32°: the day had been cold, dark and ſhowery with a ſtrong N. wind. The firſt autumnal ice this ſeaſon was formed in the night of the 22d. Mean mid-day temperature 55·2.

November was throughout, gloomy, humid and unpleaſant, and much ſtormy weather occurred, with heavy falls of hail and rain; during the laſt ten days the rain amounted to upwards of four inches. On the 6th the tops of the mountains were patched with ſnow for the firſt time this ſeaſon, and at the end of the month all the higheſt mountains which ſurround this place were perfectly white. Aurora borealis on the 2d—denſe, brilliant and active beams, diſappeared in about five minutes. Mean mid-day temperature 43°.

December continued remarkably mild, but very wet and gloomy. On the 13th occurred a violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with heavy rain mixed with hail, and an exceſſive ſtrong weſt wind; it began at 8 o'clock in the morning and continued about three quarters of an hour. During that period the heavens were covered with denſe clouds of a pitchy darkneſs, from which darted gleams of lightning, and preſented a moſt terrific aſpect: barometer at the time 28·61: thermometer 49°. On Chriſtmas day we had a furious ſtorm of wind and rain from the S. Mean mid-day temperature 44·7. I am Your's &c.

WILLIAM PITT.

Carliſle, January 3, 1807.

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